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HISTORY

OF

Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, Franklin and Williamson Counties,

ILLINOIS.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT; TOGETHER WITH SUNDRY AND
INTERESTING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, NOTES,
REMINISCENCES, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
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PREFACE.

OUR history of Gallatin, Saline, Hamilton, Franklin and Williamson Counties, after months of persistent, conscientious labor, is now completed. Every important field of research has been minutely scanned by those engaged in its preparation, and no subject of universal public value has been omitted save when protracted effort failed to secure trustworthy results. The impossibility of ingrafting upon the pages of this volume the vast fund of the counties' historic information, and the proper omission of many valueless details have compelled the publishers to select such matter as are deemed of the greatest importance. Fully aware of our inability to furnish a perfect history from meagre public documents, inaccurate private correspondences, and numberless conflicting traditions. We make no pretention of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. Through the courtesy and generous assistance met with everywhere, we have been enabled to rescue from oblivion the greater portion of important events that have transpired in past years. We feel assured that all thoughtful people in the counties, at present and in the future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

It will be observed that a dry statement of fact has been avoided, and that the rich romance of border incident has been woven with statistical details, thus forming an attractive and graphic narrative, and lending beauty to the mechanical execution of the volume and additional value to it as a work for perusal. We claim superior excellence in the systematic manner of collecting material by workers in specialties, in the subdivision into topics, and in the ample and comprehensive index. We also, with pride, call the attention of the public to the superb mechanical execution of the volume. While we acknowledge the existence of unavoidable errors, we have prepared a work fully up to the standard of our promises, and as accurate and comprehensive as could be expected under the circumstances.

THE PUBLISHERS.

JULY, 1887.



CONTENTS.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

	PAGE.
GALLATIN COUNTY.....	13
Agricultural Association, The.....	51
Ancient Salt Works.....	17
Banks, Early and Other.....	98
Bench and Bar.....	52
Boundary Lines.....	42
Bowlesville.....	124
Business Men, The Present.....	110
Circuit Court, The.....	67
Church History.....	126
Congressional Districts.....	44
Constitutional Convention, Members of	46
County Seat, Location of.....	63
County Officers, List of.....	43
Court, County Commissioners'.....	61
"Egypt," Gen. Grant's Horse.....	91
Eighteenth Regiment, The.....	82
Election Returns.....	48
Equality.....	122
Geology.....	14
Incorporation of Shawneetown.....	106
Indian Mounds.....	19
Indian Troubles.....	23
Jail, Building of the.....	55
Land Office, The.....	111
Land Entries.....	25
Leases of the Salt Works.....	20
Levees, Construction of the.....	103
Madison, Gallatin and Johnson.....	40
Mayor and Other Officers.....	109
Military History.....	78
Michael Jones' Ride.....	47
Murder Cases.....	36
Murder Trials, The First.....	69
Newspapers.....	113
Omaha.....	119
Railroad History.....	50
Regulators and Vigilants.....	33
Ridgway.....	117
Roads and Ferries.....	57
Salt Lands.....	21
Saline Coal and Manufacturing Co.....	125
School History.....	139
Secret Societies.....	112
Settlement, Early.....	22
Shawneetown.....	92
Shawneetown Schools.....	146
Sixth Cavalry Regiment, The.....	87
Slaves and Indentured Servants.....	31
Soil and Natural Productions.....	16
St. Clair and Randolph Counties.....	39
Tavern Rates.....	55
Topography.....	13
Towns and Villages.....	114
Twenty-ninth Infantry, The.....	84
Wild Animals and Reptiles.....	38

SALINE COUNTY.

SALINE COUNTY.....	149
Agricultural Board.....	202
Bolton.....	218
Church History.....	224
Circuit Court.....	188

	PAGE.
Contraband Negroes.....	170
County Court, The.....	183
Cumberland Presbyterian Church, The	230
Davis, Cressa K.....	199
Eldorado.....	
Election Returns.....	184
Farming, Primitive Methods of.....	157
Galatia.....	216
Geological Features.....	150
Gregg, James M.....	199
Hamburg.....	224
Harrisburg.....	203
Harrisburg, Incorporation of.....	213
Harrisburg, Industries of.....	206
Institute, Teachers.....	238
Knights of the Golden Circle.....	173
Land Entries.....	152
Lawyers, The Present.....	200
Location and Boundary.....	149
Logan, John A.....	167
Methodist Churches, The.....	228
Military History.....	181
Morrillsville.....	223
Necessities, Present.....	240
Newspapers.....	208
Officers, etc., List of.....	160
Organization of the County.....	158
Presbyterian Church, The Hamburg.....	229
Railroad History.....	200
Raum, Green C.....	198
Regiment, The Thirty-first.....	175
Regiment, The Fifty-sixth.....	178
Rileyville.....	223
School History.....	233
School Reports.....	235
Secret Societies.....	208
Social Brethren, The.....	231
Soil and Natural Productions.....	151
Stone Fort.....	217
Texas Station.....	222
Trials, Important.....	196
West End.....	224

HAMILTON COUNTY.

HAMILTON COUNTY.....	241
Agricultural Board.....	311
Banks.....	298
Bar, The Present.....	288
Belle City.....	311
Black Hawk War.....	263
Broughton.....	310
Business, The Present.....	294
Church History.....	322
Circuit Court.....	283
Company A, Fourteenth Regiment.....	268
Company C, Fifty-sixth Regiment.....	269
Company G, Fifty-sixth Regiment.....	269
Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment	270
Company E, Eighty-seventh Regiment	271
Company K, One Hundred and Tenth	
Regiment.....	272
Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-	
first Regiment.....	272
Company D, Sixth Cavalry.....	272

	PAGE.
Company H, Sixth Cavalry.....	273
Company K, Sixth Cavalry.....	274
Constitutional Convention.....	260
Crimes, Some Remarkable.....	289
County Buildings, The First.....	277
County Commissioners' Court.....	276
County Officers.....	259
Crops and Conditions, Early.....	256
Crouch Township.....	249
Dahlgren.....	307
Deeds, The First.....	255
Early Settlers.....	244
Election Returns.....	262
Farmer's Mutual.....	312
Geology.....	242
Hamilton College.....	319
Hotel Rates.....	278
Hoodville.....	311
Incorporation of McLeansboro.....	301
Indian and Other Stories.....	250
Institute Fund.....	321
Land Entries, The First.....	252
Legislature, Members of the.....	261
Local Names.....	243
Logansport.....	309
Macedonia.....	310
McLeansboro.....	292
McElvain, John.....	287
Mexican War.....	263
Military History.....	262
Mills.....	295
Organization of the County.....	285
Pioneer Times.....	251
Popolis.....	310
Press, The.....	299
Quota, War.....	264
Raines, Henson G.....	274
Regiment, Fortieth.....	264
Schools.....	313
Secret Societies.....	296
Settlement.....	243
Soil.....	242
Teacher's Institute.....	320
Thackeray.....	309
Topography.....	241
Townshend, James H.....	288
Township Organization.....	282

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.....	335
Agriculture, Commerce, etc.....	355
Amusing Case, An.....	390
"A Particular Spot".....	363
Assessment 1851.....	371
Assessment 1886.....	372
Bar, The Present.....	397
Bench and Bar.....	390
Benton.....	405
Black Hawk War.....	394
Board of Agriculture.....	356
Business, The Present.....	410
Cemetery, The Old.....	407
Church History.....	422
Circuit Court.....	383
Circuit-Court Clerks.....	368
Civil War, Records in.....	396
Coroners, List of.....	370
Commissioners Appointed.....	362
County Commissioners' Court.....	374
County Courts Established.....	377
County, Division of the.....	359
County Court Clerks.....	368
Court House, The Present.....	367
County Judges, List of.....	381
Court, County Commissioners.....	361
Crawford, M. C.....	393
Customs, Early.....	343
Decade of the Sixties.....	409
Denning, William A.....	391

	PAGE.
Duff, Andrew D.....	392
Early Settlers.....	338
Elders, List of Presiding.....	426
Ewing.....	413
Frankfort.....	412
Geological Characteristics.....	336
Important Trials.....	385
Indian Tribes and Wild Animals.....	337
Judges Circuit Court.....	369
Land Entries.....	351
Logan, John A.....	392
McCreary, Alexander.....	349
Members of Commissioners' Court.....	375
Mexican War.....	395
Milling, Hunting, etc.....	344
Nelson Richard.....	391
New Mulkeytown.....	413
Old Settlers' Reunion.....	349
Organization of the County.....	358
Parrish, William K.....	392
Parrish, Town of.....	414
"Poor Farm," The.....	367
Population.....	374
Productions.....	357
Press, The.....	410
Public Buildings.....	365
Public School Funds.....	418
Railroads, Land to.....	354
Railroad Bonds.....	373
Records, Destruction of Public.....	366
Records of Circuit Court.....	384
Remarkable Case.....	388
Representatives.....	370
Sale of Town Lots.....	364
Scates, Walter B.....	390
Schools.....	415
Sheriffs.....	369
Slavery.....	348
Soil and Natural Products.....	336
Societies, Secret.....	411
State Attorneys.....	369
Supervisors, Board of.....	382
Surveyors.....	370
Taxation and Finance.....	370
Thompsonville.....	414
Township Organization.....	382
Treasurers, List of.....	369
War Record, Summary.....	404
Wolf Scalps—"Legal Tender".....	371
Williams, Judge.....	420

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.....	431
Agriculture, Live Stock, etc.....	445
Agricultural Society.....	448
Allen, Willis.....	467
Allen, W. J.....	468
"Articles of Faith".....	516
Assessment for 1880.....	460
Attorneys, State.....	458
Bainbridge.....	509
Bar, Present Members of the.....	470
Bench, Bar and Noted Characters.....	467
Black Hawk War.....	487
Bonds, Railroads, etc.....	460
Business Men, The Present.....	502
Carlenville.....	507
Christian Church, The.....	521
Church History.....	515
Circuit Court Clerks.....	458
Civil War, Number of Men in.....	500
Company K, Eighteenth Inf. Regt.....	493
Company E, Twenty-ninth Inf. Regt.....	493
Company C, Thirty-first Inf. Regt.....	493
Company E, Thirty-first Inf. Regt.....	494
Company F, Thirty-first Inf. Regt.....	494
Company G, Thirty-first Inf. Regt.....	494
Company H, Thirty-first Inf. Regt.....	494
Company E, Fifty-sixth Inf. Regt.....	494

	PAGE.
Company I, Fifty-sixth Inf. Regt.....	494
Company K, Sixtieth Inf. Regt.....	494
Company E, Eighty-first Inf. Regt.....	494
Company G, Eighty-first Inf. Regt.....	495
Company H, Eighty-first Inf. Regt.....	495
County Commissioner's Court.....	466
County Seat, The.....	453
County Court.....	451
County Court Clerks.....	457
Corder, Anderson P.....	469
Cunningham, John M.....	470
Early Settlers.....	436
Equipping Soldiers for the South.....	490
Geological Formations.....	432
Guards, The Marion.....	499
Incorporation of Marion.....	507
Indebtedness of County.....	464
Indian Occupants.....	434
Ingersoll, Robt. G.....	470
Judges, Circuit Court.....	458
Judges, Circuit Court.....	440
Land Entries.....	431
Location, Boundary and Topography....	491
Logan, John A.....	454
Lots, Who Purchased.....	470
Lowden, John T.....	501
Marion.....	519
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	487
Mexican War.....	449
Mining Operations.....	471
Noted Crimes and Criminals.....	450
Organization.....	443
Pioneer Customs.....	485
Pleading Guilty.....	465
Population by Decades.....	506
Press, The.....	522
Presbyterian Church, The.....	447
Products of the Farm.....	455
Public Buildings.....	444
Public Lands.....	445
Railroad Lands.....	493
Rebels, Two Illinois.....	480
Reward, Offered.....	

	PAGE.
Record, Eighty-first Inf. Regt.....	495
Record, One Hundred and Ninth Inf. Regt.....	497
Record, One Hundred and Twenty- Eighth Inf. Regt.....	498
Schools.....	510
Secession, Resolution Favoring.....	489
Sheriffs.....	458
Societies, Secret.....	503
Soil and Productions.....	433
Taxation and Finance.....	459
Vendetta, The Bloody.....	478
Vendetta, First Murder in the.....	480

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Franklin County.....	335
Gallatin County.....	13
Hamilton County.....	241
Saline County.....	149
Williamson County.....	431

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Franklin County.....	757
Gallatin.....	525
Hamilton.....	671
Saline.....	591
Williamson.....	845

MAPS, PORTRAITS, ETC.

Campbell, J. R.....	681-682
Carter, Laban.....	865-866
Chickamauga, Battle of.....	511-512
Franklin, Battle of.....	461-462
Fort Donelson, Battle of.....	29-30
Murfreesboro, Battle of.....	379-380
Nashville, Battle of.....	211-212
Ridgway, Thos. S.....	572-573
Shiloh, Battle of.....	79-80

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

	PAGE.
Barger, George D.....	525
Barger, J. B.....	525
Barnett, Joseph.....	526
Bishop, James M.....	527
Boyd, W. J.....	527
Boyd, John R.....	528
Burroughs, T. W. M.....	529
Caldwell, A. G.....	530
Combs, G. W.....	531
Colvard, E. C.....	531
Cook, Silas.....	532
Crawford, John A.....	533
Davenport, A. F.....	534
Davis, Rev. R. M.....	534
Drone, Joseph.....	536
Dupler, Chas. E.....	537
Duval, Notley.....	537
Earnshaw, Henry.....	538
Eddy, Lieut. J. M.....	538
Edwards, Conrad O.....	539
Fillingim, Judge Ajax.....	540
Gates, J. B.....	541
Gatewood, W. J.....	541
Gill, Richard.....	542
Gross, Anthony.....	542
Harrington, H.....	543
Hargrave, Willis B.....	544
Harsha, W. C. and B. R.....	544
Hemphill, James H.....	545
Hill, Henry.....	546
Jones, Dr. M. S.....	546
Kanady, Moses.....	547
Kanady, Lieut. Wash.....	548
Karcher, Victor.....	549
Kinsall, D. M.....	550
Kinsall, Benjamin.....	551
Kinsall, William M.....	552
Lamb, R. A.....	552
Lemen, Prof. C. J.....	553
Logsdon, J. J.....	554
Logsdon, J. E.....	555
Loomis, William H.....	555
McBane, Judge Angus M. L.....	556
Mills, Edgar.....	557
Millspaugh, R. L.....	558

	PAGE.
Millspaugh, James W.....	559
McGehee, F. M.....	560
McGehee, W. S.....	560
McGehee, C. W.....	561
McIlrath, Dr. J. T.....	562
McLain, Franklin.....	562
Mossman, F.....	563
Moore, John S.....	564
Moxley, Wm. T.....	565
McMurchy, Peter.....	565
Nolen, J. F.....	566
Peeples, I. McKee.....	567
Peeples, W. A.....	567
Phillips, W. S.....	568
Pool, M. M.....	568
Potter, Geo. H.....	569
Rensmann, J. A.....	570
Rich, Geo. W.....	571
Richeson, John D.....	571
Ridgway, Hon. Thos. S.....	572
Roedell, Hon. Carl.....	574
Sellers, F. H.....	575
Speer, J. E.....	576
Stiles, Capt. W. H.....	577
Strickland, H. C.....	578
Townshend, R. W.....	579
Tromly, L. F.....	583
Vineyard, Geo. J.....	584
Wathen, John T.....	585
Wilson, Aaron.....	586
White, Ellen B.....	586
Wiseheart, Samuel.....	587
Wiseheart, R. J.....	587
Youngblood, Hon. E. D.....	588
Zinn, Christian.....	589

SALINE COUNTY.

Abney, Jesse.....	591
Baker, John M.....	591
Baker, Louis.....	593
Baker, John.....	593
Baker, William C.....	594
Baker, Dr. Joseph R.....	595
Berry, John B.....	595

	PAGE.
Berry, John M.....	596
Blackman, Rev. W. S.....	596
Blackman, Bennett L.....	599
Bourland, W. W.....	599
Bramlett, Reuben.....	600
Burnett, W. K.....	601
Butler, Joseph M.....	602
Butler, J. J.....	603
Cain, Capt. T. J.....	603
Cheaney, Dr. S. L.....	606
Chenault, J. P.....	605
Clark, A. S.....	606
Clary, William D.....	607
Clayton, G. W.....	607
Curtner, John.....	608
Davis, Robert H.....	609
Durham, B. A.....	610
Durham, A. W.....	611
Dwyer, E. F.....	612
Empson, G. J.....	613
Empson, M. D.....	614
Evans, W. H.....	615
Ezell, W. D.....	616
Fox, M. M.....	616
Furlong, W. P.....	617
Gasaway, F. F.....	618
Gold, Josiah.....	619
Grace, J. H.....	620
Gregg, Wm. M.....	620
Gore, James.....	621
Hall, W. H.....	622
Heinmann, Otto.....	623
Hodsdon, Prof. N. B.....	623
Hudson, D. N. S.....	624
Jobe, Prof. James E.....	625
Jones, John J.....	626
Jones, Thos. A.....	627
Karnes, A.....	628
Karnes, J. G.....	629
Kelly, Rev. M. B.....	630
Kittinger, William M.....	631
Lewis, J. S.....	632
Limerick, George.....	633
Lockwood, John M.....	634
Lusk, T. W.....	634
Mace, G. R.....	635
Macklin, James.....	636
McIlrath, R. J.....	637
Marsh, R. S.....	637
Matthews, J. C.....	638
Mick, Robert.....	639
Mitchell, Dr. J. W.....	640
Nolen, L. D.....	642
Otey, Col. Clinton.....	643
Pankey, W. H.....	644
Porter, J. G.....	645
Phillips, Hon. Boen.....	646
Pickett, Francis M.....	647
Rawlings, Dr. G. B.....	648
Renfro, Dr. J. W.....	650

	PAGE.
Reynolds, Thos. Y.....	651
Rose, J. W.....	652
Rose, Dr. J. H.....	653
Russell, J. M.....	654
Scott, W. F.....	654
Scott, J. H.....	655
Shaw, R. L.....	656
Shook, W. H.....	657
Sisk, A. J.....	658
Skaggs, Col. C. P.....	658
Slatten, James C.....	659
Thornberry, W. H.....	660
Towle, J. W.....	661
Travelstead, W. C.....	662
Von Lieven, H. L.....	663
Warfield, R. N.....	664
Westbrook, David.....	665
Westbrook, Richard.....	666
Williford, Hon. S. F.....	667
Wills, E. T.....	668
Wilson, John H.....	668

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Anderson, Maj. J. T.....	671
Atchisson, Hierom.....	672
Asher & Ledbetter.....	673
Atkinson, R. C.....	673
Benson, V. S.....	675
Berridge, Isaac G.....	675
Biggerstaff, Silas.....	677
Brown, James H.....	678
Buck, W. W.....	678
Burton, James M.....	679
Campbell, Hon. J. R.....	680
Carey, Ira B.....	684
Cloud, A. G.....	685
Cloud, C. G.....	685
Coker, Capt. Joseph.....	686
Coker, W. A.....	687
Corn, John H.....	688
Crouch, W. D.....	689
Dale, John H.....	690
Dale, Marion C.....	690
Darnall, W. J.....	691
Davis, W. C.....	692
Davis, R.....	693
Douglass, B. F.....	694
Eswine, Louis.....	695
Flannigan, Wm. R. & Co.....	696
Garrison, T. J.....	697
Gates, Samuel E.....	698
Gowdy, R. M.....	700
Hale, L. J.....	701
Hall, W. F.....	701
Hall, H. W.....	702
Hall, C. M.....	703
Hamill, David.....	704
Hamill, William.....	704

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

xi

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Hanagan, David.....	705	Boyer, Wm. H.....	762
Hassett, Prof. J. J.....	706	Brown, William G.....	762
Henderson, N. C.....	707	Browning, Levi.....	763
Hinkle, Hiram.....	707	Browning, Daniel M.....	765
Hunt, John T.....	708	Brownlee, A. M.....	766
Irvin, John E.....	709	Burkill, James.....	766
Johnson, W. B.....	710	Cantrell, T. B.....	767
Johnson, Capt. C. A.....	710	Cantrell, William S.....	768
Johnson, John W.....	712	Carter, Dr. L. C.....	769
Judd, John.....	712	Casey, E. H.....	770
Kipp, Lieut. H. A. W.....	713	Clark, A. C.....	771
Lane, J. H.....	714	Clinton, F. E.....	771
Lane, James.....	715	Cook, Braxton.....	772
Lee, John R.....	716	Crim Elder W. L.....	773
Lyon, Dr. C. M.....	718	Crisp, A. J.....	774
McConnell, Will.....	718	Croslin, Thomas.....	775
Mangis, G. W.....	719	Davis, Nehemiah.....	775
Marshall, Hon. S. S.....	719	Dimmick, M. B.....	777
Marshall, John W.....	723	Dorris, S. H.....	778
Meador, R. L.....	724	Durham, Dr. James A.....	778
McKinzie, A. S.....	725	Durham, N. A.....	779
McGehee, Wm.....	726	Eskew, W. L.....	780
Mercer, I. N.....	727	Flannigan, R. H.....	781
Miller, E. N.....	728	Frailey, D. W.....	781
Moore, A. R.....	729	Hamilton, Dr. S.....	782
Morgan, P. W.....	730	Harrison, F. O.....	784
Moorman, J. P.....	731	Harrison, T. P.....	785
Neel, Dr. E. G.....	732	Harris, Dr. James T.....	785
Organ, Dr. John S.....	733	Hickman, Zachariah.....	786
Pake, Samuel J.....	734	Hill, John P.....	787
Pope, C. W.....	735	Hill, James B.....	787
Proudfit, Robert.....	736	Hill, John W.....	788
Proudfit, David.....	737	Hill, W. H.....	789
Pulliam, A. H.....	738	Hudson, J. J.....	790
Rickcoods, Wm.....	739	Hutson, Ulysses.....	790
Robinson, James E.....	740	Hutson, Dr. E. G.....	791
Standerfer, J. B.....	741	Jones, H. K.....	792
Stelle, T. B.....	741	Jones, W. R.....	793
Sullenger, A. T.....	742	Jones, Allen.....	793
Suttle, John M.....	743	Kelley, C. O.....	794
Todd, Charles S.....	744	King, W. A.....	795
Twigg, Squire James.....	745	King, Willis B.....	797
Upchurch, J. H.....	747	Layman, Thos. J.....	797
Upton, John H.....	748	Link, J. B.....	798
Vaughn, Thos. B.....	749	Link, R. R.....	798
Walker, Leonidas.....	749	Link, T. J.....	799
Walters, Albert.....	750	McIntyre, Dr. A. J.....	800
Weaver, Dr. C. B.....	751	Maddox, Prof. J. W.....	801
White, J. K. P.....	752	Mallory, Overton R.....	802
Wilson, John H.....	753	Marvel, Col. G. R.....	803
Wood, John J.....	754	Mason, James F.....	804
Young, Alvin A.....	755	Mitchell, J. G.....	805
		Mooneyham, Hon. F. M.....	806
		Mooneyham, Daniel.....	807
		Moore, John B.....	808
		Moore, Capt. Carroll.....	809
		Moyers, W. J. N.....	809
		Mulkey, W. H.....	810
		Neal, Thomas.....	811
		Odum, Addison.....	812
FRANKLIN COUNTY.			
Akin, James M.....	757		
Auten, L. R.....	758		
Bain, Daniel.....	759		
Barr, James S.....	760		
Biggs, C. C.....	761		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Orr, A. G.....	813	Creal, E. G.....	869
Pearce, W. C.....	813	Cripps, T. N.....	870
Phillips, Hon. Peter.....	814	Darrow, E. L.....	871
Poindexter, Dr. R.....	815	Davis, Josiah.....	872
Rea, C. D.....	816	Davis, G. W.....	872
Roberson, S. M., M. D.....	817	Davis, H. M.....	873
Ross, George C.....	819	Davis, B. F.....	874
Rotramel, Dr. E. M.....	820	Davis, A. J.....	875
Rotramel, Dr. R. H.....	821	Denison, E. L.....	875
Royall, James W.....	821	Denison, C. H.....	876
St. Clair, John J.....	822	Dunaway, Thos.....	877
Sims, George W.....	823	Dunaway, Samuel.....	877
Spiller, W. F.....	824	Duncan, W. W.....	878
Sullivan, John.....	824	Duncan, John H.....	879
Summers, Ambrose.....	826	Duncan, A. J.....	880
Swain, Prof. R. D.....	826	Erwin, J. W.....	881
Swisher, Z. M.....	827	Eubanks, W. H.....	881
Taylor, R. J.....	828	Felts, B. R.....	882
Thompson, R.....	829	Ferrell, Leander.....	884
Thornton, Dr. C. M.....	830	Ferrell, Levi.....	884
Threlkeld, C. D.....	831	Fly, Dr. J. J.....	885
Thurmond, W. H.....	831	Follis, E. Peter.....	886
Turner, James B.....	832	Fowler, J. M.....	887
Vise, Rev. Hosea.....	834	Goddard, L. A.....	889
Ward, W. R.....	835	Goodall & Tippy.....	890
Washburn, John, D.D.....	836	Goodall, F. M.....	890
Webb, L. M.....	838	Goodall, John.....	891
Whiffen, A. U.....	839	Graham, J. J.....	891
Williams, W. H.....	840	Hammer, Isaac.....	893
Willis, John.....	841	Harrison, D. R.....	894
Youngblood, F. M.....	842	Hayton, Dr. James.....	895

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

Allen, Hon. Willis.....	845	Hinchcliff, W. H.....	899
Allen, J. E.....	846	Holland, Brice.....	900
Bainbridge, J. B.....	847	Holland, R. D.....	901
Barth, David.....	848	Huddleston, John.....	902
Baker, Dr. A. P.....	848	Hudgens, Lieut. Z.....	902
Baker, Dr. M. D.....	849	Hunter, Rev. A.....	904
Baker, M. L.....	850	Ingram, G. W.....	905
Baker, Dr. G. J.....	851	Jackson, J. C.....	905
Benson, A. J.....	852	Keeler, Thomas H.....	906
Boles, S. C.....	853	Kennedy, C.....	907
Bones, Thos.....	853	Kern, C. M.....	908
Borton, Reuben.....	854	La Master, Rev. G. W.....	909
Brandon, J. M.....	855	Lee, John C.....	911
Brewer, M. J.....	856	Lupfer, R. M.....	911
Brown, Frank.....	857	McCall, W. R.....	912
Brown, Dr. Curtis.....	858	McCormick, W. C.....	913
Brown, Capt. John.....	859	McDonald, M. M.....	914
Bulliner, E. H.....	860	McNiel, W. J.....	915
Burkhart, J. M.....	861	Mann, W. H.....	915
Burnett, J. H.....	862	Martin, W. J.....	916
Campbell, M. C.....	862	Mitchell, G. O.....	917
Carter, Laban.....	863	Mitchell, E. E.....	918
Chamness, Geo. B.....	867	Mitchell, J. C.....	919
Cline, A. L.....	868	Moren, W. H.....	919
Connell, J. F.....	868	Murrah, H. C.....	920

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Nelson, Giles.....	921	Sizemore, W. E.....	942
Newton, John G.....	922	Smith, James W.....	943
North, A. H.....	923	Sprague, Mrs. E. N.....	944
Odum, Rev. Martin.....	924	Stein, Jacob.....	945
Ogden, Henry.....	925	Stewart, J. H.....	946
Owen, A. N.....	926	Thomas, Dr. G. W.....	946
Palmer, A. M.....	927	Thompson, S. D.....	947
Parks, Charles.....	928	Thompson, James.....	948
Perrine, W. A.....	928	Tidwell, J. F.....	948
Perry, Dr. W. H.....	930	Tregoning, W.....	949
Perry, J. H.....	930	Turner, Elijah.....	950
Phillips, Henry.....	931	Walker, Irvin M.....	951
Prindle, Scott.....	932	Washburn, W. S.....	952
Ralls, A. Luke.....	933	Watson, Dr. A. D.....	953
Reeves, A. P.....	934	White, C. A.....	954
Richart, Hugh M.....	935	White, Amzi F.....	954
Ridgway, W. J.....	936	White, N. S.....	955
Roberts, P. L.....	937	Winning, R.....	956
Roberts, J. W.....	937	Wolfe, J. L., M. D.....	957
Roberts, J. L.....	938	Young, Judge G. W.....	958
Robertson, M. W.....	940	Zimmerman, F. C. and W. H.....	960
Russell, J. L.....	941		



GALLATIN COUNTY.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

GALLATIN COUNTY is situated in the southeastern part of Illinois. It is bounded on the north by White County, on the east by Indiana and Kentucky, on the south by Hardin County and on the west by Saline County. It contains 313.44 square miles or 200,602.41 acres. The length of the county from north to south is twenty-one miles; its extreme width nineteen miles, and its shortest width twelve miles, just below Shawneetown. The county, like all of the State of Illinois, is sectionized and divided into townships, of which there are nine, only one of which, Eagle Creek Township, in the southwest corner, is a congressional township. The streams are Saline River, which enters the county nearly two miles south of the northwest corner, and flowing in a south-southeasterly direction, enters the Ohio on the line between Gallatin and Hardin Counties; and numerous small creeks which flow into the Saline River from either side. In the northeastern part of the county are several bodies of water, as Big Fish Lake, Little Fish Lake, Woods Pond, Round Pond, Honey Moore Pond, Yellow Bank Slough, Mill Slough and Beaver Pond, and in the southeastern portion Big Lake.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Generally speaking, the surface of the county is gently undulating. Nowhere do the hills rise more than about 250 feet above the general level, and the elevations rising to this altitude are in Eagle Creek Township along Eagle Creek. The most marked feature, however, in the topography of this county is a ridge named Gold Hill Ridge,* extending in an east and west

* Named after Calvin Gold, an old settler, but previously called Moreland Hill, after Hazel Moreland.

direction in the southern tier of sections in Township 9. This ridge attains an elevation of 342 feet above high water in the Ohio River, and as it approaches the Ohio, gradually descends until it is lost in the alluvial bottom lands back of Shawneetown. There is a low depression in Gold Hill Ridge at Island Riffle, in Section 36, Township 9, Range 8 east of the principal meridian, where it is crossed by the Saline River. Coal Hill is the name of a short range of hills commencing in Section 4, Township 10, Range 9, and terminating on Section 8, Township 10, Range 9. In the vicinity of Bowlesville is another short range of hills lying to the north of Gold Hill and terminating near Equality, on the west side of the North Fork of the Saline. With the exception of the elevated narrow ridge, running nearly north and south along the road from Shawneetown to New Haven, terminating within three miles of the former place, the country north of the Gold Hill axis is without prominent hills.

GEOLOGY—COALS AND ROCK STRATA.

The rocks of Gold Hill Ridge belong to what is known in the geology of Illinois as the Chester Group, this group constituting the upper portion of the Subcarboniferous Period, the maximum thickness of which (the Chester Group) in Illinois is 800 feet, according to the State geologist's report. The most easterly exposure in Gallatin County is a little more than three miles west of Shawneetown, on Section 33, Township 9, Range 9 east. The following section of the rock was obtained:

	Feet.
Covered slope to top of ridge.....	50
Conglomerate with pebbles.....	50
Irregular bedded sandstone.....	20
Covered sandstone and shale.....	90
Limestone with Archimides.....	55
Covered to high water of the Ohio.....	40

 305

The Chester limestone exposure near the base is for the most

part a coarse, crystalline, gray rock, filled with small entrochites (the petrified arms of star fishes), the organic structure of which is almost obliterated by crystallization. It is remarkably poor in other fossils, only some badly preserved specimens of archimedes, and a few fragments of a small spirifer being found besides. This same limestone crops out also up the Saline River on Section 27, Township 9, Range 8 east. Near this locality were the old salt works known as the "Nigger Works." Besides these two localities, the only other place in Gallatin County where the Chester limestone outcrops is in the southwestern corner, near the corner of Pope and Hardin Counties.

Above the Chester Group lie the coal measures proper of various and varying thickness and value, interspersed with sandstone, limestone, shale, fire clay, etc. The seams or veins of coal that exist in the general section of Illinois geology, are numbered from 1 to 10 inclusive, No. 1 being the lowest down, nearest the Chester limestone. Those that are worked in Gallatin County are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. No. 1, half a mile above Sellers' paper-mill is ninety-five feet above low water, and at T. Rees & Co.'s mines it is 122 feet above. No. 2, the "four foot seam," is reached by a shaft on the Saline River, at the Independent Coal Company's mines, where it is four feet thick and of excellent quality for steam and manufacturing purposes. The space between Nos. 1 and 2 is about 140 feet. No. 3 is not so good as No. 2, because of the presence of sulphur. No. 5 lies eighty to 100 feet above No. 4, and has been reached by boring on Eagle Creek in Section 13, Township 10, Range 8. It has furnished fuel for Ross' mill at Equality, about two miles southwest of which place it has been worked by drifting into the hill, and where it furnished fuel to evaporate the brine of the salt works under Castle & Temple. No. 5 is five feet thick, No. 6 two feet six inches, No. 7 four to seven feet, No. 8 two feet, and No. 9, consisting of shale and thin coal, three feet. No. 6 has not been

worked of recent years. No. 7 outcrop on both sides of Coal Hill and has been opened in various places. Coal was first mined in Gallatin County, about two miles from Equality, a little to the west of north, and hauled to that place over bad roads, it not being then known that every one could have a coal mine in his own door yard, if he so chose.

Above the coal measures in the upper carboniferous is the quaternary formation, represented by the drift and loess deposits. The drift occupies the hills and ridges all over the county and is from ten to twenty feet thick. It is composed chiefly of yellow clay, and contains occasionally a granite or trappean boulder. The largest stranger of this kind in the county is about one and one-half feet long and one foot broad. The loess is from ten to forty feet thick and occupies the tops of the ridges from Shawneetown to New Haven. This deposit contains an abundance of land and fresh water shells, belonging mostly to species now living in this State.

There is an abundance of building stone all along the Gold Hill Ridge, along Eagle Creek and its tributaries, at Equality and at New Haven. A black septaria limestone is also found at Shawneetown, when the water in the Ohio River is low; but it is obtainable in such limited quantities as to be of but little value in building. Quick-lime is derived from the Chester limestone in Gold Hill Ridge. Good brick clay is found in most parts of the county, and potters' clay, it is believed, may also be found.

SOIL AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The soil in the eastern part of the county is derived from the washing of the quaternary and carboniferous strata, and by inundations of the Ohio. It is a sandy loam and is especially adapted to the raising of Indian corn. The other varieties of soil are the calcareous clay soil derived from the loess along the ridges between Shawneetown and the Little Wabash, which ranks next in

fertility to the sandy loam of the river bottoms. The sedimentary clay loam along the main Saline and its principal tributary, the North Fork, which is compact and tenacious, and which in its native state is not adapted to either extremely wet or extremely dry seasons, could be brought by a thorough system of under-draining into a high state of cultivation; and the yellowish, gravelly clay land in the northwestern part of the county is derived from the drift, as the former is derived mainly from the argillaceous shales of the coal measures. This is particularly well adapted to the growth of all the cereals, grasses and clover.

There is an abundance of timber in this county. In the river bottoms large black walnut, oak and hickory are its principal trees. By some of the ponds and sloughs and in the low wet lands post oak prevails.

THE ANCIENT SALT WORKS.

Besides the above mentioned valuable beds of mineral wealth and other natural resources with which the county is supplied, the salt springs have in the past been sources of great wealth, and have had much to do with shaping the character of the population, not only in Gallatin County, but also to a limited extent that of the southern part of Illinois. The streams are fed by numerous saline springs, and Saline River was named from the fact that its tributaries are thus fed. The only place, however, where profitable brine has been found in the county is on Section 19, Township 9, Range 8 east of the principal meridian, about a mile north of Equality and near the Half-moon Lick, a semi-circular excavation made long before the settlement of the country by white people, by buffaloes and other wild animals, which assembled here in vast herds to lick the salty earth. This remarkable excavation is in the shape of a horse shoe, and is from twelve to sixteen feet deep. From point to point it is about 200 yards, and from a line connecting the points to the toe, or back

of the curve, 250 yards. Descending into this lick are still to be seen deeply trodden buffalo roads. The measurements here given were made by B. Temple. In the long ago when the present site of the salt works was an alluvial swamp, this locality was the favorite resort of the mammoth and the mastodon, for from time to time numerous bones of these extinct animals have here been found. After the retirement of the mammoth and the mastodon from this region, or after their extinction, these salt springs, according to tradition sustained by abundant evidence as to its truth, were extensively worked by the native Indians. The evaporating kettles used by them, a few entire, and innumerable fragments of broken ones, were found near the Negro Salt Well and the Half-moon Lick, when the brine first commenced to be evaporated in territorial times. These kettles were from three to four feet in diameter and were made of siliceous clay and pounded shells, and the innumerable fragments found over a large extent of territory and to considerable depths in the soil, suggest, if they do not prove, the prehistoric existence of an Indian pottery manufactory at this locality, to which, in the light of recent investigations by George E. Sellers, who now is living at Bowlesville, extraordinary interest attaches as being the place where, through his investigations, the problem of the method of making this pottery has been solved, and the solution, though rather tardily, accepted by all the eminent archæologists of the present day. They were made upon a mold of stones and clay in an inverted position, and polished smooth. From the laminated structure of the fragments, the clay and broken shell cement appear to have been put on this mold in layers, and every fresh layer firmly compressed upon the previous one until the desired thickness was obtained, when a thin layer or even a wash of river-silt or mud was applied, and lastly a cloth was wrapped around the whole. When it became necessary to remove the cloth a slight surface moistening would accomplish the object without

injury, and the river-silt was sufficiently siliceous to become in process of time, when in contact with a body of lime cement, almost as hard as the cement itself. That this river-silt was applied for this purpose seems to be fully established by the fact that in no instance was there found this coating or any impression of the cloth on the bottoms of the kettles. The materials used in weaving this cloth were generally the fiber of bark, of flax, of hemp, of grass, etc., spun into thread of various sizes, or splinters of wood, twigs, roots, vines, porcupine quills, feathers and a variety of animal tissues, either plaited or in an untwisted state, the articles woven consisting of mats, nets, bags, plain cloths and entire garments, such as capes, belts and sandals. The kettles or vessels, when sufficiently dry to be lifted from the mold, were so lifted by means of wedges driven under the edges, thus permitting the drying process to proceed without cracking the kettles, which were then thoroughly sun-dried before being used. That they were not baked in the fire is clear from the fact that it would thus be impossible to bake them evenly, and that when so heated and moisture afterward applied to them, they crumble into dust by the slacking of the lime in the broken shells of which they are in part composed.

INDIAN MOUNDS.

Numerous mounds still exist along the ancient trail from near New Haven to the Negro Salt Well, and up and down the Saline River on either side extending down into Hardin County. One mound in this latter series named Dutton's Mound, just below the line of Gallatin, is one of the most interesting in the State. It is oval in form, and has a flat top about 80 feet long by 35 feet in width. The interesting feature of Dutton's Mound is this, that it was, when discovered, paved or covered with layers of stones all around its sides up to the truncated top, the layers forming terraces or steps, and the steps covered in such manner

with smaller stones as to fill up the angles, and render the sloping sides of the mound smooth. Mounds are found built in the same manner in Mexico and Central America, which seems to indicate that this southern Illinois mound was erected by the same tribe or nation as were those in the countries farther south. The largest mound, however, in southern Illinois, is known as Boyd's Mound, situated nearly five miles north of Shawneetown. This mound, otherwise known as Sugar Loaf mound, was visited at least as early as 1809 by Stephen Fields and James Fields. In 1855 its dimensions were taken and found to be: area of base four acres, and perpendicular height fifty-five feet. It is apparently filled with human skeletons, as pieces are constantly being taken out on the top and on the sides, suggesting the possibility of its having been built as an elevated sepulcher, increasing in height as the bodies of the dead were deposited upon it and covered up with earth, which appears to have been brought from a pond, now filling up, about three-fourths of a mile to the northward. The mound could not have been erected for an observatory, as there are hills to the south and southwest higher than the mound, and at no great distance; neither could it have been necessary to enable its builders to escape the overflow of the Ohio River, for the same reason; and there have been as yet no evidences found of its having been designed as a religious temple; though when opened, as is now the intention of Squire William J. Boyd, what discoveries may be made within it is impossible to conjecture.

GOVERNMENT LEASES OF THE SALT WORKS.

How long the Indians worked the salt springs mentioned above is not known; but on the 12th of February, 1812, Congress set apart a tract of land six miles square to support the works, and leased the springs to Phillip Trammel, mentioned elsewhere as one of the first legislators from Gallatin County. The work was performed mostly by negroes from Kentucky and Tennessee, to

which reference is made in the constitution of 1818, Article VI, Section 2, as follows: "No person bound to labor in any other State shall be hired to labor in this State, except within the tract reserved for the salt works near Shawneetown; nor even at that place for a longer period than one year at one time; nor shall it be allowed there after the year 1825. Any violation of this article shall effect the emancipation of such person from his obligation to service." Many of the negroes engaged at these salt works, by extra labor, saved money enough to buy their freedom, and were the progenitors of the large number that lived in Gallatin and Saline Counties before the war. The salt manufactured here under the Government leases was sold at \$5 per bushel, and found a ready market in Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Missouri. It was transferred by keel boats up the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and also up the Mississippi to St. Louis.

SALT LANDS GRANTED TO THE STATE.

At the time of the admission of Illinois into the Union, Congress gave these lands to the State, which continued the lease system until about 1840, the last lease being made to John Crenshaw, December 9, of that year. Mr. Crenshaw became a very wealthy man, and exercised large political influence in the southeastern portion of the State. After the establishment of salt works on the Kanawha River in Virginia, and at Pomeroy, Ohio, the mines in Gallatin County could no longer compete in the market. In 1847 the lands were sold, that portion containing the salt wells being purchased by the school trustees of Township 9, Range 9. In 1852 the lands were sold at public auction, and in 1854 Castle & Temple, the present proprietors, commenced to bore a new and deeper well, and began the manufacture of salt by an improved system which had its origin in France. The first brine was struck at a depth of 108 feet, and at 1,100 feet

the boring stopped, the brine obtained marking 7.2° of Baume's saltometer, and requiring only seventy-five gallons to make a bushel of salt—fifty pounds. The State geologist believes that at this depth, 1,100 feet, the Chester limestone was struck, and that it forms the basis of the muriatiferous rocks in this part of the State. As late as 1870 it was no uncommon thing to see from three to four wagons, each drawn by from four to six mules, on the road from Equality to Shawneetown, laden with salt for the various markets in the South and West; but in 1873, in consequence of the panic, overproduction and ruinous prices, Castle & Temple closed the works, and on the same property engaged in mining and making coke.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

When the first white man arrived in Gallatin County to make a permanent settlement the Indians occupied it only occasionally, and then only as a hunting-ground. This first white man was in all probability Michael Sprinkle, but where he came from can not be ascertained. He settled on the present site of Shawneetown, about the year 1800. He was a blacksmith and gunsmith, and for this and other reasons was a great favorite among the roaming bands of Indians, as well as with the early settlers as they came straggling in. He resided in Shawneetown until about 1814, when he moved about four miles into the country, on the poorest piece of land he could have found in the county, if to live on poor land had been his desire, but the location was chosen not on account of the sterility of the soil, but because of the existence there of a never failing spring. Among the early settlers were the following, most of whom were here previous to 1815: Jacob Barger, Samuel Hayes, Joseph Hayes, John Marshall, Michael Robinson, Humphreys Leich, Stephen Fields, Thornton Tally, John Herrod, John Martin, Isaac Baldwin, Adrian Davenport, James Davenport, Michael Jones, Frederick

Buck, William Akers, Andrew Slack, James M. Pettigrew, Abraham T. McCool, John Scroggins, O. C. Vollandigham, John Walden, Henry Ledbetter and Dr. John Reid. In the north-western part of the county there were a Mr. Dunn, Mr. Hurd, Abraham Armstrong, Allen Dugger, John Kinsall, Charles Edwards, Sr., John Edwards, Benjamin Kinsall, Sr., James Trousdale and Mr. Orr. It is believed that the first settler on the present site of Omaha was a Mr. Perry. Zephaniah Johns settled on the site of Omaha, in 1825. He sold his improvements to Rev. William Davis, who entered the land in 1833. The first post office in this region was at South Hampton, at the residence of David Keasler, the first postmaster. It was discontinued because of the railroads passing on both sides of it. The first election was held at the house of John Kinsall where Moses Kinsall now resides, a short distance east of Omaha.

TROUBLES WITH INDIANS.

From 1812 to 1815, the settlers in Southern Illinois were much troubled by the Shawnee tribe of Indians. About that time a boy by the name of Maurice Hyde was attacked in Reuben Beller's, by two Indians, which was at the time occupied by an old man and some children, left alone because of a gathering in the neighborhood. The children were out playing Indian, when these two Indians came up; one of the boys gave the alarm, but Maurice thought it was only a pretended alarm, so was caught and carried away. The Indians were pursued by the rangers who captured one of the Indians and took his scalp, and ran the other into the river who soon afterward died. Maurice was recovered and restored to his friends.

Another incident was somewhat as follows: A portion of the Shawnee tribe, which was then living up the Wabash, came to Shawneetown, and there met a portion of another tribe, believed to have been the Kaskaskias, the main body of which was living

near the Mississippi. Between these two tribes there had been some difficulty, and the chiefs of both these factions which met in Shawneetown, made a tour of the saloons and made earnest request of all not to sell to any of their warriors any fire water, knowing that if any of them should obtain fire water, trouble would be the result. All of the saloon-keepers complied with this reasonable request but one living in the south part of the town. At his establishment some of the Indians secured some whisky, the old feud was fanned into a flame, a quarrel and a fight ensued, and one of the Shawnees was killed. The Kaskaskias engaged in the killing immediately sought safety in flight, and other members of the tribe, in order to appease the Shawnees, proposed to pursue the murderers, and bring one of them back dead or alive. In due course of time they returned with the head of the Kaskaskia who had struck the fatal blow and peace was restored. After being fed by the citizens of Shawneetown, until this affair was settled the Indians all took their departure, much to the relief of the white people.

Still another was the following: Dr. John Reid mentioned elsewhere as an early settler, father of Mrs. S. C. Rowan, still living on the old homestead about two miles north of Shawneetown in what was then known as Sugar Grove, at the age of eighty-two, was one day away from home, when a party of Indians called at the house. Alexander Reid was then an infant, and Mrs. Reid had him nicely dressed and lying in the cradle. One of the squaws had her dirty little pappoose strapped on her back, and all at once admiring little Alexander so neat and clean, exclaimed "me swap," and instantly made the exchange, and the party started off for their camp, on the ridge in town. Mrs. Reid being alone was helpless and was filled with astonishment and dismay. Dr. Reid soon came home and found his wife almost crazed with grief at the loss of her babe. But he was a man of resources, and after soothing his wife, suggested that she

scrub up the little red stranger, put some good, clean clothes on him, and take him into camp. Although it was an unpleasant task, it was the only course to pursue, so she polished up the little pappoose, put on a clean frock, combed out his straight black hair, and made him look like a new creature. She then shouldered him and took him into camp, and exhibited him to his surprised mother, who when she saw him looking so neat and clean at once proposed to swap back, which Mrs. Reid was only too glad to do.

LAND ENTRIES.

While quite a number of settlers came early into the county the land office was not opened at Shawneetown until 1814, and then no land entries were made until July of that year. The following is a complete list of all the land entries made during the year 1814, showing the names of many of the early settlers and the locations in the county which they preferred. So far as was learned from the entry book, the first entry was made on July 7, 1814, by John Black, of the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 10 south, Range 9 east; on the 19th of the month Jephthah Hardin entered the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 9, Range 10; on the 21st of the month Warren Buck entered the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 9, Range 10; Thomas McGehee, the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 9, Range 9, and Jesse B. Thomas, the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 9, Range 9. On the 25th, John Reid entered the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 9, Range 10; Michael Jones, the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 9, Range 10; and Archibald Roberts, the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 9, Range 9. On the 26th, M. Jones, the west half of Section 3, Township 10, Range 9, and Hazle Moreland, the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 9, Range 9; on the 27th, Henry Boyer, the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 9, Range 9, and on

the 28th, Edward Farley, the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 9, Range 10.

The entries in August were: on the 5th, Thomas Hayes, northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 8, Range 9; on the 10th, James Dillard southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 9, Range 9; on the 19th, Lewis Kuykendall, southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 10, Range 9; on the 24th, George Patterson, northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 7, Range 10, and Thomas M. Dorris, southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 8, Range 9, and on the 25th, James Willis, northwest quarter of Section 33, Township 9, Range 9.

The following are the entries made in September on the 1st: Stephen Clautau, southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 10, Range 9; on the 5th, William McCay, northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 9, Range 10; on the 9th, Thornton Talley, northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 9, Range 9; on the 10th, Michael Sprinkle, southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 9, Range 10, and on the 12th, Daniel McKinley, northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 9, Range 9.

In October the following: On the 6th, James Morris, southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 8, Range 9; on the 10th, James M. Pettigrew, northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 9, Range 10, and William Wheeler, southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 10, Range 9; on the 12th, Isaac Hagan, northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 10, Range 9, and Merrel Willis, northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 10, Range 9; on the 14th, William Kelly, northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 9, Range 10; on the 15th, White Dawson & Brown, southeast, northeast and northwest quarters of Section 1, Township 10, Range 9, and John Forrester, northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 10, Range 9; on the 17th, John Willis, northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 10, Range 9, and Meredith K. Fisher, northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 9, Range 9, who had

entered the southwest quarter of the same section on the 4th; on the 18th, Littlepage Proctor, northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 10, Range 9; on the 19th, Cornelius Lafferty, southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 9, Range 9; on the 20th, Samuel Clark, southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 10, Range 9; on the 23d, Samuel Green, southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 9, Range 10; on the 25th, Baston Banewood, southeast quarter of Section 22, Township 9, Range 9; Samuel Clark, northeast quarter of Section 23, Township 9, Range 9, Annesley Clark, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 8, Range 9, and John Carter, southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 9, Range 9; on the 29th, Thomas Dawson, northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 10, Range 9; on the 31st, John Groves, northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 7, Range 10, and Joseph Scott, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 9, Range 9.

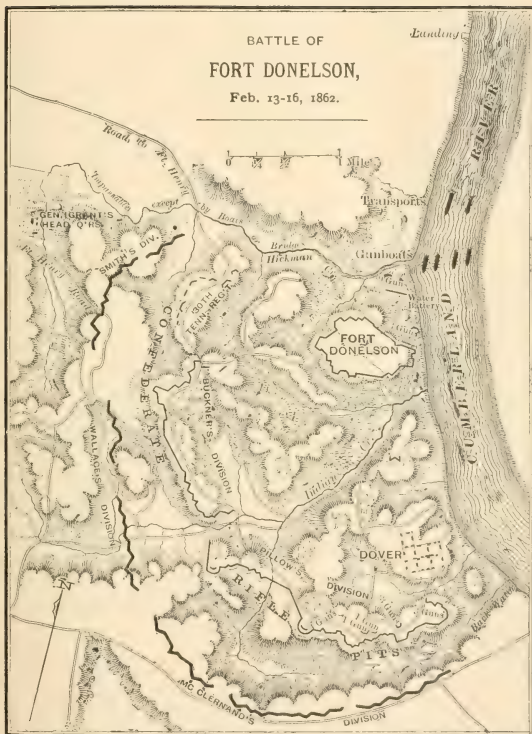
In November the following: On the 2d, Jerrett Trammel, southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 10, Range 9; on the 4th, William Castles, east half of the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 9, Range 9; on the 7th, Daniel McKinley, southeast quarter of section 29, Township 9, Range 9; on the 12th, Peter Baker, southeast quarter of section 9, Township 10, Range 9; on the 14th, Warren Buck, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 8, Range 10; Hazle Moreland, northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 9, Range 9, and James Moreland, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 19, Range 9; on the 17th, James Weir, southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 9, Range 10; Andrew Slack, southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 9, Range 10, and Edward Gattu, southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 10, Range 9; on the 22d, John Ewing, northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 9, Range 9; on the 25th, Frederick Buck, Section 22, Township 8, Range 10,

and on the 26th, Moses M. Rawlings, southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 10, Range 9.

The following are the entries for December: On the 3d, John Caldwell, west half of Section 19, Township 9, Range 10; Joseph M. Street, southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 9, Range 10; Samuel W. Kimberly, northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 9, Range 9; on the 5th, Thomas M. Dorris, southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 8, Range 10; on the 8th, Stephen Fields, northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 9, Range 9; on the 14th, Housan Fletcher, southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 10, Range 9; on the 29th, Jephthah Hardin, fractional Section 30, Township 9, Range 10, and on the 31st, George Sexton, southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 8, Range 10.

In 1816 there were nearly twenty land entries made by different individuals, among them some of those whom we have already enumerated Michael Jones, John Reid and Joseph M. Street. The latter entered two and a quarter sections on the 25th of February: Sections 24 and 25, and the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 9, Range 9. On the 12th of June, Thomas Sloo, Jr., entered most of Section 36, Township 9, Range 9, on which Shawneetown is located; and Michael Robinson, on the 23d of September, entered the southwest quarter of Section 12 Township 9, Range 9. Some of those who made entries in 1817 were Robert Peeples, on May 22, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 7, Range 9; Rachael McGehee, December 18, the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 9, Range 9, and R. Peeples and J. Kirkpatrick, January 11, the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 7, Range 10. In 1818 Ephraim Hubbard, on the 24th of April, entered the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 8, Range 9, and Martin P. Frazier, on the 13th of May, entered the west half of Section 15, Township 10, Range 9. There were many other entries made, a list of which it is deemed unnecessary to give.

BATTLE OF
FORT DONELSON,
 Feb. 13-16, 1862.



SLAVES AND INDENTURED SERVANTS.

Most of the early settlers of this county came from some one of the Southern States: Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, and in some few instances from Georgia and Alabama. Many of those, but not all who came brought with them slaves, with transcripts of the evidence of ownership from the records of the counties from which they emigrated, which transcripts were duly recorded in Gallatin County. Some of those who brought slaves either upon or after arriving in the county, set them free, either in consideration of past faithful services, or of money. In this way large numbers of negroes and mulattoes of different degrees of darkness found themselves in southern Illinois, and resided here either as free persons, or as indentured servants, most of the time up to the breaking out of the war. The following is the form of indenture usually employed, and the one given is the first one upon the records in Gallatin County:

THIS INDENTURE made and entered into this 5th day of July, 1814, between William Killis, mulatto man about the age of 25, and Joseph M. Street, both of Shawneetown, Gallatin County, in the Illinois Territory, witnesseth, that for and in consideration of \$200, by the said Joseph to the said William in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said William hath put, placed and bound himself to the said Joseph as a servant for the full term of four years from the date hereof, or, in other words, until the 5th day of July, 1818, and the said Joseph agrees on his part to furnish the said William with everything proper for him, and the said William, on his part, agrees to act and demean himself in an orderly and proper manner in his capacity of servant.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

Test:

THOMAS POSEY.
FAYETTE POSEY.

his
WILLIAM X KILLIS.
mark.
JOSEPH M. STREET.

Indentured servants always made their mark. The last record upon the books devoted to recording the movements and status of colored persons, was made September 1, 1862, and had reference to Carolina Sanders, late slave of Gen. Pillow, of the Rebel Army. She was brought to Shawneetown on that day by James B. Turner, and asserted her right to freedom under the confiscation act

of the General Government. James B. Turner certified to the facts as asserted by Carolina, and gave bond to the county that she should not become a county charge.

Because of the prejudices of many of the people then against the negro, and of their frequent attempts to steal them and sell them into slavery in the Southern States, great trouble frequently arose; many cruelties and outrages upon their rights were perpetrated by persons, some of whom are still living, who would, with their present enlightened views of justice, crimson to the temples to see their names published in connection with the crimes they once thought it a duty to commit, but which names frequently appear on the records of the circuit court, in indictments for kidnaping. It was frequently necessary for a free negro to prove to the court that he was free. Following is the record of a case of this kind:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1839.

Mary Smith, a woman of color, *vs.* Benjamin Lafferty and John Cook. This day came the plaintiff by her attorneys, and the said defendants. The suit hath been brought by the plaintiff to establish her right and that of her children to freedom under the constitution and laws of the State. It was agreed by the defendants that she and they are free so far as they know or believe, and they consent that the said plaintiff may have judgment accordingly, and that each party shall pay their own costs. It is therefore considered by the court that the said plaintiff recover her freedom for herself and her said children as against the said defendants.

Following is an illustration of the method of procedure when a negro could not prove his freedom to the court.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1840.

This day came into open court William Wilburn, a man of color, who produced to the court the certificate of the sheriff of this county, whereby it is shown to the court here that the said William was legally committed to the custody of the said sheriff as a runaway; that the said William produced no certificate or other evidence of his freedom to the said sheriff within the time limited by law; he, the said William, was regularly hired out from month to month for the space of one year, notice according to law frequently given; and it further appearing that due notice by publication in a public newspaper printed in said State has been given by the said sheriff, as required by the second section of an act respecting free negroes, mulattoes, servants and slaves approved January 17,

1829, and that no owner hath appeared to substantiate his claim to said negro within one year from his commitment aforesaid; whereupon the said William moved the court that it be certified that he be henceforth deemed a free person, unless he shall be lawfully claimed by a proper owner or owners, hereafter, and it is by the court ordered to be and it is hereby ordered accordingly.

REGULATORS AND VIGILANTS.

Excitement ran very high about 1840, and for a few years afterward about negroes living in the State. The excited state of feeling resulted in the organization of a body of men calling themselves "Regulators," whose purpose was to force all negroes without regard to age, sex or condition, to leave the county. This movement had its origin in the fact that some time previously John Crenshaw sold a family of negroes to a Mr. Kuykendall. This negro family consisted, it is believed, of indentured servants. Kuykendall ran the negroes out of the State, and as a result of this action by Kuykendall, both he and Crenshaw were indicted by the grand jury for kidnaping. At the term of court held early in 1842, Crenshaw was acquitted because the State's attorney could not prove that the negroes were taken out of the State, although it was well known to the community to be the case. It was asserted in connection with this case that negroes were the best laborers in the county, that they were no more frequently guilty of crimes than white people, and that when guilty they were most certainly punished. Some time previously, Benjamin Hardin had been cruelly murdered, and it was attempted to show that the negroes had something to do with it, and while it was proved that the murder was committed by a negro, who was hired to commit the crime by another negro, yet it was believed then, and is now, by a large number of people, that a certain leading white man was the real instigator of the crime, yet, as the name of this leading business man was never connected with the case in law, it can not judiciously be connected with it in history. The murder of Hardin was characterized at the time as "the most wicked, the most cruel, the most cold-blooded and horrible ever

committed in a civilized community—a murder so wanton, so deliberately planned and executed, so foul and atrocious that the Almighty, in his wrath, smote the spot upon which it was perpetrated and the country all around, involving in one sheet of flame, the trees, the fences, the houses, the grass of the ravine—the very post from which the murdered man fell, covering the entire premises with the black drapery of mourning, which may be seen unto this day—a mark of the indignation of the Most High—a memento of the fate of the unfortunate Hardin.”

The writer of the above characterization, Samuel D. Marshall, was one of the ablest editors and lawyers that ever resided in Shawneetown. He was sufficiently rational and just to wish to see crime punished but at the same time not so unreasonable as to condemn an entire race for the crimes of the individual; hence his position was that of a defender and protector of the oppressed. Hence, also, it was that in his paper, the *Illinois Republican*, he condemned the proceedings of the regulators as disgraceful and unjustifiable, “conspiring as they had done to drive all of the negroes out of the country, good and bad, lazy and industrious, old and young; those who had property and those who had not—all must go, and with a notice of only a week. Here are a vast number of negroes, many of them honest, industrious and good citizens, forced to sacrifice their lives or their property within seven days. No such procedure can ever be justified in a free country. Any combination which proposes to violate the laws of security in person and in property, guaranteed to all our citizens, white or black, which sets up its own arbitrary will in opposition to that of the people, subverts our form of government, and leads directly to anarchy and eventually to despotism.”

In the list of regulators were the names of many young men who were otherwise men of respectability and character; but as a general thing the bands of regulators were composed of bad men, who wished to screen themselves from deserved punishment and

have some one else punished for crimes of which they were guilty. The *Illinois Republican* argued forcibly that every man who loved liberty must adhere to law as the sheet anchor of his own security, as nowhere else, but in the law are liberty and security guaranteed. As instancing the character of the regulators the *Republican* recorded the fact that in March or April, 1842, several regulators went to the house of an old and inoffensive negro for the purpose of "regulating him," that is, of whipping and terrifying him. Among those thus visiting the old negro was a man named John Moore, otherwise known as "Leather Moore," because of his having been tried and convicted of stealing leather in Gallatin County. Most of the "boys" with whom Moore was when they arrived at the old negro's house, thought it would be a shame to whip the old man and left without doing so, notwithstanding that Moore was strongly in favor of the proceeding.

A redoubtable corps of regulators made a raid into Shawneetown, on Saturday, April 9, 1842, in battle array. The poor negroes heard of the coming of the corps in time, and soon were as scarce as squirrels on a windy day. Not a single woolly head was anywhere to be seen, and it was not long before the brave regulators began to fear that their honorable services were not in need at that particular time and place, and that they would have to be contented with the laurels of the past. Soon, however, first one and then another and finally several of the good citizens of the place began to take compassion upon them and addressed them thus: "Gentlemen regulators, we suppose you would be glad of a chance to regulate some negroes." "Yes, yes," they responded on all sides, and then from numerous persons in the town the invitation was extended to the brave and public-spirited citizens to go down to such and such houses, and "regulate" such negroes as were there to be found. But the invitations were universally declined for prudential reasons, and after one of their number made the following speech they left the town: "Gentlemen, we

were merely passing through your town, and did not intend to stop. If you will drop the matter, we will."

Such outrages, however, carried with them to a considerable extent their own antidote. Violent proceedings were revolting to the majority of the best men in the community, and unsustained by public sentiment must necessarily cease. All reflecting men soon began to regard the lawless assumption of power by individuals as a direct blow at the liberties of all. But these did not cease without calling into existence a band of vigilants under the command of M. K. Lawler to operate against them, which band did noble work in aiding the negro to enjoy his liberties in the southeastern counties of Illinois, and the services of Capt. Lawler and his men deserve a fitting tribute in the history of the times.

In 1851 an attempted murder was developed in connection with a case of kidnaping. A Mrs. Prather, formerly from Weakley County, Tenn., having emancipated her slaves, they removed to Gallatin County. To this county they were followed by parties from their former home, who conspired to arrest them as fugitive slaves. The United States District Court decided that the conspirators had no claim to the colored people. Connected with the conspirators was a man named Newton E. Wright, who had long been in the business of kidnaping, and who, while in Gallatin County, attempted to reclaim the Prather negroes as fugitives, formed the acquaintance of another notorious kidnaper, named Joe O'Neal of Hamilton County. With O'Neal was associated Abe Thomas, a disreputable character. After this attempt in Gallatin County O'Neal stole three children from an old negro in Hamilton County, named Scott, ran them off and sold them to Wright, partly on credit, who resold them at New Madrid to a man named Phillips. When O'Neal's note matured he sent Thomas to collect it, telling him further that Wright had business with him for which he would be well paid.

Arriving at Wright's he agreed to kill a Dr. Swayne of Hicco, Tenn., for \$150, who had sued Wright for \$8,000. If Dr. Swayne could be killed, Wright could successfully defend the suit by means of nicely forged receipts.

In May, 1850, a man calling himself Stewart rode up to the house of Dr. Swayne, with the request that he pay a professional visit to his father, who was sick a little distance from the Doctor's house. After proceeding some distance Stewart fell a little behind and shot the Doctor, the shot badly fracturing his arm. A cry of murder being raised, Stewart effected his escape, and every effort made failed to find the assassin.

In the next year two citizens of White County, John and Shannon Eubanks, father and son, went to Tennessee with a lot of horses for sale. While in the neighborhood of Dr. Swayne's they heard him relate the particulars of the attempt at his assassination and give a minute description of the attempted assassin. Shannon Eubanks knew the description applied to Abe Thomas, who was stopping at Joe O'Neal's in Hamilton County. Soon afterward Thomas was seized by some Tennesseans and taken to that State for trial.*

The last effort to return fugitive slaves was made in the latter part of 1862. It was reported that there was a fugitive from labor harbored at the house of Stephen R. Rowan, and a few pro-slavery men determined that he should be returned according to the Fugitive Slave Law. At that time the rebel forces had possession of that portion of Kentucky opposite Shawneetown, and they had made frequent threats to sack and burn the town, and for this reason the meeting was not harmonious, there being some present at the meeting bold enough to protest against the return of the fugitive to rebels in arms against the Government, and strong enough to prevent any attack upon Mr. Rowan. The fugitive, therefore, was never returned.

*From Davidson & Stuve's "History of Illinois."

WILD ANIMALS AND REPTILES.

Wolves for many years infested the woods and made things very unpleasant for the early settlers. In order to get rid of them it was found necessary to make it to the interest of as many as possible to make an unrelenting war upon them. To this end an address was drawn up in the following words:

To the wolf hunters of Gallatin County, Ill.—April 22, 1846—We, the undersigned, agree to bind ourselves severally to pay to any person who may kill the old wolves in the districts of country in the following bounds. Beginning at the mouth of Big Eagle Creek, thence up same creek to Z. Malingly's, thence to White's Mill on the Saline, thence down the Saline to the beginning at the mouth of Big Eagle Creek, or if the wolves are started in the above bounds it matters not where they are killed, we the undersigned will pay the amounts annexed to our names for each and every old wolf, started in the above bounds, in good trade or cash on or before the 25th day of September next. Any person being a subscriber to this paper who may bring the scalps to the town of Equality on the 1st day of November next, and prove the boundary in which the wolf was started, or make affidavit to the same if required, shall be entitled to the amount of this subscription for each scalp so started and killed.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES AND AMOUNTS.

Benjamin White.....	\$5 00	William Dorsey.....	\$ 50
Walter White.....	1 00	Thomas Dorsey.....	50
I. D. Bemis.....	1 00	David Williams.....	50
Nancy White.....	1 00	William Baldwin.....	1 00
John Baker.....	50	Benjamin Seawell.....	50
James Pruet.....	1 00	Philip Garrall.....	50
John Dorsey.....	1 00	Caleb Baldwin.....	50
John Williamson.....	1 00	James Willis.....	50
William Black.....	1 00	James Dorsey.....	50
Archibald Willis.....	1 00	Will G. Seawell.....	50
Lewis Seawell.....	50	Edward Lenwell, Jr.....	50
Francis Williams.....	50	Valentine Christian.....	—

The language of the above agreement is scarcely to be taken literally, for if it were intended precisely as written, the "starting and killing of wolf scalps" within the bounds named would have been exceedingly profitable, more so probably than the kidnapping of free negroes, in which too many of the inhabitants of southern Illinois and Kentucky were unjust enough to engage. According to the terms of the above agreement, each wolf scalp would bring to the hunter who should bring it in about \$20, pro-

vided Valentine Christian intended to subscribe 50 cents with the rest, which is probable. It is said, however, by old settlers that the intention was to raise a fund out of which \$1 should be paid for each wolf scalp, which is more likely than that each subscriber meant to promise to pay the amount annexed to his name for each wolf scalp brought in.

Wolves, however, although the most numerous, were not the only wild animals in the woods which annoyed the early settlers and raided upon their stock. There were catamounts and panthers, for the scalps of the former of which 50 cents each was paid, and for those of the latter \$2 each. There were also plenty of black bears, but so far as the writer knows, no price was put upon them. Besides wild animals there were large numbers of snakes, poisonous as well as innocuous. Of the poisonous snakes there were rattlesnakes, water moccasins and copperheads. The water moccasins were of two kinds—black with red belly, and mottled-brown and yellow. Regarding the number of the various kinds of snakes, it used to be said that a man in clearing a piece of land could kill upon it snakes enough to fence it, and it may be that the term “snake-fence,” as applied to the crooked rail fence, had its origin in this exaggeration. But strange as it may at first appear, notwithstanding the immense numbers of these poisonous reptiles, very few persons, if any, were bitten by them to death, not even by the copperhead, the most deadly of all. The explanation for this fact lies in the correlative fact that the early settlers were familiar with, and always had handy, the various efficacious Indian snake-bite remedies.

THE ORGANIZATION OF ST. CLAIR AND RANDOLPH COUNTIES.

In order clearly to perceive the position of Gallatin County, in the chronological order of the organization of the counties, it is necessary to present as briefly as may be the history of the organization of those counties older than this. When Gen.

Arthur St. Clair, accompanied by Winthrop Sargent, arrived at Kaskaskia, March 5, 1790, the country comprising Illinois, extending as far northward as the mouth of Little Mackinaw Creek, on the Illinois River, was organized into one county, and named St. Clair, in honor of the governor. This county was divided into three judicial districts, a court of common pleas established, and three judges appointed, and Cahokia became the county seat. Randolph County was next organized by William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory, February 3, 1801, and embraced the territory within the following boundaries:

Beginning on the Ohio River, at a place called the Great Cave, below the Saline Creek; thence by a direct north line until it intersects an east and west line running from the Mississippi, through the Sink Hole Spring; thence along the said line to the Mississippi, thence down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, and up the same to the place of beginning.

The territory remained thus divided until 1809, when the following proclamation was issued:

KASKASKIA, April 28, 1809.

A proclamation by Nathaniel Pope, secretary of the territory of Illinois, and exercising the government thereof.

By virtue of the power vested in the governor for the prevention of crimes and injuries, and for the execution of process, civil and criminal, within the territory, I have thought proper to, and by this proclamation do, divide the Illinois Territory into two counties, to be called the county of St. Clair, and the county of Randolph.

The county of Randolph shall include all that part of the Illinois Territory lying south of the line dividing the counties of Randolph and St. Clair, as it existed under the government of the Indiana Territory, on the last day of February, 1809, and the county of St. Clair shall include all that part of the Territory which lies north of that line.

Done at Kaskaskia, the 28th day of April, 1809, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty-third.

NATHANIEL POPE.

ORGANIZATION OF MADISON, GALLATIN AND JOHNSON COUNTIES.

No other counties were organized then until September, 1812, when Madison, Gallatin and Johnson were called into existence by Gov. Edwards, by the following proclamation:

By NINIAN EDWARDS, *Governor of the Territory of Illinois.*

KASKASKIA, September 14, 1812.

A PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the powers vested in the governor of the territory, I do hereby lay off a county or district to be called the county of Madison, to be included within the following bounds: To begin on the Mississippi, to run with the second township line above Cahokia, east until it strikes the dividing line between the Illinois and Indiana Territories, thence with said dividing line to the line of Upper Canada, thence with said line to the Mississippi, and thence down the Mississippi to the beginning. I do appoint the house of Thomas Kirkpatrick to be the seat of justice of said county.

I do also lay off a county or district to be called the county of Gallatin, to be bounded as follows: To begin at the mouth of Lusk Creek, on the Ohio, running up with said creek to Miles' Trace, thence along said trace to Big Muddy, thence up Big Muddy to its source, thence north to the line of St. Clair County, thence with said line to the Wabash, thence down the Wabash and Ohio to the beginning. And I do appoint Shawnee Town, to be the seat of justice of Gallatin County.

And I do lay off a county or district to be called Johnson County to be bounded as follows: To begin at the mouth of Lusk Creek on the Ohio; thence with the line of Gallatin County to Big Muddy; thence down Big Muddy and the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio, and up the Ohio to the beginning. And I do appoint the house of John Bradshaw to be the seat of justice for Johnson County.

[SEAL]

Done at Kaskaskia the 14th day of September, 1812, and
of the Independence of the United States the thirty-
seventh.

By the Governor

NINIAN EDWARDS.

NATHANIEL POPE,

Secretary.

Gallatin County was named in honor of Albert Gallatin, a distinguished American statesman and Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson. The name was conferred upon the county, or at least suggested, by John Bradolette, register of the land office at Vincennes, and a countryman and admiring friend of Gallatin, and not, as has been stated by certain historians, by John Caldwell, who was receiver of the land office at Shawneetown.* The county was reduced in size at various times. Franklin County was organized in 1818; White County in 1815; Hardin County in 1839, and Saline County in 1847, and finally made separate in 1852.

* See biography of Albert Gallatin Caldwell.

ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARY LINES.

Although White County was organized, as just stated, in 1815, the boundary line between it and Gallatin County was not settled for many years. At the December term (1830) of the county commissioners court of Gallatin County, the surveyors of Gallatin, White and Hamilton Counties were required to meet on the 16th of August, 1831, to run and establish a line between said counties. They met according to this requirement, but could not determine the piece of ground upon which Boone's mill had stood. The south line of White County was once described in law as "beginning in the eye of the millstone in Boone's mill, in New Haven," but when the surveyors arrived on the ground August 16, 1831, the mill had been removed, and of course after passing the act relative to the boundary. The surveyors, therefore, had five citizens, viz.: John Groves, Roswell H. Grant, Merritt Taylor, Samuel Dagley and Peter Slater, designate as nearly as practicable the point to commence from, which they did as follows: Beginning at a rock in the Little Wabash River, from which a black oak twelve inches in diameter bears south 60° east, distant seventeen links; thence running due west, to the corner of White and Hamilton Counties on the Gallatin County line, fourteen miles distant. The survey was completed August 23, 1831. The surveyors were David Stinson, of Gallatin County; John Storms, of White County, and Enos T. Allen, of Hamilton County.

On February 10, 1853, it was enacted by the Legislature that the section line running east and west, through the center of Township 7 south, in Ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 east of the third principal meridian should constitute and stand for the county line dividing the two counties, Gallatin and White, for revenue and all other purposes; said line to commence at the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 7 south, Range — east, and run

thence due east along and with the section line to the Little Wabash River.

On February 28, 1854, the Legislature amended the last clause of the above section so as to make it read, "Said line shall commence at the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 7 south, Range — east, and shall run thence due east on said section line to the southwest corner of Section 17, Township 7 —, Range 10 east, thence north to the northern line of said section in the center of the Little Wabash River, and down that stream to its confluence with the Great Wabash River.

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The county officers of Gallatin County have been as follows:

Sheriffs.—Marmaduke S. Davenport, George Robinson, Ephraim Hubbard, Dr. Henry Boyers, John Lane, 1833; Thomas Tong, 1842; John T. Walters, 1848; Joseph B. Barger, 1850; Richard Richeson, 1853; Thomas Wilson, 1854; James Davenport, 1855; James H. McMintry, 1857; John T. Walters, 1858; Parker B. Pillow, 1862; John M. Eddy, 1863; George B. Hick, 1865; W. L. Blackard, 1867; George B. Hick, 1869; Joel Cook, 1871; John Yost, 1875–80, inclusive; Robert J. Bruce, 1885–86, and J. F. Nolen, 1886 to the present time.

Circuit Court Clerks.—Joseph M. Street, Leonard White, 1828; John E. Hall, 1848–56, when murdered; James Davenport, 1857–64; James R. Loomis, 1865–72; James W. Millspaugh, 1873–76; Joseph F. Nolen, 1877–84; Robert L. Millspaugh, 1885 to the present time (1887).

States Attorneys.—Under the constitution of 1848, the duties of States attorneys extended over an entire circuit, hence a complete list of those attorneys practicing in Gallatin County, while that system was in vogue, would not be easy to form or perhaps even desirable. Some of them were, however, as follows: William H. Stickney, Samuel S. Marshall, L. J. S. Turney, James Robinson,

Thomas Smith, Milton Bartley, C. M. Damron and F. M. Youngblood. The latter gentleman served from 1869 to 1872, both years inclusive. Under the constitution of 1870 this officer's duties are limited to his own county. Since 1872 the following have been States attorneys of Gallatin County: William F. Crenshaw, 1873-76; E. D. Youngblood, 1877-80; D. M. Kinsall, 1881 to the present time.

Masters in Chancery.—The following is a partial list of these officers: William Hensley was appointed by Judge Duff, as also was Milton Bartley, who likewise served four years while Judge Tanner presided on this circuit, and Carl Roedel two years. Milton Bartley succeeded Carl Roedel, and served during the years 1878 and 1879; D. M. Kinsall then followed during the years 1880 and 1881, in which latter year E. D. Youngblood was appointed and still serves in that capacity.

Clerks of the County Courts.—Joseph M. Street, Leonard White, Calvin Gold, John E. Hall, Joseph B. Barger, from 1856 to 1882, and Silas Cook from 1882 to the present time.

County Treasurers.—John G. Daimwood, William McCoy, Joseph Hayes, Eli Adams, Benjamin Rice, Benjamin Thomas, W. Burnett, William Siddall, John Williamson, John W. Trousdale, Benjamin Bruce, William L. Blackard, Arad R. McCabe, Joseph A. Lane, S. M. Smyth, and W. W. Mayhew, the latter elected in 1886.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

From the organization of the State up to 1832, Illinois constituted one Congressional District, of which of course Gallatin County formed a part, and John McLean, of Shawneetown was the representative during the first term of Congress after the admission of Illinois into the Union. In 1824, Hon. John McLean, was chosen to the United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Ninian Edwards. While in Washington Mr.

McLean acted as correspondent of the Shawneetown paper, the *Illinois Gazette*, and here is a specimen of his work:

Senate Chamber, February 9, 1825.

SIR—The votes for President are as follows: Mr. Adams, six, New England States, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky. He is elected. The mail starts, I have time to write no more. Great God deliver us!

JOHN MCLEAN.

John McLean was again chosen to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate in 1829, that caused by the resignation of Jesse B. Thomas, but he died October 4, 1830.

From 1832 to 1843 Gallatin County was in the First Congressional District, seventeen counties having been constituted the Second District in 1832, but appears not to have been represented in either branch of Congress during that time. In 1843, under the new apportionment, the Second District was composed of Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Williamson, Gallatin, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Jefferson, Marion and Massac, and John A. McClernand was elected to represent the district in Congress from 1843 to 1851. Samuel S. Marshall was representative from 1855 to 1859, and John A. Logan from 1859 to 1863; William J. Allen (deceased) was elected in 1862, Samuel S. Marshall was again elected in 1864, and Green B. Raum in 1866. In 1868 John M. Crebs was elected, and again in 1870; in 1872 Samuel D. Marshall was elected. William B. Anderson then served one term when he was followed in 1877 by Hon. R. W. Townshend, who has been biennially elected ever since, and is a member of the L Congress.

In 1852 the Ninth District was made to consist of the following counties: Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Wayne, Edwards and Wabash.

In 1861 the Thirteenth District was composed of Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Johnson, Williamson, Jackson, Perry, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Saline, Gallatin, White, Edwards and Wabash Counties.

In 1872 the Nineteenth District was made to consist of Edwards, Franklin, Hamilton, Gallatin, Hardin, Jefferson, Richland, Saline, White, Wabash and Wayne Counties; and in 1881, when the State was divided into twenty congressional districts, the Nineteenth was composed of White, Hamilton, Gallatin, Saline, Hardin, Franklin, Jefferson, Marion and Clinton Counties.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Following are some election returns and political data without much attempt at systematic arrangement. Gallatin County was represented in the first territorial Legislature, which convened at Kaskaskia, November 25, 1812, by Benjamin Talbott as a member of the Council, and by Alexander Wilson and Philip Trammel in the House of Representatives. In the Second Territorial Legislature Benjamin Talbott was again a member of the Council, and Philip Trammel and Thomas C. Browne were members of the House. The Legislature convened November 14, 1814, and passed an act incorporating Shawneetown. In the Third Territorial Legislature, which convened December 2, 1816, Gallatin County was represented in the Council by Thomas C. Browne, and by whom in the House the writer did not learn.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, ETC.

According to an act of Congress, passed April 18, 1818, the people of the Territory of Illinois elected delegates to a convention to form a State constitution, the convention to meet on the first Monday (the 3d) of August. Michael Jones, Leonard White and Adolphus F. Hubbard were members of the convention from Gallatin County. This first constitution was adopted, not by the people, but by the convention that framed it. The First General Assembly of the State of Illinois convened Monday, October 5, 1818, and there were present from Gallatin County

as member of the Senate, Michael Jones, and as members of the House of Representatives, J. G. Dainwood, Adolphus F. Hubbard, John Marshall and Samuel McClintock. The capital of the State was then at Kaskaskia; in 1820 it was removed to Vandalia, and when it was removed to Springfield Shawneetown received one vote. The Second General Assembly convened at Vandalia, Tuesday, December 4, 1821, and upon the organization of the House John McLean was made speaker. When the second State government was inaugurated, Adolphus F. Hubbard, of Gallatin County, presided over the Senate. Lieut.-Gov. Hubbard also presided over the Senate during the term commencing Monday, January 2, 1826, and John McLean was speaker of the House. During the term of the General Assembly which convened Monday, December 4, 1826, John A. McClernand was a member and also during the session which commenced Monday, December 1, 1828. The General Assembly which put in operation the famous internal improvement system convened December 15, 1836, and contained many members who afterward attained to national distinction. During the session of 1835 William J. Gatewood was senator from Gallatin County. He was a man of eminent ability and earnestly opposed legislation in favor of railroads.

MICHAEL JONES' RIDE.

Michael Jones was a member of the House of Representatives. The session was to open on Monday morning, and Jones was still in Shawneetown when the sun was two hours high on Sunday morning. At that time there were no railroads; not even the Shawneetown & Alton had then been built, and it was a matter of grave doubt as to whether Jones could reach Vandalia, 140 miles away, by the time of the opening of the Legislature Monday morning. Mr. Gatewood was anxiously looking all Sunday and late into Sunday night for Jones, but had to retire

without the joyful sight of his Democratic features. Next morning, however, when Mr. Gatewood went down to breakfast, whom should his eyes behold but Michael Jones, as calmly seated at the breakfast table as if he had enjoyed the best of a night's sleep on a feather bed. Mr. Jones had successfully made the entire distance by relays of horses, 140 miles in twenty-two hours.

ELECTION RETURNS.

In 1858 John A. Logan was elected to Congress by a vote of 15,878 to 2,796 cast for David L. Phillips and 144 for William K. Parrish, and in 1860 John A. Logan was again elected by 20,863 votes to 5,207 for David T. Linegar and 165 scattering. In the Constitutional Convention of 1862 Milton Bartley, a member from Gallatin County, received 4,290 votes for Congressman to 9,497 for William J. Allen (Democrat). In 1864 Andrew J. Kuykendall (Republican) was elected to Congress by a vote of 11,742 to 10,759 for William J. Allen (Democrat) and 57 for Milton Bartley. In 1866 Green B. Raum was elected by a vote of 13,459 to 12,890 for William J. Allen, and was defeated in 1868 by a vote of 14,261 to 14,764 for John M. Crebs. In 1866 John A. Logan was candidate at large for Congress against T. Lyle Dickey receiving in Gallatin County 649 votes to 936 for Dickey. The Rebellion had made Logan a Republican, hence he was not so popular in Gallatin County. Logan's vote in the other counties, the histories of which are in this volume, was in Saline County 942 to Dickey's 988; Franklin County, 863 to Dickey's 1,049; Hamilton County, 602 to Dickey's 1,133, and Williamson County 1,245 to Dickey's 1,197. Logan was, however, elected by a vote of 203,045 to 147,038 cast for Dickey. In 1870 John M. Crebs was elected to Congress by a vote of 13,949 to 12,366 for David W. Munn (Republican). In 1872 Gallatin County was placed in the Nineteenth Congressional District and Samuel S. Marshall (Democrat) was elected to Congress over Green B. Raum by

a vote of 13,297 to 11,282. In 1874 William B. Anderson (Greenbacker) was elected to Congress by a vote in the district of 8,293, Samuel S. Marshall receiving 7,556, and Green B. Raum 5,485. At this election Gallatin County cast for Anderson 753 votes, for Marshall 737, and for Raum 400. In 1876 Richard W. Townshend was elected by 12,720 votes to 8,558 for Edward Bonham (Republican) and 7,463 for W. B. Anderson. In 1878 Townshend's vote was 12,603 to 8,190 for Robert Bell, and 2,847 for Seth F. Crews; in 1880 it was 18,021 to 14,561 for C. W. Pavey (Republican) and 1,456 for Samuel Flannigan (Greenbacker); in 1882 it was 15,606 to 9,930 for George C. Ross. In 1884 he was elected again by a vote of 18,296 to 13,553 for Thomas S. Ridgway. In 1886 Mr. Townshend was elected by a vote of 16,326 to 11,974 cast for Martin, Republican candidate.

Other election returns limited strictly to Gallatin County have been as follows: In 1830 John Reynolds for governor received 672 votes; William Kinney, 372; Zadock Casey, for lieutenant-governor received 668; R. B. Slocumb, 349; for the State Senate: Timothy Guard, 656; Michael Jones, 366; for representative: J. E. Watkins, 747; W. J. Gatewood, 670; Jephtha Hardin, 316; Benjamin White, 285; for Sheriff: M. S. Davenport, 800; Harrison Wilson, 241. In 1840 Van Buren received 1,283 votes for President; Harrison, 500. In 1842 Thomas Ford received 1,160 votes as candidate for governor; Joseph Duncan, 441; for State senator Lane received 621; Leviston, 942; for representative John A. McClernand received 1,262 votes; Thomas S. Hick, 707; Flanders, 770; Stickney, 587; Elder, 578; Hopper, 338, and Rice, 373. In 1859 Thomas S. Hicks was again a member of the House from Gallatin County, James B. Turner in 1863, C. Burnett in 1869; in 1871 Simeon K. Gibson was a member of the Senate, and William G. Bowman in the House of Representatives; in 1873 J. R. Loomis was elected to the

House, and J. M. Wasson in 1875. For governor in 1880 Gallatin County cast for S. M. Cullom 1,052 votes, Lyman Trumbull 1,567, and for A. J. Streeter (Greenbacker) 18. In 1882 the vote for the various officers was—Congress: Townshend, 1,555; Ross, 986; State senator: Blanchard (Democrat) 1,448; Morris (Republican) 1,043; representatives: Bowman (Democrat) 2,358; Gregg (Democrat) 2,198; Boyer (Republican) 1,429; McCartney (Republican) 1,469; county judge: E. D. Youngblood (Democrat) 1,302; Milton Bartley (Independent Democrat) 700; Rhoades (Republican) 460; sheriff: Bruce (Democrat) 1,425; Yost (Republican) 1,077; clerk of the county court: Silas Cook, 2,247, no opposition; treasurer: Mayhew (Democrat) 1,182; Smyth (Republican) 1,292. In 1886 the vote was as follows—State Treasurer: Ricker (Democrat) 1,579; Farmer (Republican) 1,240; congressman: townshend (Democrat) 1,722; Martin (Republican) 1,015; State senator: Richeson (Democrat) 1,454; Yost (Republican) 1,273; county judge: Youngblood (Democrat) 1,413; Bartley (Republican) 1,389; county clerk: Cook (Democrat) 1,671; Bailey (Republican) 1,142; sheriff: Hale (Democrat) 1,307; Nolen (Republican) 1,450; treasurer: Mayhew (Democrat) 1,433; Shaw (Republican) 1,392; county superintendent of schools: Proctor (Democrat) 1,511; Rodgers (Republican) 1,319; county commissioner: McLain (Democrat) 1,531; Allyn (Republican) 1,237; surveyor: Smyth (Democrat) 1,571; Smith (Republican) 1,268; for township organization, 1,189; against township organization, 1,343; for hogs and sheep running at large, 1,979; against the same, 628.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

There are two railroads running into Gallatin County, and terminating at Shawneetown, the Louisville & Nashville and the Ohio & Mississippi, both using the same track from Cypress Junction. In 1838 the road from Shawneetown to Alton was

projected, and in 1840 John Crenshaw was awarded the contract on the section from Shawneetown and the grade was completed most of the way between Equality and Shawneetown. Afterward the Shawneetown and Eldorado Railway Company was chartered, and to this road was granted the right of way, bridges, culverts, etc., of the old road which failed. In 1869 the St. Louis & Southeastern was chartered, and Joseph J. Castles became the owner of the Shawneetown & Eldorado Road from Shawneetown to Equality and gave that road to the St. Louis & Southeastern, and the county of Gallatin gave this latter company \$100,000 in donation bonds and subscribed \$100,000 to its stock, paying for the same in bonds. In 1880 the road was changed to the Louisville & Nashville.

What is now called the Shawneetown Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was built under the superintendency of Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway. Chief Engineer Rice made the first survey in 1868, and a second survey was made in 1870. To this railroad, which extends to Beardstown, Cass County, a distance of 226 miles, Gallatin County contributed \$100,000 in bonds. Ten thousand dollars of the \$200,000 has been paid, and the \$190,000 remaining funded at 6 per cent interest.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Gallatin County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was incorporated under an act approved April 18, 1872. M. M. Pool, John D. Richeson and A. M. L. McBane were the commissioners to open subscription books to the stock of the association, the stock amounting to \$4,000. A meeting was held August 31, 1872, at which nine directors were elected and the following officers: President, M. M. Pool; vice-president, C. W. McGehee; secretary, A. M. L. McBane; treasurer, John D. Robinson. The only changes in the officers since have been that in 1874 John L. Robinson became secretary, and in 1886 George

A. Lowe became treasurer. The association owns twenty-six acres of land in the edge of Shawneetown. It has held fifteen annual fairs, which have been largely attended by the farmers of the county, and have resulted in advancing all the various interests of the farming community; better stock, better farm machinery, improved methods of agriculture and superior results as to variety and value of farm products, are noticeable on every hand.

BENCH AND BAR.

The common pleas court of Gallatin County held its first session in January, 1813, but the records commence in March of that year, and are as follows:

“Pursuant to an act of the territorial Legislature passed at their last session, held at Kaskaskia on the 12th of November, in the year 1812, ‘regulating the time for holding the courts of common pleas in the several counties of said Territory and for other purposes,’ the commission of his Excellency Ninian Edwards, governor of our said Territory, having been produced to Leonard White and Gabriel Greathouse, gentlemen, judges of our said court of common pleas for the county of Gallatin, by Joseph M. Street as clerk of said court of common pleas for the county of Gallatin in the Illinois Territory, and he having qualified as said clerk and entered into the office bound with sufficient security, is duly constituted the clerk of said court, and on the 21st of March, 1813, being the fourth Monday in said month and the day appointed by the before recited act for holding the court of common pleas for the county of Gallatin aforesaid, the sheriff and clerk met at the house of Joseph M. Street in Shawanoe Town in the said county of Gallatin, and a sufficient number of judges not attending to constitute the court, the sheriff adjourned the same until to-morrow; and now on the 22d of March, 1813, a sufficient number of judges not attending, court is adjourned until to-morrow; and now on the 23d of

March, 1813, a sufficient number of judges not attending, court is adjourned until court in course."

This court met according to adjournment, May 24, 1813, at the house of Gabriel Greathouse in Shawanoe Town. "Present, the Honorable John C. Slocumb and Gabriel Greathouse, gentlemen." On this day it was ordered by the court that the proceedings, had at a court of common pleas for this county, "on the fourth Monday in January last," and "on the 15th day of February, 1813, for a special purpose," present the above named judges, be entered of record as the proceedings of said court during the absence of Joseph M. Street, the clerk.

At the January term of this court above referred to, the proceedings, as disclosed by the records, consisted simply of the appointment of Benjamin R. Smith and Cornelius Lafferty overseers of the poor for one year; and on February 15 the "special purpose" for which the court convened was that of the appointment of Samuel Omelvaney commissioner to take a list of the taxable property in the county of Gallatin, and he was required to give an "office bond" for the faithful performance of his duties.

On this same day the court, all of the judges being present, "Hon. J. C. Slocumb, Gabriel Greathouse and Leonard White, gentlemen," it was ordered that the following order of court of common pleas for the county of Randolph, in the Illinois Territory, made at the August term of said court in the year 1812, be renewed, and that Lewis Barker be entered in said order as one of the viewers instead of Col. Phillip Trammel. (Gallatin County Court of Common Pleas, May term, 1813, May 24.)

On the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Rock and Cave Township, praying for the establishment of a road from Barker's ferry at the Rock and Cave on the Ohio River, the nearest and best way to intersect the road from Kaskaskia to the United States Saline Springs at Francis Jourdan's; also for the establish-

ment of a road from said Barker's ferry to the United States Saline Works: and it appearing to the said court that the proper proofs were produced to the said court of Randolph County at their aforesaid term, that the notices required by law were duly given, it is ordered that Lewis Barker, Phillip Coon and Isaac Casey be appointed viewers on the route from the ferry to the United States Saline Works and that Francis Jourdan, Joseph Jourdan and Chishem Estes be appointed viewers on the route from the ferry to Francis Jourdan's, which said viewers are directed to view and mark out several routes for said roads on the nearest and best way and as near as may be to the request of the petitioners.

On the next day, May 25, the court met pursuant to adjournment, present, Hons. Leonard White, John C. Slocumb and Gabriel Greathouse, gentlemen. The county was laid off into townships as follows: The bounds of the militia companies were constituted the boundaries of the several townships. Capt. Steel's boundary shall constitute one township to be known by the name of Granpier; Capt. McFarland's to constitute one township to be known by the name of Big Creek; Capt. Barker's to constitute one township to be known by the name of Rock and Cave: the company lately commanded by Capt. Trousdale to constitute one township to be known by the name of Shawanoe; Capt. White's to constitute one township to be known by the name of Saline; Capt. Grove's to constitute one township to be known by the name of Pond; and Capt. McHenry's to constitute one township to be known by the name of Prairie Township.

The following persons were then appointed constables for the respective townships: for Big Creek, Leonard Harrison; for Granpier, John Jackson; for Rock and Cave, Asa Ledbetter; for Shawanoe, John Forrester; for Saline, Seth Hargrave; for Pond, Joshua Beggs; and for Prairie Township, Reuben Bell.

BUILDING OF THE JAIL.

It was then ordered that a jail be built on the "publick square" in Shawanoe Town, and a "stray pen" established. The plan of the jail was as follows: "to consist of two stories, the first to be eight feet and the second seven feet high in the clear, to be built of good, sound white oak logs hewed to ten inches square, and put up with a dove-tail at the corners. The first story to be ten feet square in the clear, surrounded by another wall of the same description as the first, leaving a space of ten inches between the two walls, into which timbers of ten inches in thickness are to be dropped endwise and as close side to side as they can be placed. The second story to be at least thirteen feet, four inches square in the clear to be made by running up the outer wall of the lower story perpendicularly to the height of seven feet, ten inches above the top of the first story; the floor of the first story, the floor of the second story, and the ceiling of the second story to be laid with good oak timbers ten inches in thickness let in with a shoulder upon the logs of the house." Other and minute particulars were prescribed as to the roof, the platform, the windows, doors, etc., but the above will serve to show the strength of this first criminals' rendezvous of Gallatin County. Alexander Wilson, Michael Jones, Joseph M. Street, Cornelius Lafferty and Henry Oldham were appointed commissioners to contract for the building of the jail and the "stray pen."

Phillip Coon was then appointed administrator upon the estate of George Coon (deceased), late of this county, and tavern rates were then fixed according to law, as follows: Breakfast, dinner and supper each, 25 cents; lodging, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; horse to hay or fodder one night, 25 cents; oats or corn per gallon, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; whisky per one-half pint, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; peach brandy, 25 cents; cherry bounce, 25 cents; French brandy, 50 cents; rum and tafia, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; wine, 50 cents; gin, 25 cents; cider,

per quart, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; cider royal, 25 cents; strong beer, 25 cents, and small beer, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Hazle Moreland was then granted a license to keep tavern at his house, "as it appeared to the court that he was a man of good moral character and would probably keep an orderly house." His license was \$7, the fee to the clerk \$1, and his bond was \$300. Gabriel Greathouse and Thomas M. Dorris were each granted licenses to keep tavern, the amount paid in each case being \$12, and the clerk's fee being \$1. Jephtha Hardin was admitted to practice law at this court, he having a certificate from two of the judges of the general court of the Territory, and was thus the first lawyer admitted to practice at this bar.

The next day, May 26, all the honorable gentlemen of the court being present, it was ordered among other things, that the rates of taxation for the year 1813 should be: For negroes, \$1 each; horses, 50 cents each; all the ferries on the Ohio River, \$10 each; on the Saline, \$5 each; those on the Big Wabash, \$4 each; on the Little Wabash, \$1 each, and that next above the mouth of the Saline Creek, \$2. It was then ordered that the order of the common pleas court of Randolph County, establishing a road from the ferry at Shawanoe Town, to the United States Saline Salt Works, be renewed, and that John Robinson, Sr., be appointed supervisor thereof from the Island Ripple to the said salt works, in the place of William Cheek, and that Hazle Moreland be appointed supervisor from the ferry in Shawanoe Town to the Island Ripple. Overseers of the poor were then appointed: in Prairie Township, John Hannah and Robert Lann; in Grampier township, Isham Clay and Joseph Ritchy. It was then ordered that stocks be erected for this county, and that their erection be let at the same time and by the same persons as the jail and stray pen, "to be completed by the next term of this court."

The next term of this court commenced September 27, 1813, present, the "Hon. John C. Slocumb and Gabriel Greathouse,

gentlemen." Charles Wilkins & Co. were granted a license to keep a tavern at the United States Saline Salt Works, by the payment of \$12 to the county and \$1 to the clerk. Belam May was licensed to keep a tavern at the Island Ripple, by the payment of \$7, and John Davis to keep tavern at his house upon payment of \$4. But the most important item of business transacted on this day had reference to the ferry at Shawneetown, and was as follows:

On motion of Alexander Wilson the following order, bond and certificate of the court of common pleas of Randolph County was spread upon the records: "Randolph County Court, December, 1810.—On the motion of Alexander Wilson, and satisfactory proof appearing to the court, it is ordered that the said Alexander Wilson be licensed and permitted to establish and keep a ferry across the Ohio River from the rocks near the upper end of Shawanoe Town and that he be allowed to charge the same rates of ferriage at the said ferry as is established for Fritz Hoit's ferry across the Ohio, to-wit:

For each wagon and team consisting of not more than four horses or oxen.....	\$1 50
For each wagon and team consisting of not more than two horses or oxen.....	1 00
Two-wheeled carriages, consisting of not more than two horses or oxen.....	75
Man and horse.....	50
Each person (children under seven excepted).....	25
Each horse, mare, mule or ass.....	25
Each head of neat cattle.....	12½
Each head of sheep or hogs.....	06½

I, William C. Greenup, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of the County of Randolph, Illinois Territory, do hereby certify that the above is a true transcript from the records of the late County Court of Randolph, now in my office, and that the above named Alexander Wilson hath filed in my office a bond for the faithful discharge of his duty as the keeper of said ferry conditioned as the law directs. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, etc., this 3d day of August, 1813, etc.

WILLIAM C. GREENUP.

On motion of James McFarland, made in court September 28, 1813, and on the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Big Creek Township, praying for the establishment of a road from McFarland's ferry to the United States Saline Salt Works, William Frizzell, Elias Jourdan, Peter Etter and Lewis Watkins were ordered to mark out the several routes for said road upon the nearest and best way between the two points. The viewers at the last

(May) term of court to mark out a road from Barker's ferry, at the rock and cave to the United States Saline Salt Works, made the following report:

"Agreeable to an order of the court of common pleas of Gallatin County, May term, 1813, to have a road viewed from Barker's ferry to the United States Saline, we, the viewers, Lewis Barker, Phillip Coon and Isaac Casey, did begin at the said ferry and review from thence to Nathaniel Armstrong's; thence across Harris Creek to a large spring; thence to cross Eagle Creek just above the forks, and thence to the United States Saline." Henry Ledbetter and John B. Stovall were appointed overseers of said road, with power to call out all the hands on each side of said road within six miles of it, to cut it out and keep it in repair. Henry Ledbetter from the Ohio to Harris Creek, and John B. Stovall from Harris Creek to the Saline.

On the next day James McFarland was licensed to keep a ferry across the Ohio River from where he resided on land belonging to the United States until the sale of said public lands, or other disposition by the United States, and Frederick Buck, Jonathan Hampton, Samuel Craig, Dennis Clay and John Rherburne were ordered to view and mark out a road from Rherburne's ferry, on the Wabash, to Shawanoe Town. The above is the sum and substance of the business transacted by the Gallatin County Court of Common Pleas during the first year of its existence, 1813. Its accomplishments during the subsequent years of its career must be more briefly noticed.

This court convened again January 19, 1814; present, "Hon. John C. Slocumb and Leonard White, Gentlemen." Russell E. Heacock's motion to grant an order for a ferry across the Ohio River on his improvement was continued to the next term of court and then overruled. The office of attorney or counsel for the courts was created, and Jephtha Hardin appointed to the position at an annual salary of \$50. The road from McFar-

land's ferry to the United States Saline Salt Works was established as follows: Beginning at McFarland's ferry; thence to Absalom Estes; thence to Nathan Clamhit's; thence to where Betty Paukey lives on Big Creek; thence to Elias Jourdan's; thence to Lewis Watkins', taking the old road to Willis Hargrave's salt works. Prison bounds were established—a circle drawn at 200 yards' distance from the common jail, so as to make the jail the center. The reviewers reported that they had viewed and marked the road from Rheburne's ferry, on the Wabash, to Shawanoe Town, to the best of their ability and knowledge, "the nearest and best way." Frederick Buck was appointed supervisor of this road, which was ordered to be cut sixteen feet wide, and fence viewers were appointed, three for each township.

On the 2d of May, 1815, Willis Hargrave, by Russell E. Heacock, his attorney, asked the court for the privilege of establishing a ferry in Shawanoe Town, opposite Lots Nos. 1210, 1211 and 1212, and offered to prove by testimony the necessity of another ferry in Shawanoe Town, as a matter of public utility, but the court refused to hear the testimony, and also refused to hear proof that the petitioner had advertised according to law, "being themselves fully settled in the conviction that one ferry was enough to do all the ferrying there was to be done, as it was in their own knowledge." The court on the same day found it necessary to exercise its authority in another direction, by fining Jephtha Hardin, Thomas C. Browne, "for contempt offered this court."

On the 5th of September, a number of citizens having procured two lots in Shawanoe Town for the public square and for the erection of a courthouse and other public buildings, Lots No. 1113 and 1114. Thomas Sloo, John Caldwell and Joseph M. Street were appointed commissioners to let the building of the courthouse. Taxes for 1815 were fixed as follows: On each horse, mare, mule or ass, 50 cents; on all neat cattle above three years, 10 cents; on

every bond servant or slave, \$1; on water and wind mills, houses in town, town lots, and mansions in the country of the value of \$200, on each \$100 of the value thereof, 30 cents; ferries on the Ohio River, \$10, and on each of all other ferries, \$5.

This court met February 20, 1816, at the house of Charles Hill, in Shawanoe Town; present, Hons. Leonard White and John Marshall. On this day John McLean was admitted to practice law. November 19, 1816, Stephen Hogg produced his commission from Gov. Ninian Edwards, as a judge of the Gallatin County Court. February 4, 1817, Hons. Stephen Hogg and Marmaduke S. Davenport held court. On November 23, 1818, the judges were Hons. John Marshall, John G. Daimwood and Andrew Wilkins. The next day there was present in addition to the above honorable gentlemen, Erastus Wheeler.

A special term of this court was begun and held at the house of Samuel Hayes in Shawanoe Town, January 4, 1819; present, "John Marshall, John G. Daimwood and Samuel Hayes, Esquires." The court adjourned to meet on the 6th instant, at the house of Ephraim Hubbard, to settle the accounts of the sheriff and clerk. The total amount due the county from Ephraim Hubbard, sheriff, was \$1,508.83½, all of which he paid, except \$316.56½, for which he gave his note. The total amount due the county from Joseph M. Street, clerk, was \$454, and it was found that the county was in his debt \$57.50. A court was held April 19, 1819, at the house of Samuel Hayes; present, "Jacob Sexton, Samuel Hayes, William McCoy and John Forrester, Esquires." The court proceeded to lay off the county into five townships or election districts, with judges of election, as follows: Rock and Cave Township, John Black, Asa Ledbetter, and Alexander McElroy; Shawanoe Township, Cornelius Lafferty, Andrew Stark and Samuel Hayes; Cane Creek, John Groves, Joseph Riley, and Mr. Stout; Saline Township, William Burnett, Eli Adams, and Cole-

man Brown; Monroe Township, Hankerson Rude, Hugh Robinson, and Chism Estes.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

This appears to have been the last official act of the old court of common pleas. It was succeeded by the county commissioners' court, which held its first meeting on June 7, 1819, at the house of Samuel Hayes in Shawanoe Town. Present, John Forrester, John Lane and Robert Peeples, Esqs. Joseph M. Street, as clerk of the court, gave bond in the sum of \$1,000, with Cornelius Lafferty and Marmaduke S. Davenport as sureties. The first action of this new court was to appoint supervisors for the different roads: William McCoy, Brice Hannah, Martin Hitchcock, Joseph Riley, Frederick Buck, Christopher Robinson, Michael Bartlett, Meredith Fisher and Moses Rawlings on the various roads already laid out. On the 9th of June Thomas A. Spilman was appointed deputy clerk of the county commissioners' court. Tavern rates and rates of ferriage were fixed for the year. Constables were appointed: James Beal for Monroe Township; Michael Robinson for Shawanoe; Joseph Riley for Cave, and Arthur G. Young for Saline Township. Isaac Baldwin, John Black, Neil Thompson and Alexander McElroy, reviewers appointed by the late county court, reported having laid out a road from Flinn's Ferry, on the Ohio River to the Saline tavern, and the court ordered that the road be established as a public highway. Hugh McConnell was appointed supervisor on this road from Flinn's Ferry to Powell's cabins; Isaiah L. Potts from Powell's cabins to include the crossing of Beaver Creek; John Black from Beaver Creek to Eagle Creek, and Robert Watson from Eagle Creek to its intersection with the road from Shawanoe Town to the Saline tavern. Supervisors were appointed for other roads and reviewers to mark out new roads, the particulars of which would be burdensome to this volume. One

other item should not be omitted, and that is that billiard tables were taxed \$150 each.

A settlement was made March 11, 1820, with Marmaduke S. Davenport, sheriff of the county, the total amount due the county being \$1,567.26 $\frac{1}{2}$; and also with John G. Daimwood, county treasurer, whose total collections for the year had been \$1,628.20 $\frac{1}{2}$. The next year, in June, a settlement was made with the sheriff, which showed that he had collected \$1,348.50, taxes due for 1820. In March, 1822, the treasurer's statement showed that he had handled \$641.19 $\frac{1}{2}$, but in 1823 the amount reached \$2,564.97. Dr. William McCoy was treasurer in 1825; and in 1826 Dr. Henry Boyer, sheriff, collected for the year previous, \$2,070.21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In 1827, in pursuance of an act entitled "An act requiring the county commissioners' court of Gallatin County to carry into effect an act entitled an act permanently to locate the seat of justice of Gallatin County," approved January 26, 1827, a county commissioners' court was held at the house of Emanuel Ensminger in the town of Equality, which was located and laid out under the provisions of said act, on the first Monday in March, 1827. The commissioners at that time were Andrew Slack, John Shearer and Charles Mick; and on the 6th of March they ordered that the county treasurer pay Josiah Solomon \$572.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ in specie, or its equivalent, for building a courthouse and jail.

The first writ of *ad quod damnum* issued by this court was on March 10, 1837. Orval Sexton made application to the court to confirm him in a "mill seat" on the Big Slough, running through fractional Section 32, Township 9, Range 10 east. James Bradford appeared and informed the court that he expected to be injured by the overflowing of his lands should the "mill seat" be confirmed. The verdict of the jury upon the case was that the application to confirm the mill seat be overruled, and that

he pay the costs. Mr. Sexton then applied for a new writ of *ad quod damnum* on his aforesaid land, to be near the mouth of Big Slough, which was awarded him accordingly; the jury, deciding that the health of the neighborhood would not be injuriously affected, and believing that the mill would be of great public utility, agreed that he might build a dam at the mouth of Big Slough. Harvey Green was permitted to build a mill dam on the Running Slough, Section 3, Township 9, Range 10, and John Tanner on the Saline River, near the center of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 10, Range 5 east.

In 1840 John Lane, Thomas Tong and Joseph Hayes were appointed commissioners to let to the lowest, responsible bidders the building of the new jail at Equality, the county seat having been removed there. The building was to be similar to that already described as having been erected at Shawneetown, except that it was larger, 20 feet, 4 inches square. Benjamin Lafferty took the contract to build it for \$1,300.

In 1843 it was ordered by this court that a poorhouse be established at the house of Turner Cook "for the purpose of trying the poorhouse plan of taking care of paupers for one year, to commence in March next," and an appropriation of \$60 per annum was made for each pauper that should stay the full year.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

The act establishing the county of Saline was approved February 25, 1847, and it was provided that in case the county of Saline was established in accordance therewith, elections should be held in the counties made by the division, on the first Saturday of September following for the location of the seats of justice for the two counties, and that previous to the election any number of voters not less than fifty, should nominate places to be voted for, and file their nominations in the office of the county commissioners' court. John E. Hall, and

sixty-one others in Gallatin County, designated in writing, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 9, Range 9 east, land owned by Washington Sherwood, as a proper place for the seat of justice of Gallatin County, and the nomination was filed in the county commissioners' court as required by law, August 12, 1847. Robert H. Morrow and 114 others, in a similar manner, designated in writing and nominated as a proper place for the seat of justice, Lots Nos. 815 and 816 in the town of Shawneetown, and this nomination was accompanied with bond and security for the conveyance to the county of the title of said lots; and these were the only places in nomination for the county seat. The election for the choice of one of these places was held on the first Saturday of September, 1847, and Daniel P. Wilbanks, clerk of the county commissioners' court, on the 10th of September, associated with himself Israel D. Towle and John T. Cook, justices of the peace, and they, as judges of the election, opened the poll books, compared the returns and certified to the result as being, that the place nominated by John E. Hall and sixty-one others had received 459 votes, while that nominated by Robert H. Morrow and 114 others, had received but twenty-one votes. Hence, on the popular vote, Shawneetown was beaten for the county seat. However, on the 26th of October, 1847, Samuel D. Marshall made a motion in the circuit court for a rule upon the circuit court clerk, requiring him to forthwith remove the circuit court records to Shawneetown, and in support of the motion produced a certificate of the clerk of county commissioners' court and two justices of the peace of Gallatin County, stating that Shawneetown had received a majority of the votes of said county for the seat of justice thereof, at an election by the people. At the same time Henry W. Moore produced against the motion, a certificate of entry on the records of the county commissioner's court, of said county, signed by the same two justices of the peace, setting forth that a

tract of land therein described, donated by Washington Sherwood, had received the highest number of votes at the same election; and the motion of S. D. Marshall was disallowed.

At the March term in 1848 of the county commissioners' court the following proceedings were had with reference to this matter: "The circuit court of Gallatin County at its last term, having decided that Shawneetown was then the seat of justice of said county,* thereupon ordering the books, records, etc., pertaining to the various county offices required by law to be kept at the seat of justice, to be removed to Shawneetown, which decision has been reversed by the supreme court of the State; and this court, being now, as heretofore, likewise of the opinion that Shawneetown is not the legally elected seat of justice, and therefore concurring entirely, as bound to do, in the decision of reversal of the supreme court and acquiescing in the other decision of said circuit court remaining unreversed by which at its last term it refused to hold the same at Shawneetown, deciding to hold said term wherever it might find the records thereof remaining pursuant to the order of this court, and did accordingly hold said term at Equality, where the books, records, etc., now are, and where they should remain until the dispute concerning this matter shall be finally and conclusively adjudicated." And the sheriff was ordered to repair the courthouse and prepare it for the holding of the next term of court at Equality. A county commissioners' court was held at Equality, June 5, 1848, but a regular term of this court was held at the office of Isaac Cooper in Shawneetown, September 4, 1848. On the 8th John Reynolds was requested to remove the records, books, and papers to Shawneetown, or his office would be declared vacant, and that after the 10th of September the room he occupied in the courthouse at Equality would be for rent. A similar notice was served on James Davenport, probate justice, and Calvin Gold, clerk of the county commissioners' court,

*This decision was not found on the records.

was authorized to rent a suitable building for the use of the circuit and county courts and for other offices for one year. On October 3, 1848, James W. Trousdale, county treasurer, was ordered to remove his office to Shawneetown or his office would be declared vacant, and Calvin Gold had entered into a contract with E. J. Durbin by which Durbin was to have the upper story of the depot ready for the occupancy of the courts by the 23d of October. The county clerk was then instructed to notify D. P. Wilbank, clerk of the circuit court, James Davenport, probate justice and John Reynolds, recorder had leased and held ready suitable rooms for the public offices when applied for.

Thus the contest waged for years, until at length the Legislature passed an "act to create the county of Gallatin out of Gallatin and Saline," and in the same act provided that the county seat should be permanently located at Equality. This act was to take effect on the fourth Monday in April, 1851. Samuel S. Marshall was then judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, of which Gallatin and Saline Counties formed parts. Under this law, consolidating the two counties, Judge Marshall refused to hold a term of court in Saline County. Thereupon William K. Stephenson, in the name of the people, made an application to the supreme court for a peremptory mandamus, ordering the judge to hold court in Saline County, and upon a hearing of the cause, a peremptory mandamus was granted, the decision of the supreme court being based upon the clause of the constitution reading: "No territory shall be added to any county without the consent of a majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added." The Legislature, therefore, in June, 1852, passed an act amending the above act, providing for an election to be held on the first Monday in August, 1852, to test the question of reuniting the two counties and providing that if the election should result in favor of such reunion, then Equality should be the permanent county seat. However, the

election resulted in the permanent separation of the two counties.

Under the constitution of 1848 the old county commissioners' court was superseded by the system of county judge and two associate justices. The first judge under this arrangement was James Davenport, elected in 1849; the next was William R. Rohrer, elected in 1853; A. W. Hamilton, 1857; R. P. Hinch, 1859; William G. Bowman, 1861; Angus M. L. McBane, 1865; Milton Bartley, 1869-82, and E. D. Youngblood from 1882 to the present time (1887). Under the constitution of 1870 the above system was so changed that a county board was provided for, to consist of three commissioners, to manage the county affairs. These commissioners have been, in 1873, John T. Walters, Benjamin Kinsall and Thomas J. Tate; elected since, in 1874, James T. Colbert; 1875, Edgar Mills and Robert M. Trousdale; 1876, James T. Colbert and F. McClain; 1879, E. M. Smith and Isaac Smith; 1880, Thomas B. Logsdon; 1881, J. A. Lane; 1882, Simon Reeder; 1883, W. C. Trusty; 1884, Henry Hill; 1885, Simon Reeder, and 1886, F. McClain.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term under the circuit court system held in Galatin County, so far as the records show, was convened at the house of Joseph M. Street, in Shawneetown, Monday, July 3, 1815, by the Hon. Stanley Griswold. This county was then in the Third Judicial Circuit; Jesse B. Thomas was judge in the First Circuit and William Sprigg in the Second. Judge Griswold gave notice that in the course of the term he would prepare a paper consenting to the above arrangement, but remonstrating against the mode in which said arrangement was made, and saving himself from the effect of his present consent as a precedent to guide him in future allotments. Thomas C. Browne procured a commission from His Excellency Ninian Edwards, governor of the Territory, appointing the said Browne prosecuting attorney

on behalf of the Territory to the district consisting of the counties of Edwards, Gallatin and Johnson, which commission, together with the endorsement of the governor, was recorded and Thomas E. Craig was empowered to administer the necessary oaths.

The first case in the circuit court was that of William Edwards *vs.* Daniel Bridgeman, in detinue. On motion of the plaintiff a *dedimus* was awarded him to take the deposition of William Edwards, Sr., and Matthew West, to be read on the trial, and all further proceedings were continued to the next term of court. The second case was that of John Carter *vs.* William Cheek, on a debt; the third was that of the United States *vs.* Buzle Lee, John G. Wilson and Moses M. Rawlings, on a recognizance. On motion of the plaintiff's attorney a *scire facias* was issued against the said defendants, returnable at the next term of court. The fourth and last case for that day was that of Frederick Buck *vs.* John Walls. The defendant moved for leave to file a plea, which motion was agreed to and the case continued until the next term of court. The grand jury was adjourned and the court adjourned until next day, July 4, when eight ordinary cases, such as for debt, trespass, etc., were disposed of. On July 5 there were ninety-three cases of various kinds and on the 6th only five, when court adjourned.

A circuit court was held at the house of Thomas M. Dorris, in Shawanoe Town, July 1, 1816, by Hon. Thomas Towles, with the same judges as before on the First and Second Circuits. Judge Towles laid down rules for the government of the court in the trial of causes. The November term was held at the same place by the same judge, as also were those of 1817. The March term, 1818, was held at the house of William Harding by Judge Jephtha Hardin, as was also the July term. The May term, 1819, was held at the house of Samuel Hayes, in Shawanoe Town, by Hon. Thomas C. Browne. At this term William Badger,

William L. O. Ewing and Thomas A. Young were admitted to practice law. The October term was held at the house of Marmaduke S. Davenport by Hon. William Wilson. Most of the cases at this term were "upon an indictment," sued out in the name of the United States. The May term, 1820, was held at the house of Peeples & Kirkpatrick, in Shawanoe Town, by Hon. Thomas C. Browne, as was the October term, the May term, 1821, and the May and October terms, 1822. The April term, 1823, was held at the house of Moses M. Rawlings by the same judge. At this term the principal case was that of the President and Directors of the Bank of Illinois *vs.* John Seebolt. Then followed a number of cases of assault and battery, one for riot, one for usurpation in office, for debt, for trespass, for non-attendance as a juror, for slander, etc.

The first murder trial came on before Hon. Thomas C. Browne, judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, which then consisted of Franklin, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pope, Jackson and Gallatin Counties, September 16, 1823. In this trial John Darr was tried for the murder of William Thomason. The grand jury was composed of Isaac Hogan, Michael Jones, Gardner Moreland, Stephen Fields, Robert Harding, Thomas Akers, William Robinson, James Willis, Sr., Coleman Brown, William Forrester, James Logan, Robert Beale, William Wing, Andy Laughlin, Laban Robinson, Edward Shearwood, Townsend Cannon, David Gill and William Gardner, "good and lawful men of the county and circuit aforesaid." The substance of the indictment was that "John Darr, late of the county of Gallatin, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, on the 7th day of September, 1823, with force and arms, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought," made an assault upon William Thomason with a certain knife held in his right hand and did stab him in the right side to the depth of eight inches, of which wound

William Thomason instantly died. James Hall prosecuted for the State. The jury for the trial were James Fields, Alexander Barnhill, John McAlister, Boston Daimwood, Lowery Hay, Thomas Addison, John B. Shoemaker, James Stephenson, Zadock Aydelotte, Pleasant Tally, Spencer Ellis and James McGhee. The verdict of the jury was "We, the jury, find the defendant, John Darr, guilty of murder in the manner and form as he stands indicted."

The next indictment for murder was found on the same day the above verdict was rendered, and was against Jordan Lacy. In this case the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced Lacy to imprisonment in the jail for one year, and to pay a fine of \$500, and to stand committed until the fine was paid. Then followed a number of ordinary cases—slander, false imprisonment, trespass *vi et armis*, assault and battery, replevin, *scire facias*, rape, etc.

On March 14, 1825, the Hon. James Hall, judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, held court at the house of Richard Elliott in Shawanoe Town. Joseph M. Street was still clerk, bond \$5,000; Henry Eddy, circuit attorney. An interesting case occurred at the July term (1825) of this court, in which the fictitious personages, John Doe and Richard Roe, were permitted to figure. It was that of "John Doe" *vs.* "Richard Roe;" Henry Eddy, attorney for the plaintiff, James Jones, date July, 1825. This was a suit for ejectment against tenants in possession of a farm, houses, etc., in the town of Shawnee, the tenants in possession being Henry Boyers, John Milne, John Reid and John Smothers. The suit was brought before Hon. James E. Wattles, judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was continued until the next term of the court, which convened March 8, 1826. It was now heard by Hon. James Hall, judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. The same parties, as named above, were attached to answer John Doe of a plea whereupon they, the de-

fendants, with force and arms entered in five messuages, five barns and five outhouses and the lot and grant and one acre of land with the appurtenances situated and being in Shawneetown, etc. The case was again continued until the next term of court, held at Equality May 22, 1827, by Hon. Thomas C. Browne, defendants entered a plea of not guilty, and both parties to the suit "put themselves upon the country," McLean & Grundy for defendants and Hardin & Eddy for plaintiffs. Whereupon plaintiffs' attorney filed a notice in the following words and figures to wit:

MR. McLEAN,

Sir: You are required to produce in the trial of the case of Doe *vs.* Henry Boyers *et al.*, the certificate granted by the register of the land office at Shawneetown to John A. Wilson, assignee of the heirs of Alexander Wilson, deceased.

HARDIN & EDDY.

Thereupon came the following jury: Joseph Reynolds, William Mills, John Choisser, James Cairns, Robert Keith, Robert Henderson, A. T. McCool, T. Guard, John Crenshaw, A. P. S. Wight, John Seebolt and John Berry; but before the jury had time to render a verdict, the defendant filed a motion for a nonsuit, which being allowed, the court adjudged the costs against the plaintiff.

On the 12th of September, 1825, James O. Wattles sat as judge in consequence of Hon. James Hall being engaged in some of the cases before the court. John Norman, John Frazier, John Lincoln, John B. Ellis, John Ellis and James Davis were found guilty of rioting, and fined \$15 each. Hon. James O. Wattles served until the close of the September term of that year, and on the second Monday of January, 1826, Hon. James Hall resumed his seat upon the bench. Hon. James O. Wattles presided again at the September term, 1826, at which term James Caldwell, a subject of the king of Great Britain, was naturalized, which was probably the first case in Gallatin County. The May term, 1827, was held at the courthouse in Equality, by Hon. Thomas C. Browne, Leonard White, clerk.

An important case was that of the president and directors of the State Bank of Illinois *vs.* Hazle Moreland for the foreclosure of a mortgage. This action was commenced by *scire facias* in the Gallatin Circuit Court on a mortgage executed to plaintiffs and recorded according to law. The defendant demurred to the *scire facias*, and judgment was rendered for the defendant. The case was then taken to the supreme court, Hon. William Wilson, chief justice; Theophilus W. Smith and Samuel D. Lockwood, associate justices. The supreme court quoted the 18th section of an act passed January 17, 1825, concerning judgments and executions as follows:

If default be made in the payment of any sum of money secured by mortgage on lands and tenements duly executed and recorded, and if the payments be by installments and the last shall have become due, it shall be lawful for the mortgagee to sue out a writ of *scire facias* from the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court, in which the said mortgaged premises may be situated on any part thereof.

If language is comprehensive enough to authorize this proceeding by *scire facias*, the Legislature certainly employed it in this statute, and the supreme court decided that the mortgagee was allowed to proceed by *scire facias*. The case was, therefore, remanded to the Gallatin Circuit Court, which at its May term 1829, judged that the *scire facias* had been duly executed and that the plaintiff recover of the defendant \$400, and that the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 9, Range 9, be sold to satisfy the judgment.

The State Bank won a similar suit against Harrison Wilson. Hon. Thomas C. Browne presided in this circuit court from 1827 to 1834. April 6 Hon. Alexander F. Grant, judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, presided, holding that term; Hon. Justin Harlan presided in October, and Judge Grant in November, 1835. April 4, 1836, Judge Jephtha Hardin began a term of this court; on the 5th Thomas Pickering was indicted for selling cards and for playing cards; Stephen Blackman for keeping a gaming

house, and Jacob Cummins for playing cards. Thomas Pickering was on the 20th of July acquitted of selling cards, and on the 25th plead guilty of playing cards and gambling, and was fined \$10. Hon. Walter B. Scates, held court at the April term, 1837, commencing April 3, and on the 8th Peter Hardin was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. September 23 Isom Franklin was found guilty of manslaughter and the court passed the following sentence: "You are to be remanded to jail, to be taken thence to the penitentiary at Alton, there to remain two years and eleven calendar months at hard labor, and one calendar month in solitary confinement, and to be fined \$1." Hon. Walter B. Scates continued to preside in this court until 1846, when he was succeeded by Hon. William A. Denning in 1851, in which year Hon. Samuel S. Marshall became judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. The May term, 1851, was held by Judge Marshall at the courthouse in Equality, and the September term, 1851, at the courthouse in Shawneetown. About this time for a number of years, both before and after, there were numerous indictments against various parties for kidnaping, which crime may be found discussed in another place. A special term of this court was begun February 16, 1852, for the trial of chancery cases, Judge Samuel S. Marshall on the bench. At the October term of 1854, Hon. Downing Baugh presided. On the 30th of this month Sanford Browning was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years at hard labor. At this term also H. K. Starkey was sentenced to be hanged, but was acquitted at a new trial. At the June term of 1855, Hon. Downing Baugh also presided, but was succeeded in October, 1855, by Hon. Edwin Beecher. At the May term of 1857, Hon. Wesley Sloan was judge. At this term was commenced one of the most remarkable murder trials that have taken place in any country, remarkable because of the almost if not quite absolute lack of provocation, because of the high stand-

ing of the murdered man, and of his family, and because of it being one of the first of the kind, since numerous cases in which the insane plea of emotional insanity has resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The murdered man, John E. Hall, at the time clerk of the circuit court, was without a moment's warning shot in the back by Robert C. Sloo in 1856. The jury before whom the case was tried was as follows: Joseph Grayson, George McMurchy, Jesse Jenkins, William Hargrave, Sterling Edwards, Wesley Brown, Jesse Johnson, A. H. Cook, Bethuel Cook, William Williams, Andrew J. Cowan and Allen Robinett. Logan (John A.), Allen, Robinson and Posey were the attorneys for the people, and Davis, Swett, Crockett, Freeman and McCallen, for the defense. The verdict of the jury was as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty;" it was therefore "ordered and adjudged by the court, that the defendant, Robert C. Sloo, is not guilty of the charge alleged in the indictment in this case against him, and that he be discharged without day." Hon. Wesley Sloan continued to preside in this court until the May term, 1867, and was succeeded at the October term by Hon. Andrew D. Duff. The circuit of which this county formed a part was changed to the Nineteenth in 1863, and to the Twenty-sixth in 1867, and Judge Duff continued to preside until 1873. He was followed at the February term, 1874, by Hon. Tazewell B. Tanner, when the circuit became the Twenty-fourth. At the November term, 1877, the circuit was changed to the Second, and Hon. James C. Allen presided in Gallatin County. At the March term of 1878, the judge was Hon. John H. Halley, and at the May term, Hon. James C. Allen; at the November term, 1878, and the May term, 1879, Hon. T. B. Tanner; at the September term, 1879, and the February term, 1880, Hon. Chauncey S. Conger; at the September term, 1880, Hon. William C. Jones; at the February term, 1881, the September term, 1881, the February and September terms, 1882, and the

February term, 1883, Hon. Chauncey S. Conger; at the September term, 1883, Hon. William C. Jones; at the February term, 1884, Hon. Thomas S. Casey; at the September term, 1884, and the April term, 1885, Hon. Chauncey S. Conger; at the September term, 1885, and the February term, 1886, Hon. Carroll C. Boggs; at the September term, 1886, Hon. C. S. Conger; and the February term, 1887, Hon. Carroll C. Boggs.

To give a complete list of the murder trials in this county would be unnecessary in a volume of this character, as they have been quite numerous, indicating a much more than ordinarily perturbed condition of society, lasting through a long series of years. The Aiken murder trial, however, can not be passed unnoticed. John Aiken killed Augustus Stewart in March, 1864, in White County, and was committed to jail at Carmi, but broke jail and was not captured until 1877, and then through the efforts of Thomas I. Porter, sheriff of White County, one of the quietest and most courageous of men. A change of venue was taken to Gallatin County, where the trial took place before the following jury: John B. Walters, John H. Crow, William Willis, Jasper Bowling, Thomas Frohock, Albert Hill, A. M. Hannah, James J. Williams, John M. Thomas, John Fitzgibbon, William R. Tate and John Wilde. The verdict of the jury was as follows: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder and fix the punishment at death." A motion was made for a new trial, and on the hearing of that motion it was developed that the jurors, before arriving at their verdict as recorded above, had all been in favor of finding him guilty of murder, but one of them was opposed to the infliction of the death penalty. As this one would not yield his opposition to this penalty, it was arranged that two members of the jury, the one opposed to hanging and another, unwilling to agree to anything else, should draw straws for a verdict, the long straw to win. The result of the drawing was that the juror unalterably in favor of hanging

drew the long straw, and hence the fixing by the jury of the death penalty. Upon the development of this fact, a new trial was granted, and the jury which had adopted the novel method recounted above of arriving at a verdict were punished as follows: the four engaged in the drawing of the straws, the one who procured them, the one who held them and the two who drew them were fined, three of them being fined \$100 each, one of them \$50 and the remainder of the jury were acquitted.

Upon the second trial the following were the jury: John Eskew, Samuel Simpkins, Thomas Martin, Richard Sweeney, Edward Young, Moses McDonald, James A. Jones, William Clayton, George B. Stilly, Price Williams, Charles Mock and Thomas McKee. They brought in a verdict of guilty of murder and fixed the punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for life. The accomplices of Aiken, Henry and Charles Glide have not been apprehended.

Three men have been hanged for murder in Gallatin County, the first of which occurred before the State was admitted into the Union. In this case Martin Frazier was hanged for the murder of Mr. Dryden. Frazier had been on criminally intimate terms with Mrs. Dryden and it was because of this intimacy that Dryden was killed. The murder was committed with an axe while Dryden was milking a cow. His body was buried under his smokehouse and such means as suggested themselves were taken by Mrs. Dryden to prevent the discovery of the body. At the expiration of about two weeks, during which time the entire community supposed he had voluntarily left the country never to return, his body was found under the smokehouse, some say by means of an old lady's dream, others through the observations of some boys who noticed an unusual number of flies going down through and coming up through the cracks in the smokehouse floor. Upon the discovery being made, Frazier, who had assiduously assisted to find traces of the missing man, immediately

started on a full run for the woods, thus confessing himself the cause of Dryden's mysterious disappearance. Pursuit on foot and on horseback was promptly made by a number of citizens, who rode and ran rapidly toward the fords across Hardin Creek on the Saline mines road, and on the Tally's ferry road. Frazier made for the Big Bend between the two fords, but no one supposed it possible for him to escape because of the extremely soft nature of the sides and bottom of the creek, in which, as some have expressed it, "a mosquito would mire." Frazier ran with all possible speed toward a comparatively narrow place in the creek, where the banks on either side were high and dry, and to the surprise of all, made a running leap and cleared the creek, though the distance, as afterward measured, was a trifle over twenty-two feet from toe to heel. He then ran for a herd of cattle and, placing himself in a stooping posture on the opposite side of a large steer, endeavored thus covered to escape to a canebrake not far distant, and would have succeeded but for the keen eyes of a boy who accompanied the pursuing party, and who remarked that "that old red steer, it seems to me, has too many fore legs." This led to a rapid chase by horsemen who succeeded in surrounding and capturing the fugitive, who was tried for the murder, convicted, sentenced to death and hanged.

Two other hangings for murder are all that have occurred in the county, though a large number of murders have been committed. The last murder trial was that of James Switzer for the killing of John J. Ramsey, the trial occurring at the February term, 1887, of the circuit court, the accused being convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

Some of the ablest attorneys furnished to the State of Illinois have been members of the Gallatin County bar. Among them may be mentioned Jephtha Hardin, the first one admitted to practice, as elsewhere appears; Henry Eddy, William J. Gatewood, S. D. Marshall, John A. McClermand; John Mc-

Lean, one of the brightest minds of Illinois; Thomas C. Browne, later one of the supreme judges of the State; Russell E. Heacock, afterward a prominent lawyer of Chicago; Elias Kent Kane, John A. Logan, Robert G. Ingersoll, A. G. Caldwell, and, occasionally, Abraham Lincoln. The present bar consists of E. D. Youngblood, Roedel & Sisson, Bowman & Pillow, Bartley & Son, Parrish Bros., D. M. Kinsall and R. W. Townshend, the latter member of Congress from the Nineteenth District.

MILITARY HISTORY.

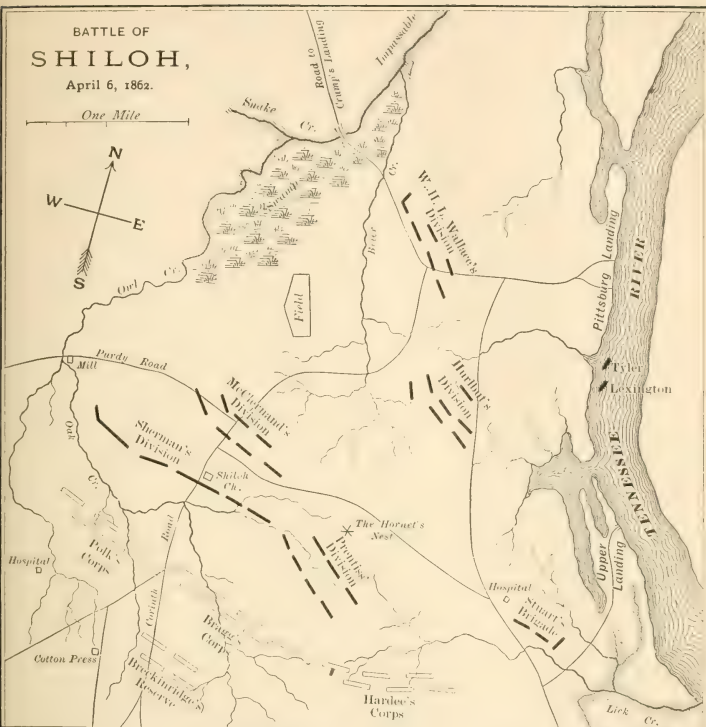
For the Mexican war Illinois raised six regiments, a larger number than was raised in any other State. The Third Regiment was composed of ten companies, one of which was raised in Gallatin County. Of this company, Michael K. Lawler was captain, and Samuel D. Marshall, major. The Third Regiment was commanded by Col. Forman. Subsequently Capt. Michael K. Lawler raised a company of dragoons in Gallatin County. Thus Gallatin County performed her full share in the war for the annexation of Texas.

When the slaveholders' Rebellion broke out there was, in southern Illinois, a large number of people in favor of peace so long as there was any hope in their minds of preventing a dissolution of the Union by peaceful measures; and besides these there was a large number of people who were so fully in sympathy with the Rebellion that they not only deprecated war upon the South to prevent secession being consummated, but they opposed the war with all their influence and even favored the secession of southern Illinois from the Union, and the union of its fortunes with those of the Southern States. This was owing to the fact that a large number of the early settlers were originally from the Southern States, as has been shown elsewhere, and they and their descendants were generally, though not universally, admirers of the chivalry of the South, and of the peculiar institu-

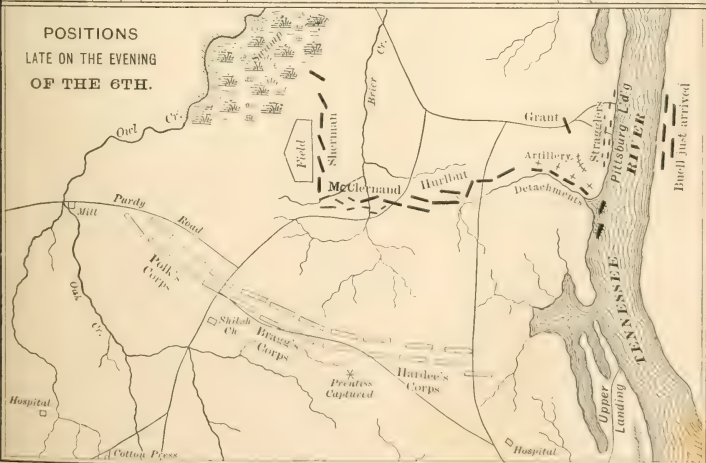
BATTLE OF SHILOH,

April 6, 1862.

One Mile



POSITIONS LATE ON THE EVENING OF THE 6TH.



tion of slavery, and they were fully convinced that it was constitutional to destroy the Constitution, along with the Government of the Constitution, for the sake of the perpetuation of that peculiar institution; though, as was just intimated, there were Southern men, some from Kentucky, some from Virginia, whose names might be given, who expressed the opinion to leaders in the Southern movement, that the movement would not only fail, but that it would end in the death of slavery, in whose interest it was in part inaugurated. That southern Illinois did not join the Southern Confederacy, or, at least attempt to do so, is due as much to the attitude and patriotism of John A. Logan, as to the efforts of any other man, and it was also due to his influence that many of the counties in southern Illinois should have assumed the apparently paradoxical position of being so largely in favor of secession and yet, at the same time, furnishing so many soldiers to the Union Army as to avoid the drafts all through the war.

In 1861 the entire number of persons in the county subject to military duty was 1,314, and in 1862 it was 1,063. The quota of the county in 1861 was 214, and in 1862 it was 146. Under the calls for 700,000 men February 1, and March 14, 1864, it was 240, and under the call for 500,000 men July 18, 1864, it was 186. Prior to December 31, 1864, the entire quota of the county was, as enumerated above, 786, and the entire number furnished to the army by that time was 1,358, or 572 in excess of all calls. Prior to December 31, 1865, the entire quota of the county was 1,358, and the entire credit of the county 1,362, or just 4 in excess of the number called for by the Government. In 1865 the number of persons subject to military duty was 1,343.

The soldiers who thus volunteered were distributed in larger or smaller numbers among different regiments. Most of the soldiers who volunteered from this county joined the Eighteenth Infantry, the Twenty-ninth Infantry or the Sixth Cavalry, and

it is deemed sufficient to present brief sketches of these regiments in this connection.

THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Eighteenth Regiment was originally officered as follows: Colonel, Michael K. Lawler, of Gallatin County; lieutenant-colonel Thomas H. Burgess, of Duquoin; major, Samuel Eaton. Col. Lawler was mustered in June 30, 1861, and promoted to brigadier-general April 14, 1863. He was brevetted brigadier-general November 29, 1862, and major-general March 13, 1865. Henry S. Wilson, of Shawneetown, became major of this regiment June 11, 1863, succeeding Samuel B. Marks, of Anna, who was promoted lieutenant-colonel. Lewis Lambert was the first chaplain of this regiment and Mordecai B. Kelly the second.

Company B of this regiment was raised almost wholly in Shawneetown. Its successive captains were Elias W. Jones, Henry S. Wilson and Cornelius C. Weaver; its first lieutenants, Cornelius C. Weaver and Charles M. Edwards, and its second lieutenants, William Scanland, Emri C. Watson, Charles M. Edwards and James Orr. Of the private soldiers who lost their lives in the service in various ways were the following: William O'Brien, drowned August 18, 1861; G. W. Coad, died of wounds April 1, 1862; Franklin Collard, died August 2, 1861; John M. Fish, died January 13, 1862; Martin Fogle, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Reivas W. Greer, died October 15, 1863; Henry Hewitt, killed at Shiloh; John Henson, killed at Fort Donelson; Washington C. Jones, died March 29, 1862; John Kielbraid, died of wounds April 30, 1862; Elijah Morris, died at Elizabethtown, Ill.; Hiram Noye, died at Mound City, September 20, 1861; Nathan L. Newell, killed at Fort Donelson; Solomon Stanton, died at Mound City, November 14, 1861; Jasper Whitney, killed by guard December 24, 1863; Charles H. Wilson, killed at Fort Donelson.

Company D was raised in various parts of southeastern Illinois, but partly in Gallatin, Saline and Williamson Counties. Its first captain was Joseph T. Cormick, of Centralia, and its second Patrick Lawler, of Shawneetown. Its first lieutenants were Wimer Bedford, of Centralia; John G. Mansker and Chalon A. Towle, of Harrisburg; Chalon A. Towle had been second lieutenant, and previously sergeant. Daniel D. Mattice, of Harrisburg, was first sergeant. George W. Grant, of Crab Orchard, Williamson County, died at Jackson, Tenn., May 25, 1863; Garland W. Shackelford, of Williamson County, died at Cairo, October 9, 1861.

Company K, though mostly raised in Jackson County, had numerous members from Franklin and Gallatin Counties. Those from the latter county, who died in the service, were Lee Sullivan Harris, Richard J. North of wounds March 20, 1862; William Russell, killed at Fort Donelson.

Briefly recited, the history of this regiment is as follows: It rendezvoused at Anna, Union Co., Ill., May 16, 1861; on May 9 it was mustered into the State service for thirty days by U. S. Grant, and on the 28th of May was mustered into the United States service for three years, moved to Bird's Point, Mo., June 24, 1861, and remained there, mainly, until August 26, when it went to Mound City, Ill., to guard the building of gunboats; formed part of a command under Col. Oglesby sent to Bloomfield, Mo., to rout Jeff. Thompson and his command, after performing various duties February 3, 1862, when it went with the expedition under Gen. Grant up the Tennessee River; was among the first to enter Fort Henry, February 6. At the battle of Fort Donelson it lost 200 men, killed and wounded—Col. Lawler, himself, being wounded; went into camp at Pittsburg Landing March 23; participated in the battle of April 6, under command of Maj. Eaton, until he was wounded, and then under Capt. Brush, until he was twice wounded, and then under Capt. Anderson. Its loss was 75, killed, wounded and missing—Maj. Eaton died of his wound. It

marched upon Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place, to Jackson, Tenn., from which place, as a base of operations, it did severe and valuable duty until May 30, 1863, when with General Kimball's division, it went to Memphis and thence to a position above Vicksburg, and up to Haine's Bluff, in the vicinity of which place it was occupied in assisting to prevent Johnston's army from raising the siege of Vicksburg, which lasted from May 18 to July 4, 1863, when Gen. Pemberton surrendered the city to Gen. Grant. July 24, went up the Mississippi, landing at Helena, Ark., on the 27th. Started from Helena, August 13, on the "Arkansas Expedition," and went into camp at Duvall's Bluff, August 24, and on September 2 went to Brownsville after remaining in Arkansas doing valiant service for the Union until May 28, 1864, when the term expired for those who had composed the regiment originally. All of these returned to Springfield, Ill., for pay and discharge, while all the re-enlisted men and recruits were formed into companies, and on the 14th of April, 1865, the regiment was composed of two veteran companies (B and C), one company (A) of three years' recruits, and seven companies of one year's recruits, assigned to it in March, 1865. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., December 16, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., on the 31st of the same month for pay and discharge. The entire number belonging to this regiment, rank and file, was 2,043.

THE TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

The Twenty-ninth Infantry was raised largely in the counties the histories of which are in this volume. Its first colonel was James S. Rearden, of Shawneetown, and its second, Moses Brayman, of Springfield. Charles M. Ferrill, of Elizabethtown, was its third colonel and Loren Kent, fourth. Its lieutenant-colonels were James E. Dunlap, of Jacksonville; Charles M. Ferrill, Loren Kent, John A. Callicott, of Shawneetown, and Elijah P. Curtis; ma-

jors, Mason Brayman, John A. Callicott, Elijah P. Curtis, Eli W. Green, and adjutants, Aaron R. Stout, of Shawneetown, Loren Kent, Richard M. Bozenan, Golconda and Pleasant G. Waters.

Company C was raised mainly in Gallatin County. John A. Callicott, Eli W. Green and Sanford B. Kannady were its successive captains; John M. Eddy, Thomas Rieling and Michael Hickey, first lieutenants, and Alfred De Witt, William Boswell and Sandford B. Kanady, second lieutenants. The non-commissioned officers and private soldiers who lost their lives in this company were Serg. Marion McCool, of Shawneetown, killed at Fort Donelson; Corp. Charles E. Vinson, died at Mound City, February 28, 1862; Corp. Alexander Norton, died May 2, 1863; Corp. Elijah J. Timmins, died at Cairo, January, 1862; Corporal John Fletcher, killed at Fort Donelson; Jackson J. Mangrum, died October 19, 1861; John Behan, died at Vicksburg, October 13, 1863; James Bradshaw, killed at Fort Donelson; William Bromley, died January, 1862; Edward Donley, died May 4, 1863; George W. Dupont, died February, 1862; Anderson England, died May, 1862; William H. Frame, died June 5, 1864; George Hughes, killed at Fort Donelson; Jacob Long, died October, 1861; Jesse L. Martin, killed at Fort Donelson; Robert Oskins, died October, 1861; George Farrell, died as prisoner of war, February 16, 1864; Alexander Seat, died at Vicksburg, December 7, 1863; Claiborne C. Vaught, died of wounds received at Shiloh; Joseph White, died May 2, 1863; Joseph Adkinson drowned near Memphis; Andrew J. Donovan, died December 11, 1863; Andrew Pate, died as prisoner of war, February 16, 1864, and James J. White died at home.

Company D was raised mostly in Gallatin County. Its captains were John S. Whiting, of Equality; James B. Hart and Eberlee P. H. Stone, both of New Haven. First lieutenants: James B. Hart; Benjamin F. Berry, of Indiana; Samuel Bagsley, of New Haven; John F. McCartney, and Robert W. Sherrod, of

Saline County. Second lieutenants: Eberlee P. H. Stone; Pinkney B. Harris, of White County, and Augustus H. Melvin, of New Haven. The non-commissioned officers and private soldiers from Gallatin County, who laid down their lives in the service of the country, were Serg. William P. Davis, killed at Fort Donelson; Bogarth Wesley, died December 15, 1861; George R. Crawford, died of wounds February 18, 1862; Edward Brown, died at Natchez, January 15, 1864; William R. Crawford, died at Vicksburg, October 22, 1863; John B. Groves, died at St. Louis, March 17, 1862; Isaac Lackins, died March 4, 1862, of wounds received at Fort Donelson; Lewis Harvey, died at New Orleans, February 8, 1865; James Rochell, killed at Fort Donelson; Daniel Gaddes, died at Natchez, December 18, 1863; Samuel Bagley, at New Haven. First lieutenant of this company was killed in battle April 29, 1863.

The history of this regiment is briefly as follows: It was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Butler, Ill., August 19, 1861, and was assigned to the brigade of Gen. John A. McClernand. After going to Bloomfield, Mo., under Col. R. J. Oglesby, it went into Kentucky under Brig-Gen. John A. McClernand in January, 1862. It participated in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and afterward went to Savannah, Tenn., and was engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, engaged in the siege of Corinth, and after arduous services in Tennessee and Mississippi, eight companies of the regiment were surrendered by Col. R. C. Murphy at Holly Springs, December 1, 1862, to the rebel general, Van Dorn. The eight companies captured were paroled and sent to Benton Barracks, where they remained until July, 1863, when, being exchanged, they returned to duty. The two other companies served in the Western Navy, and lost several men and one officer in running the batteries at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. On the 19th of October, 1863, the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois was

consolidated with the Twenty-ninth, and Lieut-Col. Kent was promoted colonel and placed in command of the regiment. The regiment re-enlisted in January, 1864, and after veteran furlough returned to duty in the field, serving at Natchez and Memphis, and afterward were sent to Paducah, Ky., to protect that State against rebel cavalry. In November, 1864, returned to Memphis; went to Mobile, after taking part in the siege of Fort Morgan, and then to Galveston, Tex., arriving there July 1, 1865. After serving in Texas until November 6, 1865, it was mustered out of the service and reached Illinois in November on the 26th, and was paid and discharged November 28, 1865.

Company D, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, was raised partly in this county. Its captains were David Slinger, of White County, and Sylvester R. Cone, of Gallatin County. Its first lieutenants were William F. Williams and Sylvester R. Cone, both of Gallatin, and Michael J. Dempsey, of White. Its second lieutenants were Cone and Dempsey. The non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of this county who died in the service were Corporal James Ayres, died in hospital; George Covey, died April 12, 1862; Benjamin Hickman, died at Corinth, July 1, 1862; James P. Hall, died July 26, 1862; George McClellan, died July 26, 1862; Elihu Milligan, died April 5, 1862; Benjamin F. Young, died at Corinth, September 24, 1862.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Sixth Cavalry Regiment was raised mainly in Gallatin, Saline and Hamilton Counties. Its field and staff officers were, however, with the exception of Thomas G. S. Herod, from other counties. Herod was from Shawneetown, and was major of the regiment from December 18, 1862, to November 2, 1863, when he was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years for killing Lieut.-Col. Loomis in Memphis, Tenn.

Company L of this regiment was raised mostly in Gallatin

County. Its captains were Thomas G. S. Herod of Shawneetown, Mathew H. Starr, Firth Charlesworth, Wade W. McCoy of Shawneetown, and John J. Clark. First lieutenants, Benedict Crandle and Samuel A. Armstrong of Shawneetown, Mathew H. Starr, Firth Charlesworth, John W. Hughes, Wade W. McCoy, Willibald Yehie, and John J. Clark. Second lieutenants, Henry Stout, Armstrong, Starr, Charlesworth and Hughes, as above, and Joseph A. Davenport.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, November 19, 1861, and moved to Shawneeton, November 25, 1861, remaining until February, 1862, when it moved to Paducah, Ky., and then to Columbus, Ky., where it was divided, five companies going to Trenton, Tenn., and five to Memphis, two going to Paducah and Bird's Point. During the summer of 1862 the detachments operated against guerrillas and were in several engagements at Dyersburg, Olive Branch and Coldwater. In the fall of 1862 the regiment was reunited at Memphis, and moved with Sherman toward Grenada, Miss., and pursued Van Dorn after his raid upon Holly Springs, engaging him for seven consecutive days; went to La Grange in January, 1863. On March 29, was attacked while asleep, but got into position and repulsed the enemy; Lieut. Wilson and eight men were killed during the engagement, and Lieuts. Baker and Anderson and twenty-nine men wounded. This regiment was in Grierson's famous raid through Mississippi and Louisiana. It operated under Banks at the siege of Port Hudson, and after the surrender of the place July 9, embarked for Memphis. In West Tennessee it was in a number of engagements, one with Gen. Forrest at La Grange, and later at Moscow, Tenn., with the same forces. After a number of other engagements the regiment re-enlisted and returned home on veteran furlough. The veteran regiment participated in a large number of engagements, many of them battles, notably the battle of Nashville, December 13-15, 1864, and after the victory gained

there pursued the fleeing rebels to Florence, Ala. After service in Alabama until November 5, 1865, it marched to Selma and was there mustered out of service, and was finally discharged at Springfield, Ill., November 20, 1865.

Company E, of the Fourteenth Cavalry, was raised largely in Gallatin County. Its captain was Benjamin Crandle; first lieutenant, George W. Evans; and second lieutenants, John Hahr, George C. Smith, William M. Duvall (of Shawneetown, not mustered, died in prison at Wilmington, N. C., March 12, 1865) and Robert P. Simmons. The Gallatin County private soldiers who died in the service were Henry Artman, died at Louisville, April 10, 1864; Scott Awalt, died in rebel prison, Florence, S. C., October 18, 1864; James Dailey, killed in battle at Camp Ceticco, Tenn., May 27, 1864; Noah Friar, killed near Springfield, Tenn., December 9, 1864; Stephen Morgan, died at Glasgow, Ky., June 6, 1863; William Roleman, died at home, June 11, 1864.

Company D, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, was raised mostly in Gallatin County. Its captains were Parker B. Pillow and Washington Canady, of Shawneetown. First lieutenant, Washington Canady, until promoted captain; and second lieutenant, Joshua D. Jennings, of Shawneetown. The non-commissioned officers and private soldiers who died in the service were Corporals John Davis, at Memphis, June 19, 1863; William H. McCool, killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864; Albert N. Sketo, died at Memphis, August 21, 1863, and Isaac Hogan, at Memphis, March 18, 1863. Private soldiers—Emriah J. Carter, at Memphis June 19, 1863; Jackson Crabtree, at Memphis, June 19, 1863; Elisha C. Colbert, at Memphis, June 16, 1863; George W. Greer, died in Andersonville prison, November 3, 1864, grave numbered 11778; Charles M. Henry, at Lake Providence, July 15, 1863; George W. Hargrave, at Memphis, August 18, 1863; Fountain E. Harpool, at Lake Providence, July 9, 1863; Jacob Rice, at Memphis, June 19, 1863; John Sherwood, at Memphis

February 21, 1863; Edward Sherwood, June 12, 1863; Thomas Sanderson, killed at Greenville, Miss., May 11, 1863; William Thompson, died at Lake Providence, July 11, 1863; Alexander Thompson, at Memphis, November 20, 1862; Needham A. Warwick, in Andersonville prison, January 24, 1865, grave numbered 12392; James H. Watson, died of wounds at Mobile, July 12, 1864, while prisoner of war; William Brown, at Memphis, January 17, 1865; Alonzo Bennett, at Memphis, August 20, 1865; John Hooker, at Memphis, February 8, 1863; George W. Owen, at Memphis, May 22, 1865; Carr Owen, in Andersonville prison, September 11, 1864, number of grave 8414.

Company H, of this regiment, was raised in Gallatin, Saline and White Counties. Its captains were David M. Porter, of White County, and General F. M. Bean, of Gallatin County. First lieutenants, William Wallers, and James A. Trousdale, both of White County. Second lieutenants, William L. Blackard and General F. M. Bean. The non-commissioned officers and private soldiers from Gallatin County who died in the service were Corporals Adam Mayhue, died at Memphis, March 12, 1863, and Charles E. Riley, at Memphis, January 26, 1863. Private soldiers: Joseph M. Bean, killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864; William C. Bean, died at Memphis, December 11, 1862; Francis M. Dillard, at Memphis, April 2, 1864; George F. Garrett, at Lake Providence, July 12, 1863; Israel Harget, at Memphis, December 27, 1862; David W. Lewis, at Camp Butler, in 1862; William T. Pritchett, at Memphis, October 28, 1863; John Vergel Mitchell, at Memphis, November 30, 1863.

Company E, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry, was mostly from Gallatin County. Its captain was Cornelius W. Halley; first lieutenants, Amster B. Pate and Philip A. Pate, and second lieutenants, Sidney A. Pinney and Josiah Campbell. The company was mostly transferred to Company B of the consolidated regiment.

Company G of this regiment was raised very largely at Equality. Its captain was Edward H. McCaleb, first lieutenant, John Dailey, both of Equality, and second lieutenant, James A. Peter of Metropolis. The company was mostly transferred to Company D of the consolidated regiment.

The first annual reunion of the soldiers of Gallatin County was held September 14, 15 and 16, 1886. A large number of soldiers was present and the Gallatin County Veteran Association was formed. The officers of this association are Col. John M. Bowling, of Equality, president; J. L. Boyd, of Shawneetown, vice-president; L. E. Quigley, of Omaha, secretary; W. P. Aldridge, New Haven, treasurer. The Mexican veterans present were John A. Callicott, Milton Bartley, Adam Stinson, G. W. Usselton, Charles A. Kaufman, G. H. W. Lawrence and W. H. Blades.

Gallatin County furnished three distinguished generals to the Union Army: Gen. M. K. Lawler, an excellent soldier; Gen. John A. McClernand, and Gen. James Harrison Wilson.

GEN. GRANT'S HORSE, "EGYPT."

The following letter from Gen. Grant is worthy a place in the history of Gallatin County, and explains the transaction which it is desired to commemorate:

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., December 11, 1863.

O. POOL, Esq.,

Dear Sir: The very elegant horse presented to me by the citizens of Gallatin, Pope, Saline and Hamilton Counties, Illinois, reached me during the absence of Gen. Wilson (at Knoxville) who was commissioned to make the presentation in the name of the citizens of the above named counties.

Permit me through you to thank them for their present which I accept as a token of their devotion to the cause of the Union, and as a very great compliment to me personally, as an agent of the loyal people in assisting in breaking down rebellion.

Very truly your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, *Maj. Gen. U. S. A.*

This horse was christened "Egypt" by Gen. J. H. Wilson and others in honor of the people who presented him, and it was hoped

by them that the horse, "Egypt," would become quite as famous as McDonald's "Selam."

SHAWNEETOWN.

Shawneetown, the county seat of Gallatin County, is situated on the Ohio River, in longitude $88^{\circ} 10'$, and latitude $37^{\circ} 45'$, and is elevated 353 feet above the sea. It derives its name from the Shawnee Indians, located here and in the vicinity from about 1735 to about 1812 or 1815. It is one of the oldest places in the State, having contained a few scattered houses as early as 1804. It was first surveyed by the United States Government in 1810, in accordance with an act of Congress, and again in 1814. The first town plat was approved April 30, 1810, and the establishment of the land office in Shawneetown was approved February 21, 1812, but no land entries were made until July, 1814. Shawneetown was laid off and established as a kind of trading post for the salt works then being established along the Saline River "by a few squatters who always precede civilization." For a number of years salt-making proved a very profitable undertaking, and diffused activity and prosperity all around, and as a natural consequence Shawneetown acquired an importance which departed after the salt works were closed.

Among the very early settlers in the place, after Michael Sprinkle, he being the first settler in the county and in Shawneetown, were W. A. G. Posey, Dr. Alexander Posey, and Thomas L. Posey. Thomas Sloo, first register of the land office, and his sons, Thomas and John; Dr. A. B. Dake, Dr. Shannon, Dr. John Reid, John Marshall, Marmaduke S. Davenport, James Davenport, Moses M. Rawlings, Samuel Hayes, Solomon Hayes, Michael Jones, James M. Jones, Jacob Barger, Peter C. Seaton, Samuel Seaton, John Rohrer, John Shearer, Mrs. Fatima McClermand, mother of John A. McClermand; Michael Robinson, John C. Reeves, Alexander Wilson and his sons, John Hilton, John McLean, James S. Beaumont, Robert Peeples, father of

John McKee Peeples; James and Alexander Kirkpatrick, Joseph Logsdon and Joseph Reid.

A word or two of comment about a few of these early settlers may not be out of place. Solomon Hayes was one of the innumerable army who have believed in their ability to discover perpetual motion; but different from most of them finally arrived at the rational conclusion that he could not succeed without *overcoming or neutralizing friction*. With friction overcome he believed he could succeed. Jacob Barger settled on a farm just outside of Shawneetown, near the present roundhouse. John C. Reeves was cashier of the first bank established in Shawneetown, and used to sleep at night on top of barrels of silver in order to prevent its being stolen. He was the founder of the *Congressional Globe*. Alexander Wilson was the first to run a ferry across the Ohio River at Shawneetown. Dr. John Reid moved out of town and settled on the farm where now resides Mrs. S. C. Rowan.

Some of these, besides those mentioned above, moved out into the county and settled on farms. John Pool, father of Orval Pool, was also an early settler in Shawneetown, as was Joseph M. Street; Mrs. Catharine Shelby, a colored woman, whose husband was kidnaped during the times when "colored men had no right which white men were bound to respect," but who was rescued, came to Shawneetown in 1812 and is still living. John Marshall built the first brick house in Shawneetown; Moses M. Rawlings built the second, which was long known as the Rawlings House, still standing, and kept by Mr. Connor as a hotel. Robert Peeples built the third, also still standing, and occupied as a residence by the widow of John McRey Peeples, and standing just above E. F. Armstrong's hardware store on Main Street. Joshua Sexton and his son Orville were also among the early inhabitants of Shawneetown.

Among the very early business men in Shawneetown were Weir & Vallandingham (O. C.), afterward Mr. Vallandingham

alone, who kept a general store; for a short time a Mr. Patterson; Peeples & Kirkpatrick kept a general store. The first blacksmith was Michael Sprinkle, elsewhere mentioned; Hiram Walters was a blacksmith and wagon-maker, carrying on his trades where now stands Swafford Brothers' store, and Michael Kane also had a blacksmith shop between Hiram Walters' establishment and the river. — Tarleton kept a tavern in early days, down on the river bank, near where the present brick warehouse stands, originally built for a depot by John Crenshaw. Thomas M. Dorris was also an early tavern-keeper, and John Milne was the first silversmith in the place. One of the most noted early settlers in Shawneetown was the widow, "Peggy" Logsdon, an excellent physician and midwife, to whose judgment and skill in the practice of obstetrics all the other early physicians deferred. It was her custom to ride on horseback to visit her patients, and no weather was too severe for her to venture out, nor obstacle too great for her to overcome. She practiced across the Ohio River in Kentucky as well as in Gallatin County, keeping a skiff in which she rowed herself across in answer to calls, which she could distinctly hear from the other side when at her house on "Sandy Ridge," in the southern extremity of Shawneetown. One night after she had retired, a call came to her from the Kentucky shore. She answered back that she would be there as soon as she could dress and row across in her skiff. Going down to the river bank where her skiff was usually moored, she found it gone and not to be found, nor was any other in sight. She was, however, not to be daunted, so calling across again, she said she would be there as soon as she could swim the river. A log happened to be at hand with a short, stout limb standing perpendicularly in the air. Stripping off all her clothes, she tied them up tightly and suspended them upon the limb, then stepping into the water, she swam safely across, pushing the log before her. She had three sons (John, Joseph and Butler), and two daughters (Margaret and

Nancy), and besides being an independent and hardy pioneer, she was a highly respected woman.

Besides these there were other worthy citizens, and besides, an over abundant supply of those who gave to the place a bad reputation for many years. Numerous early missionaries have left on record their recollections of Shawneetown. A Mr. Low, who was here in 1816, says: "Among its two or three hundred inhabitants not a single soul made any pretensions to religion. Their shocking profaneness was enough to make one afraid to walk the street; and those who on the Sabbath were not fighting and drinking at the taverns and grog shops, were either hunting in the woods or trading behind their counters. A small audience gathered to hear the missionary preach, but a laborer might almost as soon expect to hear the stones cry out as to effect a revolution in the morals of the place." Thomas Lippincott was here in January, 1818, and says: "We found a village not very prepossessing, the houses with one exception being set up on posts several feet from the earth," on account of the annual overflow.

Mrs. Tillson was here nearly four years later, in November, 1822. Referring to Shawneetown, she says: "Our hotel,* the only brick house in the place, made quite a commanding appearance from the river, towering as it did among the twenty, more or less, log cabins, and three or four box-looking frames. One or two of these were occupied as stores; one was a doctor's office; a lawyer's shingle graced the corner of one; cakes and beer another. The hotel lost its significance, however, on entering its doors. The finish was of the cheapest kind, the plastering hanging loose from the walls, the floors carpetless, except with nature's carpeting—with that they were richly carpeted. The landlord was a whisky keg in the morning and a keg of whisky at night; stupid and gruff in the morning, by noon could talk politics and abuse

*The Rawlings' House.

the yankees, and by sundown was brave for a fight. His wife kept herself in the kitchen; his daughters (one married and two single), performed the agreeable to strangers; the son-in-law, putting on the airs of a gentleman, presided at the table, carved the pork, dished out the cabbage, and talked big about his political friends. His wife, being *his* wife, he seemed to regard a notch above the other members of the family, and had her at his right hand at the table, where she sat with her long curls and her baby in her lap. Baby always seemed to be hungry while mamma was eating her dinner, and so little honey took dinner at the same time. Baby didn't have any tablecloth!—"new manners to me." All of which serves to show the customs of the times—which, of course, still prevail in frontier places—and also the fastidiousness of the observer.

Another incident which, however, happened somewhat earlier, shows the character of a portion of the people in a different phase. The great comet of 1811 spread consternation far and wide among the ignorant and superstitious, and it is related that when the first steamboat on the Ohio passed Shawneetown it was believed to be the comet—tail and all! If this be true, as it doubtless is, this first steamboat must have passed Shawneetown very soon after the disappearance of the comet, or while it was below the horizon.

Another incident in the early history of Shawneetown will always be remembered with pride and pleasure—the visit of Lafayette in 1825. It was on the 14th of May when the boat, bearing this great friend of the United States, came in sight of the town; as it neared the landing a salute of twenty-four guns was fired. The people of the surrounding country had turned out *en masse* to greet the hero of the day. Two lines were formed from Rawlings' Hotel to the river, calico having been previously spread upon the ground, upon which the Frenchman was to walk. Between the lines the committee of reception, town officials and

other dignitaries, passed to the landing, received the nation's guest, and escorting him, returned to the hotel, and passed up again between the lines of silent, uncovered and reverent citizens. A large number of ladies was assembled at the door of the hotel, where the party halted, and an address of welcome was delivered by Judge James Hall. Lafayette replied in a voice tremulous with emotion, thanking the people for their gratitude and affection. A collation was served, and a number of toasts were drunk appropriate to the occasion. During the festivities an affecting incident occurred, worthy of record because worthy of Lafayette. A poor, and poorly clad, Frenchman stood at the door of the hotel, with his eyes resting on the General, but not venturing to approach. At length the General himself caught sight of the tattered form of the old soldier, recognized him, and advanced to greet him with extended hands. They rushed into each other's arms, and thus stood for some time in an affectionate embrace. The old soldier had once served on the body guard of Gen. Lafayette in a time of danger, and had been the means of saving his life. After a few hours spent in pleasant converse, the General was conducted back to the steamer, where he reluctantly took an affectionate leave of his friends, a salute being fired at his departure as a lasting farewell.

Shawneetown for a good many years continued to grow in size and importance, on account of its location on the Ohio River, and the lack of railroads in the interior of the State. Following are the names of the principal business men of the place in 1842: Alexander Kirkpatrick, wholesale and retail dry goods; E. H. Gatewood, wholesale and retail dry goods, groceries, hardware and commission merchant; John Marshall & Son, wholesale and retail dry goods; John T. Jones, dry goods, groceries and hardware; Jesse Kirkham, groceries, liquors, etc.; J. C. Carter, groceries and liquors; S. N. Docker, druggist; Thomas Morris, wholesale

and retail groceries; W. A. G. Posey, wholesale and retail dry goods, groceries and hardware; W. A. Docker, wholesale and retail dry goods, groceries and hardware, and commission merchant. Henry Eddy and Samuel D. Marshall were then the leading attorneys at law.

EARLY AND OTHER BANKS.

The first bank in the Territory of Illinois was established at Shawneetown, the act authorizing its establishment having been approved December 28, 1816. It was named the Bank of Illinois; its capital was not to exceed \$300,000, one-third of which was to remain open to be subscribed by the Legislature of the Territory or of the State, when the State should be formed. Its charter was to continue until January 1, 1837, and its title was the "President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Illinois." The directors were to be twelve in number, to be elected on the first Monday in January annually. The rate of interest received by the bank was not to exceed 6 per cent, and if the bank should refuse to redeem any of its bills in specie or to pay any of its depositors on demand, then such holder was authorized to receive the amount due with interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the time the demand was made. The bill was signed by Willis Hargrave, speaker *pro tempore* of the House of Representatives and by Pierre Menard, president of the Legislative Council, and was approved by Ninian Edwards, governor, on the date mentioned above.

In 1823 or 1824 this bank suspended operations, and on the 12th of February, 1835, an act was passed to extend the charter for twenty years from January 1, 1837, the name of the institution to be the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown. This bill was approved by Joseph Duncan, governor. The first officers of the bank were John Marshall, president, and John Siddall, cashier.

THE STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS.

From a point of time somewhat earlier than this, to one considerably later, the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown was a principal figure in the history of the town. Upon the recommendation of Gov. Joseph Duncan, elected in 1834, the Legislature passed an act chartering a new State bank with a capital of \$1,500,000, with the privilege of increasing the capital \$1,000,000 more. Six branches were authorized, one of these at Shawneetown, was to be a revival in a certain sense of the old Territorial Bank at this place, which was the first bank in the Territory that had been in a state of suspension over twelve years. The capital of this bank was fixed at \$300,000. By an act of March 4, 1837, the capital stock of this bank was authorized to be increased \$1,400,000; \$1,000,000 being reserved for the State, and \$400,000 for private subscription. The bank was to have nine directors, and was authorized to establish three branches, one at Jacksonville, one at Alton and one at Lawrenceville, each to have such an amount of capital as the mother bank could safely supply. Upon an attempt to dispose of the State bonds it was found they could not be negotiated at par, hence the banks took the bonds at par, amounting to \$2,665,000. The bank at Shawneetown sold its share, \$900,000. Soon after this came the financial revulsion of 1837, and although the banks were solvent, they could not stand the drain of specie caused by the presentation of their notes, and hence were compelled to suspend. The charters of the banks provided that if suspension of specie payments was continued for more than sixty days together the charters would thereby be forfeited and the banks should go into liquidation. Hence, in order to avoid the common ruin in which the State and its splendid scheme of internal improvements would be involved by a destruction of the banks, the canal commissioners urged the governor to convene the Legislature to legalize an indefinite suspension of specie payments. The Leg-

islature met in special session July 10, 1837, and acted upon the governor's suggestion. The suspension was again made legal in 1839, but without attempting to follow in detail the trials and troubles of the banks, it may be said that it was found impossible even with the most assiduous pains and care to keep them on their feet. In February, 1842, the entire institution, with a circulation of \$3,000,000 and upward, fell. With reference to the bank at Shawneetown, its condition in November, 1841, when the crisis was impending, is shown by the following statement published at that time, to enhance its credit by promoting confidence in its stability:

Liabilities—State capital stock, \$1,000,000; individual capital stock, \$349,240; circulation, \$1,309,996; United States Treasurer, \$40; unclaimed dividends, \$1,876.50; individual deposits, \$70,-703.23; due other banks, \$7,497.78; discounts, exchange, interest, etc., \$29,259.61; surplus fund, \$115,463.35; branch balance, \$2,-317.59—total, \$2,886,398.51.

Resources—Bills discounted, \$1,312,070.11; bills of exchange, \$295,795.47; suspended debt, \$101,085.92; Illinois bonds, \$369,-998.68; Illinois scrip, \$819.55; bank and insurance stock, \$11,-900; due from other banks, \$178,472.49; real estate, \$83,336.74; incidental expenses, \$7,428.34; cash (specie), \$422,371.13; notes of other banks, \$103,120—total, \$2,886,398.51.

This bank had loaned to the State in the first place \$80,000, to complete the new State house at Springfield, and early in the autumn of 1839, upon the earnest solicitation of Gov. Carlin, and upon his solemn promise to deposit as a pledge of security, \$500,000, in internal improvement securities, it had loaned to the commissioners of public works \$200,000, in order to prevent a cessation of their improvements, otherwise unavoidable. The deposit of the \$500,000 security, however, was never made, neither was the \$200,000 loan to the fund commissioners ever repaid, and as a consequence, although the directors had resolved to resume

specie payments on the 15th of June, 1842, the bank finally collapsed during the same month with a circulation of somewhat over \$1,300,000. The banks were compelled to go into liquidation in 1843.

The real estate enumerated in the above statement as worth \$83,336.74, consisted of a lot on the north corner Main and Main Cross Streets, in Shawneetown, and the bank building is still standing and now occupied by the First National Bank. This building was erected in 1839-40. It is a massive stone structure, four stories high, with five massive corrugated, Doric columns in the front, built at a cost of \$80,000.

The directors of this bank for the year 1835 were as follows, appointed by the stockholders: E. H. Gatewood, Alexander Kirkpatrick, W. A. Docker, W. A. G. Posey, Timothy Guard, Daniel Wood, M. M. Rawlings, P. Redman, Henry Eddy, James C. Sloo and O. C. Valandingham. Appointed on behalf of the State: Porter Clay, David J. Baker, H. H. West, J. K. Dubois, William Linn, William Sim, James Dunlap, E. B. Webb and Peter Butler.

The bank building was afterward sold to Joel A. Matteson, for \$15,000, who, in 1853, started a bank under the free banking act, which was named the State Bank of Illinois, and had a capital stock of \$500,000. R. E. Goodell, son-in-law of ex-Gov. Matteson, was president of the bank, and A. B. Safford, cashier for four years, when upon going to Cairo, Ill., he was succeeded by L. B. Leach. This bank was conducted by Mr. Leach until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when it was closed, because of Gov. Matteson's fears that southern Illinois would be overrun by the rebel hordes. From the same fears he sold the building to Thomas S. Ridgway, for the ridiculously small sum of \$6,500, who bought it for a residence and has since occupied it as such, but in 1865 himself and partner, John McKee Peoples, decided to establish The First National Bank of Shawneetown, and since then the

building has been used for the business of this bank as well as for a residence. The capital stock of the bank was in the first place \$200,000, with five stockholders as required by law, William D. Phile, George A. Ridgway and A. K. Lowe, each holding \$2,000, while Mr. Ridgway and Mr. Peeples held the balance in equal shares. In 1878 the capital of the bank was reduced to \$50,000, because of the unjust policy of the assessors, who insisted on assessing the capital stock of the bank at its par value, while real estate was at the same time being assessed at from about 25 to $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of its cash value. Mr. Peeples remained president of this bank until his death in 1879, when Mr. Ridgway, who had been cashier from the organization of the bank, became president, and William D. Phile, who had been assistant cashier from the establishment of the bank, became cashier; and these two remain the officers of the institution. The surplus fund is now \$25,000, and the deposits range from \$180,000 to \$200,000.

The Gallatin National Bank was established in February, 1871, with a capital of \$250,000, and with the following directors and officers: Orval Pool, president; Henderson B. Powell, cashier; Dr. William M. Warford, John D. Richeson and Peter Smith, directors. In June, 1871, Orval Pool died, and M. M. Pool, his son, was elected successor. At the same time Mr. Powell resigned as cashier and F. C. Crawford succeeded him. In 1872 Hon. R. W. Townshend was chosen vice-president of the bank, and upon the resignation of Mr. Crawford, became cashier. In 1874 the bank went into voluntary liquidation, because the county, although it had at one time agreed to reduce the assessed value of its capital stock 25 per cent below its nominal value, yet receded from that position and insisted upon taxing the bank upon the face value of its stock. Upon closing out the affairs of the national bank, a private bank was organized under the firm name of M. M. Pool & Co. (the Co. being William B. Henshaw, of Union County, Ky.)

This bank is still in existence, on Main Street, nearly opposite the First National Bank.

THE FLOODS.

Shawneetown has suffered very much from floods at various times, from its earliest days to within a few years of the present time, but these vexatious and destructive visitations have not yet succeeded in depopulating the place. Morris Birbeck, writing under date of August 2, 1817, in "Notes on a Journey in America," thus refers to Shawneetown: "This place I account a phenomenon, evincing a pertinacious adhesion of the human animal to the spot where it has once fixed itself. As the lava of Mount *Ætna* can not dislodge this strange being from the cities which it has repeatedly ravaged by its eruptions, so the Ohio, with its annual overflow, is unable to wash away the inhabitants of Shawneetown. Here is the land office for the southeast district of Illinois, where I have just constituted myself a land owner by the payment of \$720 as one-fourth of the purchase money for 1,440 acres. This, with a similar purchase made by Mr. Flower, is a part of a beautiful and rich prairie about six miles from the Big, and the same distance from the Little Wabash."

CONSTRUCTION OF THE LEVEES.

These floods have been quite numerous, and sometimes rose to such a height that steamboats could navigate the streets. As the country became more generally denuded of its forests and more thoroughly and systematically drained, the floods kept rising to greater and greater heights. It is deemed sufficient for this history to enumerate the principal floods and to give briefly some account of the later ones with the means employed to protect the place. The first disastrous flood was in 1832; the next in 1847; then one in 1853, and next in 1858, more disastrous than any preceding; then again in 1859, when it became apparent that something must be done to protect the town from de-

struction. Application was made to the Legislature for a charter with power to borrow money to build a levee. The charter was granted and the State agreed to grant aid in a sum equal to the State taxes of the city for twenty years equal to about \$108,000. Work was commenced and a little done each year as money could be raised, until 1867, when the river again submerged the town, rising to the ridge poles of the smaller houses. Meetings were again held, the issue of additional bonds voted, the work put under contract and carried forward to completion, until it was supposed the levee was ample to protect the town. A debt of \$70,000 was incurred, and the State failed to fulfill its contract of a remission of taxes for twenty years, because of the decision by the supreme court in 1874, deciding the law unconstitutional.

The old levee was built sufficiently high and strong, it was thought, to keep out the water for all future time, but on August 12, 1875, the levee broke and the town was filled in four hours. The levee was afterward repaired and served as a protection until 1882, when, on February 24, the levee broke at 5 o'clock A. M. and the water came to a level at 4 P. M. At its highest stage this time it was three and one-half feet deep inside E. F. Armstrong's hardware store. The next year, however, was to witness a still higher flood. On the 15th of February, the water rose over the lower levee at 12 M., came to a level at 10 P. M., continued to rise until the 25th, rose to the height of eight feet, two inches in Mr. Armstrong's store, filling the town to the depth of about fifteen feet on the average, carried away 108 houses, doing immense damage to the remainder. But in 1884 the water rose still higher than in 1883. This year the levee broke on February 12, at 8 A. M.; the water came to a level at 10 P. M., and continued to rise until February 28, when it was eight feet, four and one-half inches deep in Mr. Armstrong's store. This flood, the highest known, rose to a height of something over six-

ty-six feet above low-water mark, which was established in October, 1856. The edge of the water was then 518 feet from the front wall of Hall's brick house, known as "Rawling's brick," to an iron peg set in the rock at the water's edge, a few feet below a direct angle from the north gable end of said house." In order to prevent, if possible, a repetition of such calamities as had befallen the city three years in succession, it was determined to raise the levee one foot higher than the flood of 1884, and to this end a contract was made with the Ohio Mississippi Railway Company, May 6, 1884. This was additional to, or in place of, a similar contract made in 1883 with the same company, and rendered necessary by the later and higher flood. According to the first contract \$30,000 was to be paid for a certain amount of work, and by the latter one \$29,000 more was agreed upon, \$15,000 of which was guaranteed by Ridgway and Carroll, and \$14,000 by the city. When completed the levee was four and one-half miles long, contained 400,000 cubic yards of earth, was twelve feet wide on top and had cost in the aggregate, including the old levee and the sewer, \$200,000. The main trouble with the levee, as it stands, is that it is too steep on the outer side, and that the material of which it is constructed, contains too much sand, and is, therefore, without the best of covering by rip-rapping or otherwise, too liable to wash away. The following statement shows the total cost of the levee and sewer up to the present time:

Work done under Norton & Hayden.....	\$60,000
Work done on south levee.....	25,000
Work done on repairs on levee up to 1882... ..	10,000
Work done on original contract in 1883 (for 200,000 cubic yards @ 15 cents).....	30,000
Work done on contract of 1884.....	29,000
Tax for levee purposes since 1872.....	10,000
Tax for levee previous to 1872.....	6,000
Sewer, right of way and other expenses.....	20,000
Total.....	<hr/> \$190,000

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

Previous to 1825 Shawneetown was a mere settlement, or unorganized village. In that year the trustees of Shawneetown became incorporated by an act of the General Assembly entitled "an act concerning Shawneetown," approved January 10, 1825, and by acts amendatory thereto. One of the most important cases tried in the Gallatin Circuit Court was in connection with this incorporation and may be mentioned here. It was entitled "Ryan vs. the trustees of Shawneetown," and was brought by Ebenezer Z. Ryan as assignee of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, for the recovery of money loaned to the trustees, for the purpose of paving the wharf with rock. The loan was agreed to August 28, 1837, and was for \$20,000, secured by mortgage on certain town lots. Under this agreement large sums were advanced to the trustees, and finally on settlement a note was given the bank, signed by W. A. Docker, president, and attested by J. M. Jones, clerk, for \$38,311.39, dated January 1, 1841, and payable, "on or before the first day of January next." The trustees abandoned their charter, and organized under Chapter XXV, of the revised statutes, and after this act the suit on the above note was brought in the circuit court, decided against the assignee, and was carried by him to the supreme court, by which the circuit court was sustained,* on the ground that more than \$20,000 had been loaned by the bank, that it did not appear that the mortgage given was given to secure the money that was actually loaned, and that the trustees had no authority to borrow money. Previous to this, however, that is on the 19th of October, 1848, W. A. Docker paid his proportion, \$6,282.10.

On the 27th of February, 1847, an act was passed entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Shawneetown," under which the town was incorporated by the name of "The president and

*See "Illinois Reports," Vol. XIV, p. 20.

board of trustees of the town of Shawneetown," by which name they were granted perpetual succession. The boundaries of the town were to embrace "all in lots of said town as originally laid off by the United States survey upon the River Ohio." Five trustees were to be elected annually on the first Monday, and all white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age who had resided in the town three months, and who were qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, were entitled to vote for the trustees, who could not borrow money without the consent of a majority of the legal voters of the town. The affairs of the town were conducted under this charter until 1861, when a new charter was obtained. As the records of the town government under these trustees could not be found, and as no one could remember the names of the officers under the charter of 1847, a list of such officers is perforce omitted. The charter of 1861 was approved by Gov. Richard Yates, February 22, that year. It was entitled "an act to incorporate the City of Shawneetown, and to change the name." Section 1 incorporated the inhabitants of the town of Shawneetown, by the name and style of the City of Shawneetown, unless the name be changed to Shawnee City. Section 2 fixed the limits and jurisdiction of the City of Shawneetown so as to include all that district of country situated in the county of Gallatin, embraced within the limits of the town of Shawneetown, according to the plat thereof, as may be embraced within a levee proposed to be built around said city. Section 4 provided for the division of the city into two wards. The officers were to be a mayor, and two aldermen from each ward. All free white male inhabitants of the city, over twenty-one years of age, who had been residents six months, were to be legal voters.

Article IX provided, that the inhabitants of the city of Shawneetown are hereby exempt from State tax for the period of twenty years from the adoption and passage of this act for the purpose of enabling the said inhabitants to levee the city to pre-

vent its frequent or periodical inundation from the overflow of the banks of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, within and adjacent to the said town; and the city council was authorized to levy a levee tax, which should be equivalent to the tax which would have inured to the State of Illinois, had the exemption from the State tax not been made.

On the 29th of April, 1872, the salaries of the officers of the city were fixed as follows: Mayor, \$200; aldermen, \$75 each; city collector, 3 per cent on all taxes and assessments collected by him and paid into the treasury; treasurer, city clerk and city attorney, each \$100; city marshal, \$200.

On the 11th of November, 1871, an ordinance was passed providing for the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$50,000, for the purpose of building the north and front divisions of a levee around the city, in pursuance of the act of 1861, incorporating the city, and of a majority of the votes cast at an election legally held June 6, 1870, and on the 15th of the same month an ordinance was passed providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$25,000, in favor of the St. Louis & South-eastern Railway Company, in payment of the city's subscription to the capital stock of the company to that extent. The boundaries of the city were fixed by ordinance, February 27, 1872, as follows: Commencing in the northeast boundary line of the town, as originally laid out and surveyed at the line dividing Outlots Nos. 90 and 91, thence along said line to the line dividing the States of Illinois and Kentucky; thence along said line dividing said States to a point opposite the middle of the street between Outlots No. 254 and No. 255, thence up that street until it intersects the line dividing Outlots Nos. 87 and 94, thence along said line dividing Outlots Nos. 87 and 94, to the beginning.

On the 10th of April, 1872, an act was passed providing for the incorporation of cities and villages. Under this general act,

the mayor and city council, upon petition of the requisite number of citizens, appointed May 22, 1874, the day of election to decide the question of incorporation under the law, which question was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 74 for, to 14 against. An ordinance was then passed June 13, 1874, dividing the city into three wards instead of two. The First Ward contains all that part of the city north of Second North Cross Street; the Second Ward, all that part between Second North Cross Street and Main Cross Street, and the Third Ward, all that part of the city south of Main Cross Street. The number of aldermen was increased from four to six, thus increasing the expense of maintaining the city government. Salaries were fixed June 29, as follows: Mayor, \$200; aldermen \$3, for each meeting, but not to exceed \$75, per annum; city attorney, \$100; city clerk, \$150; city treasurer, \$100. An ordinance was then passed unanimously July 27, providing for the appointment by the council of a city marshal. This ordinance remained in force until October 14, 1878, when it was provided by ordinance that the city marshal should thereafter be elected annually, thus placing the choice of the officer who should preserve order in the city, in the hands frequently of the disorderly elements of society.

On the 17th of August, 1878, the city council deemed it prudent and indeed necessary to quarantine against yellow fever, and adopted regulations to the effect that no steamboat should land between the mouth of the Saline River and the mouth of the Big Wabash, on the Illinois side of the Ohio, which was supposed to have on board any passenger or freight from any place infected with yellow fever, and the same regulations were applied to all railroads coming into the city.

Following is a list of the principal officers of the city since the adoption of the charter of 1861, with the date of election.

Mayors: James S. Rearden, 1861; Matthew Hunter, 1862;

George Beck, 1864; William G. Bowman, 1866; J. B. Turner, 1867; J. W. Redden, 1868; John A. Callicott, 1869; J. W. Redden, 1871; John A. Callicott, 1872; H. O. Docker, 1873; A. K. Lowe, 1874; E. Mills, 1875; J. W. Millspaugh, 1880, and Carl Roedel, 1885.

Clerks: James Docker, 1861; James H. Hart, 1866; J. N. Wasson, 1866; C. G. Hughes, 1867; Carl Roedel, 1871; J. B. Perry, 1874; John M. Coop, 1875; W. S. Hazen, 1878; A. C. Millspaugh, 1881; L. W. Goetzman, 1883, and A. C. Millspaugh, 1885.

Treasurers: James H. Hart, 1861; A. K. McCabe, 1871; H. C. Barger, 1874; J. H. Hart, 1875; John P. Hopper, 1883; L. H. Adams, 1885.

City Attorneys: John Olney, 1864; C. G. Hughes, 1871; Carl Roedel, 1871, elected to fill vacancy; William L. Halley, 1875; C. G. Hughes, 1876; W. T. Crenshaw, 1877; D. M. Kinsall, 1879; D. O. Hause, 1881; W. T. Crenshaw, 1883; George W. Pillow, 1885.

The first directory of the city of Shawneetown was published by D. W. Lusk in 1872. According to that directory the principal business men then in the city were the following: Dry goods, Docker & Peeples, Waggener & Mills, George A. Ridgway and John D. Richeson; groceries, Bechtold & Webber, Wilson Bros., Adam Baker, Waggener & Mills, Joseph Ulmsnider & Son, George A. Ridgway and John D. Richeson; drug stores, Dr. J. W. Redden; marble yard, Gordon, Sterling & Greer; carriage-makers, Joseph P. Hull and J. A. Quick; butcher, James Litsey; saddles and harness, John A. Callicott; clothing store, James H. Hart; hardware, cutlery and farm machinery, Richeson & Winner; tailor, T. H. Sils; boots and shoes, Benjamin Hoelzle; cigars and tobacco, S. F. Herman; planing mill, Peeples & Karcher; carpenters, Karcher & Scanland; plasterer, Henry Scates; real estate, F. L. Rhoads; painter, W. J. Elwell; small fruits, A. Ells-

worth; commission merchant, J. C. Ketchum; wharf masters, Howell, Millspaugh & Co.; attorneys at law, J. B. Turner, Bowman & Wasson, Silas Rhoads, Alexander H. Rowan, Carl Roedel, Milton Bartley and B. F. Brockett.

The present business interests of the town are conducted by the following individuals and firms: dry goods, groceries, etc., John D. Richeson, Charles Carroll, A. M. L. McBane, A. K. Lowe's Sons, Swofford Bros., A. M. Lewis & Bro; groceries, Jacob Bechtold, Ambrose Erwein, Joseph F. Nolen, Lewis Weber, John Hopper, Goetzman Bros.; hardware, E. F. Armstrong, Robinson Bros.; dry goods and clothing, A. Mayer; clothing and gents' furnishing goods, M. Lyon, James H. Hart; drug stores, E. Eherwine, W. A. Howell, Robinson Bros.; harness and saddlery, J. A. Callicott & Son; tailor, Mr. Gallagher; blacksmiths, James A. Quick, Michael Golden, Charles Brozul and Burris; foundry and repair shop, A. D. Reddick; hotels, Riverside, Germania, Connor House, Farmers' Hotel, Fissinger's Hotel; jewelers, Feehrer Bros.; livery stables, Horace Martin, Smyth & Wiseheart, William J. Boyd; steam flouring mill, McMurchy & Bahr, L. Rowan & Son; planing mill, Karcher & Scanland; lumber and shingles, Seelinger & McDonald; millineries, Miss Alice Eddy, Miss Jennie Hair; cigar-makers, S. F. Herman, William Gregg; physicians, E. C. Colvard, M. S. Jones, Jacob Fair,—— Cassidy, S. N. Docker; dentist, A. H. Cole; real estate and abstracts, John R. Boyd.

Following is a list of the postmasters at Shawneetown: John Marshall, John Stickney, Pleasant L. Ward, Joseph B. Barger, Calvin Gold, John Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, A. M. Sargent, Mrs. Edwards, the second time, and the present incumbent, William L. Loomis, appointed in 1886.

THE LAND OFFICE.

The land office at this place was established by act of Con-

gress February 21, 1812, and the commissions of the register and receiver were sent from the general land office at Washington, D. C., April 30, 1814, their duties to commence July 1, 1814. Following are the names of the offices, and their periods of service:

Registers: Thomas Sloo, from July 1, 1814, to June 8, 1829; James C. Sloo, from June 8, 1829, to August 17, 1849; Andrew McCallen, from August 17, 1849, to May 3, 1853; John M. Cunningham*, from May 3, 1853, to May 2, 1856.

Receivers: John Caldwell, from July 1, 1814, to October 9, 1835, when he died; Stephen R. Rowan, from October 30, 1835, to April 7, 1845; Braxton Parrish, from April 7, 1845, to July 18, 1849; John N. Notson, from July 18, 1849, to May 3, 1853; Samuel K. Carey, from May 3, 1853, to December 20, 1854, and William L. Caldwell, from February 12, 1855, to May 2, 1856.

On May 2, 1856, the records of the office at Shawneetown were consolidated with the office at Springfield, Ill., by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of Act of Congress, June 12, 1840, Section 2, and the terms of the officers ended.†

SOCIETIES.

M. K. Lawler Post, No. 337, G. A. R., was mustered in at the courthouse, October 12, 1883, by Capt. J. H. Vaught, special mustering officer for southern Illinois. All of those mustered in were charter members.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized June 2, 1885, by Mrs. Mary H. Villars, with thirty members. The first officers were: president, Mrs. Addie A. Long; vice-presidents, Mrs. Almira James, Presbyterian; Mrs. Jennie Brooks, Methodist; Mrs. Ira Tromley, Christian; Mrs. Reubenacher, Catholic; corresponding secretary, Miss Mira Phile; recording

*Father of Miss Mary E. Cunningham, who was married to John A. Logan, at Shawneetown, Tuesday, November 27, 1855.

†The history of the Land Office was furnished by Hon. William A. J. Sparks, Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington, D. C.

secretary, Miss Eva Youngblood; treasurer, Mrs. Myra Lauderdalebaugh.

Gallatin Lodge, No. 1708, K. of H., was organized at Shawneetown, August 2, 1879. The officers were, Past Dictator, A. M. L. McBane; Dictator, T. H. Cossitt; Vice Dictator, L. H. Adams; Assistant Dictator, Carl Roedel; Reporter, James W. Millspaugh; Financial Reporter, W. D. Phile; Treasurer, D. L. G. Dupler; Chaplain, George H. Potter; Guide, Thomas J. Cooper; Guardian, J. R. Boyd; Sentinel, A. G. Richeson; Medical Examiner, J. T. Binkley.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTY.

The first paper published in Shawneetown, and the second in Illinois, was the *Illinois Emigrant*, later the *Illinois Gazette* established and published for several years by Henry Eddy. Mr. Eddy was an early Whig, an able man, and edited an excellent paper, and it is to be regretted that a detailed history of it could not be obtained. One of the interesting items in connection with its history, however, was the receipt of the following bill:

PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1819.

MESS. EDDY & KIMMEL,

Bought of CRAMER & SPEAR,

18 Reams No. 4 @ \$4.50.....	\$81 00
3 Reams " 5 " 3.50.....	10 50
1 Ream " 4	4 50

\$96 00

Contra Cr.,

By 9½ doz. Deerskins @ \$6.....\$57 00

\$39 00

Received note @ 4 months for balance.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

A large number of papers have been published in Shawneetown, among them the *Illinois Republican*, a Whig paper by Samuel D. Marshall. A very able paper, the *Southern Illinoisian*, was started by W. Edwards & Son, May 7, 1852, as a six-

column folio Democratic paper, which so continued until the nomination of Bissell for governor, when it supported him for that position, and James Buchanan for the presidency. After the election of Buchanan it became wholly Republican, W. Edwards having retired from the paper during the campaign. In 1860 it suspended publication, there not being sufficient demand for a Republican paper in southern Illinois. The *Southern Illinois Advocate* was published for a few months as a daily, tri-weekly and weekly by L. J. S. Turney, but not being sufficiently well supported it was discontinued. The *Western Voice* was published for some time, and continued as the Shawneetown *Intelligencer*, by W. H. McCracken & Co. The Shawneetown *Mercury* was published from 1860 to 1873, by D. W. Lusk, discontinued in 1873. The Shawnee *Herald* was started February 11, 1876, by Francis M. Pickett, and continued until 1879. The present papers in Shawneetown are the *Local Record*, established December 1, 1877, by Conrad O. Edwards and still published by him as a Democratic paper, and the Shawnee *News* as continued from the *Home News* of some years since, and now edited and published as a Republican paper by L. F. Tromley. It is an able paper, is thoroughly devoted to the interests of Gallatin County and favors the principle of prohibition in the treatment of the liquor question.

OTHER TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

New Haven is situated in the northeast corner of the county, on the Little Wabash River. It claims to be the third oldest town in Illinois, and assuming that the town was started when Jonathan Boone* first settled there, the claim is doubtless correct. Jonathan Boone was a brother of Daniel Boone, the famous first settler of Kentucky. Jonathan Boone made an entry of land under date of August 24, 1814, as follows: Southeast quarter of

*Not Joseph Boone as is published in the history of White County.

Section 17, Township 7 south, Range 10 east of the third principal meridian. A stockade was erected on the bank of the Little Wabash, enclosing considerable land, and the enclosure, with its protections, was called Boone's Fort. He also built a mill not now in existence, but always referred to as Boone's Mill. The steam mill now in New Haven, mentioned hereafter, stands within the limits of the ancient stockade. An interesting land-mark stands close to the south end of this steam mill, in the shape of a stout and an umbrageous catalpa tree, the result of the growth of a riding whip, carelessly stuck in the ground by one of Jonathan Boone's daughters, upon her return from a pleasure ride on horseback. Jonathan Boone came to this country in 1812, for in that year Samuel Dagley, Sr., moved to New Haven with his family of fifteen children, being attracted there by family relationship, one of his sisters being the wife of Jonathan Boone. Mr. Boone remained in New Haven but a few years, possibly because he could not tolerate the refinements of advancing civilization, and so moved again into the wilderness--this time into the wilds of Arkansas, where he died at an advanced age. His successors in New Haven were Paddy Robinson and Roswell H. Grant, who bought his improvements and claim, and improved the water power. A survey of the town was made either by Robinson or Grant or both, the original plat consisting of 261 lots, each 70 by 140 feet in size. It was laid out into regular streets running at right angles with each other, and those running nearest north and south, parallel with the Little Wabash. Water Street was 70 feet wide, the others 66. The principal street was Mill Street. In 1834 Shawneetown parties purchased the town, and a second survey was made in 1835 or 1836, by Albert G. Caldwell; the name borne by the place was conferred in honor of New Haven, Conn., it is believed by Roswell H. Grant, who was from New England. This town has had three periods of activity and decay. During one of its active periods, lots sold

for \$500 that in ordinary times would not bring \$100. In 1826 Roswell H. Grant was doing a flourishing business in the mercantile line, running a general store. Paddy Robinson also carried on a flourishing business, but not so extensive as Grant's. In 1833 William Parks, from Franklin County, Tenn., and an Englishman, whose name is not now recalled, were keeping store, as also Gatewood and Kirkham of Shawneetown, and John Wood. There were two hotels, one kept by Hazle Moreland, the other by John Mervin, at the old Robinson House. In 1850 the business men were Thomas S. Hick, Hinch & McDaniel, James Dagley, Jr., H. P. Powell and Mrs. John Sheridan. The blacksmiths were Henry Stone and John Ellis; Hanmore & Gallagher, steam saw and grist-mill; in 1870, Hick & Hinch, Decker Bros., and Abshier & Stone, general stores, and Hunter & Keister, steam saw and grist-mill, besides a few others. In 1887 the following are the business houses: Dry goods, groceries, etc., George Luther, Maurice Feehrer and W. A. Brounnelhouse & Co.; groceries, Matthias Epley; confectionery, Sumners & Co.; drug stores, Dr. Matthias Epley & Co. and James H. Hess & Co.; saloons, W. R. Flack and Charles Feehrer; blacksmiths, Theodore S. Smith and Henry White; millinery, Mary Hanmore; hotels, the Farley House, George W. Robinson, W. S. Dale, Nathan Stephens, Joel H. Grady, and lawyer, W. S. Sumner.

The Little Jim Roller Mill was erected in 1886, by Porter (D. M.) and Winterberger (Alois); it is three stories high, including basement, and has five full sets of rollers for grinding wheat, and one set of buhrs for grinding corn. It is propelled by a thirty-horse power steam engine, and has a capacity of 45 barrels of flour each twenty-four hours.

The postoffice was established in 1820; some of the postmasters have been Col. Thomas S. Hick, John Wood, B. P. Hinch, Samuel Dagley, Thomas B. Hick, A. J. Surgery, W. P. Abshier, J. B. Hanmore, Victor Melvin, Lee Caruth, W. P.

Aldrich, Dr. I. M. Asbury, James O'Neill and the present incumbent, Joseph E. O'Neill.

New Haven Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 330, was organized many years ago. Its charter members and first officers were James Edwards, W. M.; Sidney Pruney, S. W.; Jackson Abshier, J. W.; James Melvin, S. D.; E. W. Gaston, J. D.; John H. Hughes and William Glasscock.

New Haven has been incorporated twice, first in 1837 and the second time in 1873, under the general incorporation law approved April 10, 1872. The present board of trustees is composed of Leroy Hinch, president; J. P. Decker, James Dossett, George W. Gevney, Thomas A. Haley and Roley McFadden; Mathias Epley is treasurer; J. L. Greenlee, clerk; W. P. Aldridge, police magistrate, and W. S. Dale, village constable. The town contains about 400 inhabitants, and its present lack of prosperity is attributed by some to its saloons, but it is living in the memory of past, and in the hope of future glory, which will doubtless come after a railroad shall cross the Little Wabash at that point.

F. L. Rhoads Post, No. 586, G. A. R., was organized August 7, 1886, by J. F. Nolen, assisted by members of M. K. Lawler Post. The officers were I. M. Asbury, Commander; W. P. Aldridge, S. V. C.; G. W. Gerley, J. V. C.; McDonald Kincade, Adj.; Andrew P. Smith, Q. M.; P. P. Harris, Surg.; J. C. Buttram, Chap.; L. P. Cabbage, O. D.; Alexander Mobley, O. G.; Thomas Pool, S. M.; Stephen Hendricks, Q. M. S. Twenty-three members united with the post.

RIDGWAY.

Ridgway is a flourishing village of about 400 inhabitants located on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway one and one-half miles northwest of the center of the county. The first merchant in the place was John Hamersly, who opened his store in 1867.

John McIlrath was the second and about one year after he established himself in business, W. A. Dickey in 1870, bought Mr. Hamersly's goods and continued in business until 1886. The next business established was a family grocery and saloon by Charles Evans. Within the past year (1886) the place has very materially improved and merchants and others are now moving to Ridgway from the surrounding country and adjacent towns. The present business interests are being conducted by W. A. Peeples, dry goods, groceries, etc.; J. L. Boyd, general merchandise; John Lunn & Son, dealers in furniture; M. J. Moore, harness and saddle manufacturer; W. R. Rathbone, general merchandise (Mr. Rathbone, previous to establishing himself in business in Ridgway in 1876, had been engaged in the same business for ten years in Harrisburg, Saline County); W. H. Bowling, fancy groceries and queensware; Dr. F. F. Hanna, drugs, medicines and hardware; Charles F. Barter, hardware; Massey & Hemphill, confectionery, tobacco, cigars and country produce; Charles Swager, boots and shoes; B. F. Porter, livery, feed and sale stable. In August, 1886, W. W. Davidson established *The Central Star*, a newspaper independent in politics and "wide-awake to the interests of Gallatin County." There are three regular practicing physicians and one dentist. There are two blacksmith shops and one wood worker. A hotel was erected in 1881 by L. B. Cralley, the present proprietor. The town, which was named for Thomas Ridgway of Shawneetown, contains two churches, a Cumberland Presbyterian and a Catholic, both having large membership, and the Catholic a resident priest. The public school has two teachers and about 135 scholars. The Catholic school, which is supported by subscription, employs two teachers and has a large attendance. A flouring-mill was built in 1884, which is well equipped with the new roller process and has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day.

The town was incorporated under the general law of 1872, in

February, 1886, with boundaries as follows: Commencing at a point one-fourth of a mile due east of the junction of Main and Division Streets, as originally laid out and recorded, in Section 30, Township 8, Range 9 east; thence running due south one-fourth of a mile; thence due west one-half a mile; thence due north one-half a mile; thence due east one-half a mile, and thence due east to the beginning. Elections are held on the third Tuesday of April each year for the election of trustees and clerk. The police magistrate is elected for four years. The first president of the board of trustees was E. Mills, the second and present one W. S. Phillips. The first and only clerk was J. H. Hemphill; the first and present treasurer, F. Y. Hannah; constable, William W. Abbott, and police magistrate, John A. Crawford. The village attorney is W. S. Phillips. Spirituous liquors are not allowed to be sold or given away within the limits of the corporation. The population of the village is estimated at 400 and is slowly but steadily increasing.

The Central Star was started here by W. W. Davidson, October 7, 1886. It is a seven-column folio paper, neutral in politics and has already (March, 1887), acquired a circulation of 380 copies each week.

OMAHA.

Omaha is situated on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, in the northeast corner of Section 27, Township 7, and Range 8 east, about eighteen miles from Shawneetown. It was laid out by Rev. R. M. Davis on part of his farm. The name was suggested by Henry Bearce, first baggage master on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway, who had acted in the same capacity in Omaha, Neb. The first store in the place was J. C. Harrell's drug store, and the first dry goods store was established by Hall & Pemberton, of Saline County. The Omaha Flouring Mill was built by G. R. Pearce & Co. in 1878. In 1879 Mr. Pearce

bought out the "Co.," Messrs. Porter and Rice, and sold a half interest to William Trusty. Soon afterward he sold the other half to Mr. Trusty, who then sold one-half to E. A. West. In 1881 Trusty & West sold the mill to Latimer & Bryant, and in 1882 Mr. Bryant sold his interest to W. F. Harrell. The mill has the latest improved machinery and is propelled by steam. Geo. A. Lutz established a stave factory, which was run about four years, giving employment to a large number of hands and requiring a large quantity of timber. It was blown up by a keg of powder igniting in the boiler, placed there by an incendiary, and was not rebuilt. Dr. J. C. Harrell was the first postmaster, and has been succeeded by M. M. Davis, R. M. Davis, Samuel Davis, H. P. Blackard, and Benjamin Kinsall. The first hotel was built by J. B. Latimer. L. E. Quigley built a fine hotel in 1882 which is well fitted up and has excellent accommodations. Omaha has made rapid progress within the last few years, and hopes to be one of the most important inland towns in southern Illinois.

Omaha Lodge, No. 723, A. F. & A. M., was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, at Chicago, October 7, 1874, with sixteen charter members. The present officers are James M. Gregg, W. M.; C. R. Gallaway, S. W.; H. P. Blackard, J. W.; W. E. Gregg, Sec.; J. H. Randolph, Treas.; L. L. McGehee, S. D.; W. J. Crabtree, J. D.; R. P. Caldwell, Tyler.

Omaha Lodge, No. 183, A. O. U. W., was chartered May 10, 1881, with twenty-one members. The first officers were J. C. Harrell, P. M. W.; Thomas Martin, M. W.; A. M. Blackard, Foreman; A. H. Blackard, Overseer; Edward Rice, Recorder; M. M. Davis, Financier; M. H. Walters, Receiver; W. D. Pearce, Guide; Peter Edwards, I. W.; John Sarver, O. W. The present officers are V. A. Rau, P. M. W.; H. L. Rodgers, M. W.; A. H. Blackard, Recorder; R. G. Rice, Financier; M. M. Davis, Receiver; W. W. Thompson, Foreman; Daniel M. Keiser, Overseer;

E. A. West, Guide; Thomas Martin, I. W.; Peter Edwards, O. W.

The order of the Iron Hall was chartered August 13, 1886, with fifteen members, and the following officers: W. E. Ferrell, Chief Justice; R. S. Kinsall, Vice-Justice; J. H. Wilson, Accountant; George T. Crabtree, Cashier; J. H. Blackard, Adjuster; William Duckworth, Previtt; Solomon Duckworth, Herald; J. H. Utly, Watchman; J. S. Edwards, Videt. This order was established for life insurance purposes and sick benefits, furnishing as much as \$1,000 insurance, and sick benefits in proportion to the amount of insurance carried. It is a branch of the Grand Lodge at Indianapolis, and is in a flourishing condition.

Order of the Eastern Star was instituted April 7, 1886, with fourteen charter members. The elected officers are as follows: Miss Lulu S. Hall, W. M.; Lewis M. Price, W. P.; Miss Clemma Latimer, A. M.; Miss Jennie Davis, C.; Miss Mary Harrell, A. C.; Miss Mary Hall, Sec.; M. A. Baker, Treas. The appointed officers are Miss Jennie Kinsall, Ada; Mrs. N. C. Gregg, Ruth; Miss Emma Gregg, Esther; Mrs. Mary Keasler, Martha; Miss Sonnie Crabtree, Electa; H. P. Blackard, Warden; W. E. Gregg, Sentinel; Rev. R. M. Davis, Chaplain.

Omaha Lodge, No. 472, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 20, 1872, with seven members, by the Grand Lodge at Chicago. Its first officers were W. G. Hunter, N. G.; J. L. Garrett, V. G.; Thomas Bruce, Treas., and Charles Edwards, Sec. Its present officers are H. P. Caldwell, N. G.; I. T. Trusty, V. G.; H. L. Rodgers, Sec., and David Hidger, Treas.

Loren Kent Post, No. 523, G. A. R., at Omaha, was organized August 31, 1885, and up to February 1, 1886, had received sixty-eight members.

Omaha has no lawyer. The first physician was Dr. J. C. Harrell. The others have been James Porter, M. D.; J. M. Asbury, M. D.; J. H. Moore, M. D.; C. M. Hudgins, M. D., and J. C. Hall, M. D. Following are the business firms now in Omaha:

R. M. Davis & Sons, general merchandise; L. E. Quigley, proprietor of the Quigley House; Dr. Rodgers, drugs; Dr. J. C. Hall, drugs; W. C. Trusty, general store; —. McCauley, grocer; Thomas Hardy, hardware; S. B. Lewis & Co., grocers; R. S. McGehee, dry goods; Sterling Edwards, undertaker; W. F. Himple, grocer, and J. S. Dixon, dry goods.

Cypress Junction is a very small place at the junction of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. William Cremeens is the postmaster, and Charles Cremeens keeps a small store. There are two houses and a schoolhouse within about half a mile of the store.

EQUALITY.

Equality is situated on the Louisville & Nashville Railway, in the western part of the county. It was laid off in —, its streets running at right angles with each other, its east and west streets running 20° south of east and north of west. The streets are named Jackson, Clinton, Benton and Tazewell, while those running north and south are named Rowan, Calhoun, Van Buren, McDufie and McAvery. One block was reserved for the church, bounded by Jackson, Benton, McDufie and McAvery; one block and a half for the academy, bounded by Jackson, an alley between Benton and Tazewell, and by Rowen and the village limits. There were in the original plat 162 lots, generally 60x180 feet, and the area of the plat was 105 acres. The first house was built mostly for an office for the salt works in the immediate vicinity. Samuel Ensminger, who lived about two miles below in the woods, moved in and opened a hotel, a store having been opened by Capt. John Lane, in his residence. Gen. Willis Hargrave, who obtained his title in the Black Hawk war, opened a hotel west of the old courthouse on Jackson Street. John Siddall built a large two-story frame house on the corner of Calhoun and Clinton Streets, and Allen Redman built a house on the corner of Cal-

houn Street and the public square. It is stated that Joseph M. Street, as surveyor, laid off the town. Equality was the county seat of Gallatin County for a number of years, both before and after the separation of Saline, and as such was the residence of numerous notable men, among them being William J. Gatewood, Edward Jones and M. K. Lawyer, and the most distinguished lawyers in the State then practiced at its bar, as John A. Logan, R. G. Ingersoll, S. A. Douglas, and others.

The business houses in Equality at the present time are the following: Dry goods and groceries, T. A. Davis, John W. Hales, A. F. Davenport, E. H. McCaleb, and C. W. Smith, who also keeps boots and shoes; drugs are kept by Dr. Isaac Bourland and E. H. McCaleb. The blacksmiths are Christian Helm and William Davenport, and the New Hotel is kept by Mrs. J. W. Hales. The churches in the place are the Methodist, Episcopal, Catholic, Missionary Baptist and Social Brethren.

Equality has been incorporated at various times. A meeting was held at James Caldwell's April 9, 1831. There were present the president and clerk of a former meeting held in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of February 12, 1831, who produced the certificate of an election held April 4, 1831, that thirty-one votes had been cast for incorporation and none against it. At an election held on Saturday, March 9, 1833, Willis Hargrave, John Siddall, James Caldwell, Joseph L. Reynolds, and Leonard White were elected trustees. Willis Hargrave was chosen president and Allen Redman clerk and treasurer, and John Woods, constable. Following are some of the presidents of the board of trustees from time to time—Willis Hargrave in 1835; Leonard White, 1838; William Hick, 1841; S. K. Gibson, 1854. Under the general incorporation act of 1872, the first board of trustees was E. M. Wiederman, J. R. Hargrave, J. S. Bunker, E. B. Hargrave, John Donohue, William Davenport and J. W. Clifton, the latter being president, and W. H. Crawford, clerk. The subse-

quent presidents have been P. H. McCaleb, 1874; James R. Hargrave, 1875; Joseph J. Castles, 1876; J. S. Greer, 1877-78; Joseph Cook, 1879; P. Siddall, 1880; William Davenport, 1881-82; J. W. Hale, 1883; C. E. Dupler, 1884; William McIntire, 1885; George W. Moore, 1886.

The clerks have been E. D. Bailey, 1876; O. P. Spilman, 1878; Joseph G. Bunker, 1879; B. F. Hine, 1883, and Joseph G. Bunker, 1885.

The treasurers have been C. A. Caldwell, 1876-84; M. V. Baldwin, 1884, and John W. Hales, 1885 to the present time.

The Gallatin Academy was established in Equality in 1836. Its board of trustees was William J. Gatewood, Timothy Guard, William Hick and George Livingston. It was taught in a building erected for the Methodist Church, where Lucian Gordon now lives. It flourished for six or eight years and in it were taught the higher English branches and the classics, and its scholars came from quite a distance. Rev. Benjamin F. Spilman was the first teacher, and the later ones were a Mr. McIlvane from Kentucky, John Dixon and John McCulloch, who was the last.

BOWLESVILLE.

Bowlesville is a small town at the end of the railroad running from Shawneetown to the old Bowlesville coal mine, not now in operation. The town was the result of the operation of the mine, and inhabited mainly by miners and their families. Mr. Bowles purchased the land here in 1854 and in the same year the Western Mining Company, consisting of Mr. Bowles, Dr. Talbot and Thomas Logsdon, was formed and mining commenced. Dr. Talbot and Mr. Logsdon afterward sold out to Louisville parties, the name of the company remaining the same. Under this arrangement, however, very little coal was mined, and the land was permitted to be sold for taxes, Mr. Bowles buying it in and running it himself. When the war stopped the operations of the

coal mines in Kentucky this mine had the entire demand and transacted an immense business, as many as nine steamboats being at the landing at one time, and slack selling for 10 cents per bushel and coal for 25 cents. No screening was done at that time. Mr. Bowles made a great deal of money, but died soon after the war. The property was then sold to Philadelphia parties, who, after operating the mine seven or eight years, have since let them remain idle. Bowlesville at its greatest prosperity contained one store, a grist-mill, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, machine shop, postoffice and about 350 people. It now contains about fifty inhabitants. F. H. Sellers is and has been the only postmaster of the town.

THE SALINE COAL & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Not far from Bowlesville lies the property of the Saline Coal & Manufacturing Company, a company incorporated under the laws of Illinois January 28, 1851, by Albert G. Caldwell, Joseph Bowles and their associates. These gentlemen assigned their interests to Hibbard Jewett, who associated with himself Joseph G. Castles, and they were granted power to organize. In 1854 George E. Sellers became president of this company, which had among its stockholders such distinguished men as William B. Ogden, Thomas Corwin, Andrew H. Green (partner of Samuel J. Tilden), Gen. J. D. Webster, Roscoe Conkling, M. Woodward and Joseph Alsop. The property of the company consisted of about 14,000 acres of land and included large areas of coal in Gallatin County and iron ore in Hardin County. It had a front of eighteen miles on the Saline River and it was the original design of the projector of the company to develop both minerals and establish an iron manufactory on the property, for which there would seem to be one of the finest opportunities in the country. However, from various causes, nothing of importance beyond surveying the land and boring for coal, which was found in abundance, has been done.

VILLAGES.

Besides the towns above named there are a few other places, not villages dignified with names, among them, Bartley, Blackburn, Buffalo, Country Hampton, Crawford, Hell's Half Acre, Lawler, Leamington, Overton, Robinet, Seaville, South Hampton and Wabash. Irish Store, New Market and Elba have some pretensions to villages or towns.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Shawneetown Presbyterian Church.—The first Presbyterian minister to visit the Illinois country was probably John Evans Finley, from Chester County, Penn., who arrived at Kaskaskia in 1797. He remained, however, but a short time, retiring from fear of enrollment in the militia. The next missionaries to arrive in this country were John F. Schermerhorn and Samuel J. Mills, who were sent out by the Massachusetts & Connecticut Missionary Society, and by local Bible societies. This was in the fall of 1812. In Illinois Territory there were then no Presbyterian nor Congregational ministers. Messrs. Schermerhorn and Mills touched at certain parts of the Territory, and went on down the Mississippi River with Gen. Jackson to New Orleans. The next exploring missionary tour was undertaken in 1814 by Samuel J. Mills and Daniel Smith, their expenses being borne by the Massachusetts Missionary Society, by the Philadelphia Bible Society and by the Assembly's committee of missions. From Cincinnati, Ohio, they passed through the southern portions of the Territories of Indiana and Illinois, and found only one Presbyterian minister in Indiana Territory—Rev. Samuel T. Scott, at Vincennes—and none in Illinois. On their way to St. Louis they passed through Shawneetown, where they found Judge Griswold, formerly from Connecticut; but they could not find a Bible nor a place in the Territory where a Bible could be obtained. On their return from St. Louis they again passed through Shawneetown,

and upon their second arrival in the place Judge Griswold informed them that an effort was being made to establish a Bible society for eastern Illinois. A certain citizen, presumably of Shawneetown, informed these pious missionaries that for the previous ten or fifteen years he had been trying to obtain a copy of the Bible, but up to the time of their visit without success. The missionaries recommended that fifty Bibles be sent to Shawneetown, and fifty also to St. Louis, and they expressed the opinion that it was of infinite importance that one missionary, at least, should be maintained in each of the Territories—Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. These zealous missionaries were greatly disappointed and somewhat painfully shocked to find that the Presbyterians in the Territory of Illinois, from the neglect of their Eastern brethren, had become Methodists and Baptists, and said: "In all this Territory there is not a single Presbyterian preacher, and when we arrived we learned that considerable districts had never seen one before. Already have the interests of orthodoxy and of vital godliness suffered an irretrievable loss."

Soon after this, however, came a change; a Presbyterian Church was organized in what is now White County, and named the Church of Sharon—the first Presbyterian Church organized in the Territory of Illinois—in 1816, and probably in September, by Rev. James McCreedy, of Henderson, Ky. In this church building B. F. Spielman was ordained and installed its pastor in November, 1824. The next Presbyterian Church organized in the Territory was at Golconda, October 24, 1819. With these two churches—Sharon and Golconda—B. F. Spielman began his ministerial labors as a licentiate in 1823, connecting with them also other places in southeastern Illinois, among them Shawneetown. It is believed he commenced his religious work in Shawneetown in December of that year, finding there upon his arrival but one member of the Presbyterian Church, and that one of course a woman—Mrs. Amira L. Marshall—and it was in her

parlor that he preached his first sermon in the place. Shawneetown, according to writers on that period of the history of the Territory, was one of the most unpromising points for ministerial labors in the United States. For a period of between two and three years Rev. Mr. Spilman could preach here not more than once a month, but at length in May, 1826, he succeeded in organizing a church, the first members of which were six or seven women—no men. The names of these women were Mrs. Amira L. Marshall and her two sisters, Mrs. Achsah Caldwell and Mrs. Hannah Gold, Mrs. Mary Oldenburgh, Mrs. Nancy Campbell, and Mrs. Dutton and her daughter. The first entry upon the records of the session was as follows:

SHAWNEETOWN, November, 1827.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the church for the first time by Rev. Benjamin F. Spilman, and the following persons were recognized as members: James De Wolf, Amira Marshall, Achsah Caldwell, Hannah Gold, Mary Oldenburg, Lydia Dutton, Sr., Lydia Dutton, Jr., Ann B. Spilman, Mary Campbell, Judith Castles. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were considered as members but did not commune. Of the above named Amira Marshall, Hannah Gold, Mary Oldenburg, Judith Castles and Lydia Dutton, Jr., were received into communion for the first time.

B. F. SPILMAN, *Clerk*.

Mrs. Amira L. Marshall's house, in the parlor of which Mr. Spilman preached his first sermon in Shawneetown, stood and still stands on Front Street, a short distance below Mr. Charles Carroll's residence. The next place where religious services were regularly held was in one of the one-story frame houses known as Seabolt's Row on the north side of Main Cross Street, where now stands Docker's Riverside Hotel." The room used was rented by four ladies: Mrs. Amira L. Marshall, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Ruddick. Various other places were used until at length Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Campbell determined upon building a church. Mr. John Marshall headed the subscription list and soon the two ladies had collected \$65, including their own subscriptions. Mr. Kirkpatrick donated a lot on the Mound on Market Street in the upper part

of the town on which to build it, the deed of which was so written that the property should always remain in the possession of the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church. At length, in 1832, the church was completed, and "how truly grand it seemed!" It was of hewn logs and 20x30 feet in size. On the inside it had a gallery running across one end and along a part of the two sides, for the colored people. It cost about \$800. But in time the old church was outgrown; the town was improving, the streets were being paved, a splendid bank building was being erected, and the necessity had arisen for a more elegant church building, more centrally located. The result was the present brick church edifice, completed in May, 1842, at a cost of about \$5,000. The parsonage stands on Main Street and commands from the upper story a fine view of the Ohio. It was purchased of E. J. Nicholson for \$2,062.

The Rev. B. F. Spilman remained pastor of this church from December, 1823, to 1845, when he temporarily retired. Rev. William G. Allen was pastor from 1846 to 1848, and Rev. J. M. McCord from 1848 to 1851, on November 23 of which year Rev. Mr. Spilman returned, was installed in June, 1853, and remained until his death, May 3, 1859. He was succeeded by Rev. N. F. Tuck, who remained until August, 1860; Rev. Benjamin C. Swan from October, 1860, to the fall of 1862, when he became chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He returned to the church as supply pastor November 16, 1863, was installed November 20, 1864, and remained until August 1, 1868. Rev. Charles C. Hart began his labors as pastor in October, was installed November 12, 1868, and remained until October 9, 1871. Rev. A. R. Mathes was installed December 6, 1872, and remained until April, 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Green, who was supply pastor until the beginning of 1878, and the present pastor, Rev. John McCurdy Robinson, took charge June 1, and was installed November 14, 1878.

The following persons have been elders in this church: Washington A. G. Posey, John Siddall, George W. Cayton, Alexander Kirkpatrick, John Kirkpatrick, William H. Stickney, John L. Campbell, Allen Redman, Matthew Hunter, Thomas S. Ridgway, John McKee Peeples, Robert Reid, George A. Ridgway, Joseph W. Redden, Benjamin F. Brockett, Henderson B. Powell, Carl Roedel and Dr. L. H. Adams.

During the last year of Mr. Spilman's labor, seventy-seven persons joined his church. In April, 1870, there was a membership of 157; in 1878 there were 128, and at the present time 150. Large sums of money have been contributed by this church for benevolent and educational purposes, and their position upon the question of the morality of dancing is that "dancing, even in moderation and in private society, is not innocent."

The presbytery of Saline was organized by the synod of Illinois (Old School), October 8, 1858, and included most of the southeastern part of the State, sixteen counties. At that time it had only four ministers and nine churches. This presbytery met at Shawneetown, April 5, 1860. John Mack was enrolled as a licentiate, examined and ordained, *sine titulo*, April 8. This presbytery, in 1870, became the presbytery of Cairo.

The Presbyterian Church, of Saline Mines, was organized as a branch of Shawneetown Church, November 12, 1869, by Rev. C. C. Hart, pastor of Shawneetown Church, and three of the elders: J. M. Peeples, Matthew Hunter and Robert Reid. The Lord's Supper was administered and meetings continued, daily, for two weeks. On April 2, 1870, this branch church was organized as an independent church; Robert Reid and Robert Wright were made elders, and the name at the beginning of this paragraph was chosen. Religious services were, for several years, held by the elders of the church, especially by Robert Reid. Services have continued until the present time by George H. Potter and Elder Robert Reid, the latter of whom was ordained

to the ministry, in September, 1884. A frame church building 24x40 feet has been erected at a cost of about \$700. It will seat about 175 persons. The Sunday-school consists of fifty scholars. Rev. Robert Reid is superintendent and J. M. Proctor, assistant.

Equality Presbyterian Church was organized May 26, 1832, by Rev. B. F. Spilman, and the church was under his care until 1845. During his absence in Madison and Randolph Counties, the church became somewhat reduced. On the 15th of December, 1849, the following paper was adopted:

"The undersigned members of the Presbyterian Church, at Equality, Ill., having, in some way, lost all the records of the church, and being desirous still to continue the ordinance of God's house, do hereby agree to continue under the old style of the Equality Presbyterian Church, under the care of the presbytery of Kaskaskia.

"William C. Campbell, John L. Campbell, Timothy Guard, Alexander Guard, Andrew Stephenson, Martha E. Guard, Emily Herritt, Sarah Brown, Sarah Crawford, Apphia Flanders, Deborah Flanders, Israel D. Towl, Abner Flanders, Sr., Samuel C. Elder, Elizabeth Hayes, Ann V. Campbell, Martha Siddall, Mary A. Robinson, Mary Brown, Varanda J. White, Eliza Towl."

Israel D. Towl is said to have been the first elder and the only male member of the congregation at the time of its organization, but at that time there were ten female members. After the reorganization above recorded, the first elders were Israel D. Towl and John S. Campbell. Other elders have been as follows: C. C. Guard and J. S. Robinson, J. W. Clifton, William C. Campbell, Ephraim Proctor, Alexander Guard, William H. McComb, William T. Grimes.

Up to 1876 this church cannot be said to have prospered, the reason being frequent changes in the ministry. Among the ministers who have supplied have been Rev. John Mack in 1861,

Rev. B. Leffler in 1862, Rev. J. B. McComb from March, 1868, to October, 1870, and Rev. John Branch in 1873. Several others preached occasionally, but none very long at a time. Abner Flanders in 1865 gave a parsonage, worth about \$500, to the church, and previous to the time mentioned above (1876), there had been connected with the organization more than 150 persons.*

Since 1876 the history of the church has been briefly as follows: It has been served by Revs. R. C. Galbreath, B. C. Swan and Robert Reid, and arrangements are now being made to erect a church building.

Eagle Creek Presbyterian Church is located on the Ford's road about one-half mile above Eagle Creek bridge, and eight miles south of Equality. It was started in 1875, by Elder George H. Potter, who preached there only once a month. The organization was effected in June, 1876, with nineteen members. Since then Elder Potter and Rev. Robert Reid have alternated in preaching for this church. The membership is now forty-five. A church building was erected in 1878, 34x40 feet in size, which will seat 200 persons. It cost about \$900. A. M. Gibson is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has forty scholars.

The Palestine Cumberland Presbyterian Church was regularly organized December 25, 1852. This organization was the result of a movement commenced in 1848, when a few of the pioneers agreed to build a house of worship if Rev. R. M. Davis would agree to preach. This house of worship was a neat hewed-log structure, which served its purpose for forty years. The present large, well-furnished, frame building was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$3,000. Rev. R. M. Davis is the only pastor the church has ever had. The first elders were John Kinsell, Eli Price, Lewis West and Allen Dugger. The present church is situated on a portion of Rev. Mr. Davis' land, donated by him to

*From Norton's History of the Presbyterian Church in Illinois.

the organization, which has been remarkably prosperous, having received in all about 700 members into the fold, the present number being 300. The Sunday-school was organized in 1851, with John Kinsall as superintendent.

Hazel Ridge Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized September 1, 1881, by Rev. R. M. Davis. The elders were L. Shain, J. B. Edwards and John Burns, and the number of original members was twelve. A house of worship was erected in 1883, 30x50 feet in size, at a cost of \$865. It was dedicated June 8, 1884, by Rev. Mr. Davis. The present membership is seventy.

Liberty Cumberland Presbyterian Church, three miles northeast of Ridgway, was organized in 1855 by Rev. Gen. F. M. Bean. It flourished until his death, since which time it has had but meager success.

Concord Cumberland Presbyterian Church, two and one-half miles northwest of Ridgway, was organized in 1858, by Rev. Gen. F. M. Bean and M. Brown. After partially failing, it was reorganized by William E. Davis. It now has a supply of preaching and is doing very well.

New Haven Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1866, a church building having been erected in 1865. Rev. R. M. Davis was pastor until 1869; Rev. M. Green became pastor in 1885. The first elders of this church were Andrew Melvin, Joseph L. Purvis and Benjamin T. Mize, and the first membership amounted to twenty-five. In 1869 there were sixty members and at present there are forty.

In early days there was a large congregation of this denomination on Eagle Creek. Rev. R. M. Davis preached for them about six years. It is now but a small congregation. There was also organized a church at Ringgold, six miles south of Shawneetown, about 1860, which has been ministered unto by a number of preachers. The present minister is Rev. Mr. Fields, and the organization is just building a church.

The first Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Gallatin County was organized, it is believed, by Joseph M. Street near Shawneetown, but the exact date could not be learned. It was afterward moved to "Dillard's Place," near the present site of New Market, and then in 1830 moved to near the present site of Ridgway and there organized by Rev. David W. McLin as New Pleasant Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The place was known for some time as Crawford's Camp-ground before there were any church buildings in the county, except, possibly, at Shawneetown. At the time of this organization or rather reorganization, there were two ordained ministers in Gallatin County of this denomination—John Crawford and Benjamin F. Bruce—and one licentiate, John Bennett. The ruling elders of this New Pleasant Church were James Dillard, Sr., John V. Sherwood, Isaiah W. Pettigrew, John Murphy, Sr., John Alexander, James Fleming and Isaac N. Hannah. With their election the organization was completed in September, 1830.

Oak Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located about half way between Omaha and New Haven, and nearly on the county line, was organized March 31, 1862, by Rev. R. M. Davis with twenty-eight members. A frame church building was erected in 1869, costing \$1,500. Its pastors have been Rev. R. M. Davis, Rev. Martin Brown, and the present pastor, Rev. Z. T. Walker, of Norris City. It is a large and flourishing organization.

The Methodist Churches.—The early ministers of this denomination in southern Illinois were mostly itinerants. In 1812 this part of the Territory was embraced in a district extending from near Cairo, up the Ohio and Wabash Rivers to Mt. Carmel, and probably above this point and into Indiana, including several churches, with Peter Cartwright as presiding elder. Thomas S. Fills traveled a circuit embracing all of southern Illinois south of Mt. Vernon, including Equality, and it is believed, Shawnee-

town. The Carmi Circuit was formed in 1825, with Robert Delap as the preacher. In 1831 the Shawneetown Circuit was formed, embracing about the same territory as the Carmi Circuit. Charles Slocumb, an earnest and eloquent man, was the preacher. He was again appointed to this circuit in 1833, with James Harsha as colleague. This year there were reported but five members, but this must have been a mistake, as in 1834 Slocumb and Harsha reported 555 members. In 1834 John Fox was appointed to this circuit, and found John Crenshaw one of the main supporters of Methodism in this region. In 1835 G. W. Stribling was appointed to the circuit; in 1836, Isaac L. Barr and Christopher J. Houts, who returned 407 members; in 1837 Rev. Mr. Barr was appointed alone and returned 333 members; in 1838 James Hadley reported 346; in 1839, Thomas C. Lopas, 296, and in 1840, G. W. Stribling, 297. In 1841, when on certain authority there were but two Methodists in Shawneetown, that place was made a station and George J. Barrett appointed to the charge. He was somewhat eccentric, but a fine speaker and very popular. In 1842 he reported fifty members, and in 1843, 100. Norris Hobart came in 1844, and had trouble about completing the church building commenced by Mr. Barrett. It was taken possession of under a mechanic's lien, but after some years was redeemed. Mr. Hobart returned forty-four members. From 1844 for several years Shawneetown ceased to be a station, but was instead placed in a circuit called Shawneetown, and James M. Massey and James F. Jaques appointed thereto. In 1845 Joseph H. Hopkins was Massey's colleague. In 1846 Robert Ridgeway and Daniel Fairbank were appointed, and in 1847 Shawneetown was made a two weeks' circuit, Equality being the other principal point, the preacher residing at Equality. Charles W. Munsell was appointed in 1847, and in 1848 he was succeeded by R. W. Travis, who had for his colleague Ephraim Joy. In 1850 the name of the circuit was changed to Equality,

which name was continued for a number of years, that being the residence of the preacher.

Shawneetown was again made a station in 1858, with Thomas M. Boyle as preacher, who was succeeded by J. A. Robinson, who was followed by Z. S. Clifford, who preached both at Shawneetown and Equality for a number of years. B. R. Price lived at Equality and ministered at Shawneetown when the station was very weak. In 1868 F. L. Thompson was appointed; in 1870, W. J. Whitaker; in 1871, Jesse P. Davis; in 1872, Ephraim Joy; in 1873, G. W. Farmer, and in 1874, J. W. Van Cleve; in 1876 J. B. Thompson was appointed and remained three years; in 1879, V. C. Evers; in 1881, Rev. Mr. Maneer; in 1882, Olin B. Rippetoe; in 1884, L. M. Flocken, and in 1886, Rev. J. E. Nickerson. The church building, damaged by the floods to the extent of \$500, has been repaired.

The Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and a house of worship erected in 1868, the dedication of the building taking place February 15 of that year. At this time there was a membership of fifty.

The New Haven Methodist Episcopal Church was started in 1872. Among its pastors have been Revs. Mr. Fields, J. J. R. Reaf, C. W. Morris and A. W. Morris. The church is now in quite a flourishing condition.

The Omaha Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1879. A building has been erected at a cost of \$800, which was dedicated September 16, 1882. At first there were twenty-five members. The pastors have been Revs. Mr. Hobbs, J. J. R. Reaf and C. W. Morris.

The Catholic Church.—The first Catholic immigrant to Gallatin County was John Lawler, who came from Ireland in 1830. The late famous M. K. Lawler, a general in the Union Army during the war of the Rebellion, and Thomas Lawler, likewise a soldier, were his sons. A few more Irish families moved in soon

after John Lawler and settled about half way between Shawneetown and New Haven, the settlement being known for a long time as the Pond settlement, but is now known as Waltonboro. Here the first Catholic Chapel was built about 1848 or 1849. The families then residing there were the Lawlers, Maloneys, McGuires, Murphys, Keanes, Dalys, Walshes, and Duffys. The Doherty brothers moved in a few years later. A new and stately frame church building, the largest now in Gallatin County, was erected in 1879.

In Shawneetown several Catholic families, mainly of Irish nationality, located as early as 1840, and later a few German Catholics came in. All the Catholics here were attended by Rev. Father Durbin from the church of the Sacred Heart at Uniontown, Ky., who is still living. The first baptism recorded here was on November 16, 1842. Numerous other priests paid visits to Shawneetown in the following years. Since the erection of the church building at that place, about thirty years ago, there has always been a resident priest at Shawneetown. Among the first of these was Father Lewis Lambert, from 1860 to 1862. Father Lambert was a noted man and Catholics look with great pride upon his controversy, and other connections and contrasts, with another noted man, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who formerly was a resident and law student at Shawneetown. Father J. Rensmann, priest at Ridgway, says: "Lambert and Ingersoll two remarkable men. We meet both in Shawneetown, the one a priest, the other a lawyer; we find them again on the same battlefield, the one as an army chaplain, the other as a colonel, and a third time they come before the public on religious battleground, Father Lambert the defender of revealed truth, Col. Ingersoll its scoffer." Father Lambert was author of "Notes on Ingersoll" and other works. After him came to Shawneetown Father S. Wagner, 1862-67; Francis Mueller, 1867-70; Anton Demming, 1870-74. Father Demming started the

Catholic school named St. Mary's, the building for which was completed by his successor, J. Rensmann. On May 16, 1874, a meeting was held at the church of the Immaculate Conception to protest against the removal of Rev. Father Anton Demming, it being thought that no successor could take up his work where he laid it down and carry it on to success. But the protest was of no avail; Father J. Rensmann remained with the church until October, 1879, when he was succeeded by Father Adam Leufgen, who remained one year, and was followed by Father William Krug, who remained until 1883. In this year trouble arose in St. Mary's School because in the fall three colored children of Catholic parents were admitted thereto. Rev. Mr. Krug, upon the breaking out of the trouble, wrote to Bishop Baltes at Alton for instructions, and the Bishop in reply directed that the rules of the Catholic Church, which make no difference on account of color or nationality, be sustained. As a consequence it became necessary to close the school, and Father Krug left Shawneetown for Morganfield, Ky. The sister teachers also left the town. This trouble over the admission of colored children to the school, coupled with the damage caused by the floods, has prevented the school from being reopened. After a brief pastorate of six months by Rev. Father Joseph Poston, the present pastor, Rev. Carl Eckert, took charge of the church in April, 1885. About thirty families are connected with the church of the Immaculate Conception.

In the meantime a Catholic Church was built at Ridgway, where the Devons, Drones, Braziers, Moores, Kaufmans, Bowleses and Wathens were the first Catholics, about 1875. This congregation has enjoyed a more rapid growth than the others. In 1879 Rev. J. Rensmann was called from Shawneetown. In 1883 a parochial school was built at Ridgway and taught by Sisters. The school has also grown strong, and a second teacher is needed therein. The number of families in the congregation is

about seventy-two, and it is in contemplation to build a large brick church.

In Equality a Catholic Church was built in 1881. The congregation, numbering about thirty families, is attended from Ridgway.

The Social Brethren* have three churches in Gallatin County; Green Valley Church, eight miles south of Equality, organized in 1875 by Rev. Hiram T. Brannon, has at present sixty-four members. Their services, conducted in turn by the different pastors of the denomination within the Southern Illinois Association, were held in the schoolhouse until 1887, when a church building was erected, 24x36 feet, at a cost of \$500. Rocky Branch Church was organized in 1880, by Rev. Hiram T. Brannon. Its membership now is now fifty-five. This organization has a church building 24x36 feet in size, which cost \$400. Equality Church of the Social Brethren was organized March 10, 1887, by Rev. Hiram T. Brannon, with ten members. The first meeting was held in the brick schoolhouse on the public square, where preaching is had once each month.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

Previous to the adoption of the common school law, which was approved in 1855, there were comparatively few public schools in Gallatin County, and those few were supported, of course, by private subscriptions. There were a few of these subscription schools in existence in 1820. The teachers were mostly foreigners who were prospecting through the western States and Territories, and who taught school when and because out of funds. One of these early schools was taught in the vicinity of the present site of Omaha, by a colored man named Pros Robinson, about 1820. Sandy Trousdale taught on Sterling Edward's farm in 1826. The parents of the pupils usually paid at the rate

*For origin of this denomination of Christians see Saline County.

of \$1 per month per scholar, the teacher requiring about eighteen scholars to make up the school. Sometimes when the required number of scholars could not be found, one or more of the patrons of the school would pay for one or more scholars with the privilege of adding pupils to the school until his subscription was full. The teacher generally paid \$1.25 per week for board.

In course of time settlers came in who were competent to teach, and they naturally superseded the peripatetic pedagogues, though it is not claimed that any very marked improvement in methods was the result, but a beneficial change was made in adding one term of school each year. Under the new arrangement one term was taught in summer and one in the winter—the former exclusively for the small children, the latter being attended also by the larger boys and girls. The first teacher in the southern part of the county, whose name can now be ascertained, was a Mr. Stephenson, who taught in about 1822 or 1823. The building used was a large one originally erected for a barn. Afterward a floor was laid in it, and it was used for a dwelling house, and then for a schoolhouse. It stood on high ground in the west part of Shawneetown. One of the early teachers of Shawneetown should not be forgotten; he was an educated Irishman named John Cassidy, and is well remembered. He taught in about 1825 or 1826. John W. McClernand was one of his pupils as was Joseph B. Barger. Mr. Cassidy was a very irascible gentleman, as well as very learned; was very aristocratic in his feelings and hard to please, so much so that after the ladies of Shawneetown became familiar with these peculiarities none of them would take him to board. One other reason of his unpopularity with the ladies was that he would excuse no scholar's absence from school except upon the written request or explanation of the father, and the result of this animosity on the part of the ladies was that Mr. Cassidy kept "bachelor's hall" during nine of the twelve or fifteen months of pedagogic sojourn in Shawnee-

town. During these nine months he taught his scholars in a frame building standing on Main Street where now stands A. G. Richeson's hardware store. For common scholars he charged \$3 per half year, while for those pursuing Latin his price was \$1.50 per month. For truancy and failure to prepare lessons, punishment was not parsimonious, and was certain and severe. There was no compunction of conscience connected with it, and but little feeling, except on the part of the delinquent. The instrument of torture employed was a sole-leather strap about an inch and a half wide and three feet long. It had an exceedingly stimulating effect upon the student, and failure to prepare lessons was unusually rare. In fact, it is doubtful whether better lessons have ever been learned since the departure of this model Irish pedagogue. One remarkable thing about him was that notwithstanding his unpopularity with women, he was always popular with men. He was very intelligent, naturally sociable, had great conversational powers, and could rule their sons.

After he had sought other climes a building was erected on purpose for a schoolhouse, a description of which it seems necessary to preserve. It was built of little, black hickory logs, about 10 inches in diameter, and was 18x20 feet in size. The floor was made of puncheons, and the fire-place extended entirely across one end of the room. For want of bricks a kind of mortar was made of clay, with which the logs were plastered to a height sufficient to protect them from the blaze. Logs were placed upon the fire from twelve to fifteen feet long, no short wood being used. For chimney there was nothing but a hole about three feet square, in the roof, directly over the fire-place, yet it is credibly related that this primitive chimney never smoked. For windows, holes about a foot square were cut in the walls, in each of which was fastened a piece of foolscap paper, greased. For desks upon which to write and lay their Webster's spelling books, boards were laid on pins driven into

auger-holes bored into the walls, with a proper slant, and benches were made by splitting a log through the middle, and setting the half logs up on legs, driven into auger-holes bored into the rounding sides. These benches stood before the desks in such a position that to use the desks, the scholars sat with their faces to the wall.

Other buildings were erected from time to time, as they were demanded, similar to, or varying from this, according to circumstances and taste. It is typical, and no other of the kind need be described. The first teacher in this temple of learning was named Gregory. He "boarded round" among his scholars who lived sufficiently near, but could not board with those who came six miles to school, as some of them did. For the balance of the time he paid as high as \$1.25 per week for board and washing. The next teacher was James Stinson, afterward surveyor of Gallatin County. As times improved, better schoolhouses were erected, and better educated teachers employed. In 1850, according to the United States census for that year, there were in the county twenty schools, with twenty teachers, and 896 scholars attending school. The public school fund amounted to \$800, and other funds to \$1,975. There was one school with an endowment of \$60. The numbers of adult persons who could not read and write were, of whites—male, 232; female, 331; and of colored—males, 69—females, 87; total, 719. The population was then as follows: White—male, 2,618; female, 2,477; colored—male, 153; female, 200; total population, 5,448.

The public school fund mentioned above was derived from the sale of lands set apart for school purposes, under the celebrated ordinances of 1787, usually the sixteenth section in each township, with occasionally other lands. Joseph Hayes was school commissioner, at least as early as 1834, for from June 1 of that year to March 1, 1836, he sold off 600 acres of land for \$108.80. Up to March 15, 1838, he sold, in addition to the above, 1,360

acres for \$1,720. On June 7, 1841, the school fund on hand amounted to \$1,680. Samuel Elder succeeded Joseph Hayes as school commissioner, and according to his report, made September 7, 1844, he had paid out during the previous school year to the different townships \$1,225.70 $\frac{1}{4}$. The lowest amount paid to any teacher was \$1.20 $\frac{1}{4}$, and the highest amount \$47.25 $\frac{1}{2}$. The total number of scholars in the county then, Saline County not having been set off, was 5,977. On the 26th of April, 1849, the school commissioners of Gallatin and Saline Counties were ordered to settle, and divide the school fund in accordance with the provisions of the act creating Saline County, each county to receive an equal share of what was then on hand, and no dividend was to be made to that portion of the county which had been cut off from Gallatin and attached to Hardin County, containing, it was thought, 385 children, until the taxes in that portion of the county should be paid for 1846, except by the commissioners, and in that case the commissioners of the two counties of Gallatin and Saline agree to pay an equal proportion of that fund.

Some of the provisions of the law establishing the present common-school system were as follows: That a school commissioner should be elected for two years; at that time he should report to the State superintendent each congressional township that was established a township for school purposes, and in each township there should be three trustees, and the townships were to be divided into school districts, each district to have three directors, also elected for two years. The State school fund was fixed at 20 cents on the \$100, at which it remained until recently, when the law was so changed that a State common-school fund of \$1,000,000 was established, the levy varying from year to year, according to the changes in the assessed value of property in the several counties, and the \$1,000,000 thus raised is distributed to the several counties according to the number of school children in each county. In 1883 the State

school tax in Gallatin County was 12 cents on the \$100; in 1885 and 1886, it was 14 cents.

The directors in each district are authorized by law to levy a tax according to the necessities of their district, but not in any one year to exceed 20 cents on each \$100, except for building purposes, when 30 cents additional may be levied, but not more.

With reference to the county superintendency in its various forms it may be stated that it was established in 1829, the officer then being known as the school commissioner of lands. In 1840 this commissioner was required to distribute the school fund, and in 1841 he was first elected by the people. In 1845 it became a part of his duty to examine teachers, and in 1849 he was made an inspector of schools, but it was not until 1865 that he was known as county superintendent of schools. The following is believed to be a complete list of the school commissioners: Joseph Hayes, Samuel Elder, George W. Hise and Josiah E. Jackson, the latter of whom served from 1851 to 1864, and on the 6th of January, of this year, turned over the school fund amounting then to \$1,076.83, to his successor, N. P. Holderby. During Mr. Holderby's term as commissioner, the office of county superintendent was created, and he became the first superintendent, serving from 1865 to 1874. Thomas J. Cooper succeeded and served until 1881. H. P. Bozarth served during 1882, when Hugh C. Gregg was elected and was superintendent until 1886, when the present incumbent, Thomas J. Proctor, was elected.

The present condition of the schools is shown very nearly by the following facts and statistics taken from the superintendent's report for 1883. The total number of schools in the county was then fifty-six, in three districts of which they are graded: Ridgway, Omaha and Equality. The number of schoolhouses belonging to the county was in that year fifty-five, two of them brick, ten log and forty-three frame. About one-half of them

are good schoolhouses and in good repair, while the rest are indifferent or poor, and the apparatus is as yet inadequate to the necessities of the schools. In 1885 but one school was kept less than the constitutionally required time, 110 days; of the three graded schools, two were in session six months each and the other, nine months, and the ungraded schools were in session a trifle over six months on the average. The scholars enrolled in the graded schools numbered in one 65, in another 137, and in the third 373, a total of 575, and the number of teachers engaged in them was 11—three males and eight females. In the ungraded schools there were 52 male teachers and 22 females. The total number of scholars between the ages of six and twenty-one, was, males, 2,149; females, 1,977, and the total number under twenty-one was, males, 3,296; females, 3,095, and the number between twelve and twenty-one, unable to read and write was, males, 52; females, 22. The highest wages paid any male teacher was \$111.10 per month, and the lowest \$40, and the highest monthly wages paid any female teacher was \$52.85, and the lowest \$25. The total amount of money paid to male teachers was \$11,596.16, and to female teachers, \$5,798. The amount of district tax levy was \$19,694.17. The estimated value of school property was \$41,510, value of apparatus \$1,978, and of the libraries \$75. The bonded debt of the county was \$10,150.

While the schools are in general making steady progress, yet it is evident to all that greater efficiency is desirable. One reason for the past inefficiency was doubtless the inadequate compensation of the superintendents. In 1882 the superintendent received but \$218.15; in 1883 but \$215.57; in 1884 but \$306.10, and in 1885 but \$309.31. Since then the office has become a salaried one, the salary now being \$800 per year, and it is believed that it will have a tendency to attract men of greater ability and learning to the position.

THE SHAWNEETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school directors in District No. 1, the Shawneetown district, were A. B. Safford, Rev. B. F. Spilman and Joseph B. Barger, and much credit is due, especially to Rev. B. F. Spilman, for the establishment of the common-school system, and to all three of the directors for the successful initiation of the first free school in Shawneetown. A. D. Safford was its earnest and able advocate and main support. The first teachers were Dr. Mary E. Safford, now of Boston, Mass., and her sister, who performed noble duty for the schools. These schools were improved in their character from time to time, according to the ability and skill of the teachers employed, but were not systematically graded until 1882. For many years they were taught in a frame building, near the corner of Market and Third North Cross Street, and until the completion of the brick building now in use. The principals of this school have been Daniel G. May in 1859; G. E. Smith, 1860-61; Edward Henry, 1862-63; David Smith, 1864-65; S. E. Willing, 1866; Rev. N. F. Tuck, 1867; Carl Roedel, 1868; James M. Carter, 1869-70; James H. Brownlee, 1871-73; Warner Craig, 1874-76; F. E. Callicott, 1877; George L. Guy, 1878-82, and C. J. Lemen, 1882 to the present time.

In 1875 a proposition was submitted to bond the district to the amount of \$20,000, for the purchase of a schoolhouse site and the erection of a new schoolhouse, which carried by a vote of 154 for it to 35 against it; but this proposition was never reduced to practice. Another proposition was submitted to the people, November 15, 1881, which was to issue \$10,000 to purchase a site with, and to erect a new school building. The site to be voted for or against, was described as lots 19 to 24 inclusive, in block 9, Pool's addition to Shawneetown. This location received 149 votes to eight votes for all other locations, and the new schoolhouse received 140 votes, and there were 34 votes against it. After the failure of a contract with R. H. Stanley, of McLeans-

boro, another contract was made with Peter Hyatt and Richeson & Cromwell to build the schoolhouse for \$9,985, and afterward \$835 was added to the price, thus making the new building cost about \$11,000. This, added to the cost of the lots, \$1,000, makes the cost of the school property \$12,000. The clock was additional, and cost \$800. The building is two stories high above the basement, and the rooms, four on each floor, are so arranged that they receive light from three sides; and each is capable of seating comfortably about fifty pupils. The school is divided into six grades, the lowest grade being numbered 1 and the highest 6. Each grade comprises one year's study. The total enrollment for the district is 450, of which 87 are colored pupils. During the last five years the schools have very materially improved. In 1882 the percentage of attendance on enrollment was seventy-five; it is now from ninety to ninety-four. In 1882 the number of cases of tardiness was 670; during the last year about forty. The teachers in the school for white children at the present time, 1887, are as follows: First grade, Miss Joanna Golden; second, Miss Ida Sisson; third, Miss Mary Hunter; fourth, Miss Jean Docker; fifth, Miss Alice Hunter, and sixth, C. J. Lemen. In the sixth grade there are about forty pupils, and usually about one-half of them are pursuing high school studies, as natural philosophy, physiology, zoölogy and botany, civil government, physical geography, rhetoric and algebra. No class in geometry has yet been formed. Thus far these studies have been introduced only so far as could be done without interfering with the regular grammar school course.

RIDGWAY SCHOOLS.

Ridgway has a new schoolhouse, built in the fall of 1880. It is a frame one-story building, with two rooms, and the school is divided into two grades, primary and principal, in each of which there are about eighty pupils. The first principal in this new

building was W. S. Phillips in 1880. R. E. Brinkly was the principal teacher in 1881, 1882 and 1883, and the present principal, M. E. Fulk, has taught since 1885. Miss Mollie Hamilton was assistant in 1885, and Miss Mary Wathen in 1886, and is the present assistant.

OMAHA AND EQUALITY SCHOOLS.

Omaha has a large two-story schoolhouse and has had a graded school since 1874. The first principal was H. C. Bozarth, and he was succeeded by R. D. Kinsall, J. M. Kinsall, M. M. Robinson, A. H. Kinsall, W. E. Ferrell, H. P. Bozarth and W. E. Ferrell, the latter of whom was assisted by Miss R. Martin.

The school in Equality was organized under the common-school law almost immediately upon its approval. The first principal was John L. Howell and his assistant was Mrs. E. J. Humphrey. Mr. Howell retired at the end of his first year because he had not the hardness of heart required to inflict the needed corporal punishment upon refractory pupils. He was succeeded by T. N. Stone, who remained but a part of the year 1856, Mrs. Humphreys still assistant. Dwite Spafford became principal in October, 1856. Following are the names of the succeeding principals: James Ewing, commencing in 1859; J. Webster Childs, April, 1860; A. H. Morford, November, 1861; James Conner, 1862; T. J. Heath, 1865; Sullivan N. Gibson, 1868; C. F. Church, 1871; Oliver Edwards, 1872; T. L. McGrath, 1873; D. O. Haws, 1874; W. L. Hall, 1877; H. L. Douglass, 1878; J. B. Ford, 1880; J. F. Cassidy, 1881; George Burlingame, 1883; A. C. Rodgers, present principal, 1885. The school is divided into three grades: primary, intermediate and grammar, taught respectively by Miss Winifred Holderly, daughter of Nathaniel Holderly; Miss Alice M. Bailey and A. C. Rodgers. There are 70, 38 and 42 pupils in the three grades, respectively, commencing with the primary.

SALINE COUNTY.

LOCATION, BOUNDARY AND SURFACE.

SALINE COUNTY is in the southeastern corner of Illinois and is bounded on the north by Hamilton County, on the east by Gallatin County, on the south by Hardin and Pope Counties and on the west by Williamson and Franklin Counties. It is in the form of a parallelogram, being twenty-one miles from north to south and eighteen miles from east to west, thus containing 378 square miles or 241,920 acres.

The surface of the county is somewhat hilly, more so than that of Gallatin County. Gold Hill Ridge extends beyond the limits of Gallatin County into Saline County, and forms a conspicuous elevation in the southeastern part of this county. In Somerset Township this ridge is known there as Prospect Hill or Eagle Mountains. As determined by the barometer the height of these mountains above low water in the Saline River is 590 feet, and after crossing the low lands in the central southern portion of the county the same elevation again appears in the southwestern corner of the county near the village of Stone Fort. The middle, northern and western portions of the county, though generally level, are broken by hills and ridges varying from ten to eighty feet above high water mark of the streams. "Crusoe's Island" in nearly the geographical center of the county, is about sixty feet high and is surmounted by the village of Harrisburg, the approaches to which are made of low levees. The principal water courses are the Saline, with its South and North Forks, and the Little Saline. These streams, as well as their small tributaries, have low banks and as a consequence the bottom lands are to a great extent overflowed in the rainy seasons.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

The geology of this county is similar to that of Gallatin. The exposed portions of the Chester Group, according to the State geologist's report, are about 350 feet in thickness, as shown by the following section taken by him at Prospect Hill.

Millstone grit.....	160 feet
Covered space, sandstone? belonging to the	
Chester Group.....	120 feet
Archimedes limestone.....	2 "
Green marly shale.....	20 "
Gray limestone, "Cave rock".....	25 "
Covered space.....	120 "
Quartzose sandstone.....	20 "
Cherty limestone.....	30 "
Covered, sandstone?.....	20 " 357 "
	<hr/>
	517 "

Fossils are not found in this county, with the exception of a fragment of Archimedes associated with entrochites. In the limestone marked "cave rock," in the above section, is a subterranean cavern which has acquired considerable notoriety. This cave has been explored to considerable distances in different directions, and must have been originally of great beauty, but many of the dependent stalactites have been rudely and ruthlessly broken off by the destructive hand of the exploring vandal.

The millstone grit superimposed upon the Chester limestone lies at the base of the productive coal measures. This millstone is conglomerate composed mainly of a reddish brown sandstone, containing round pebbles of quartz. It appears at Prospect Hill and also in the southeastern and southwestern portions of the county in the vicinity of the Stone Fort, which is on Section 34, Township 10, Range 5 east of the principal meridian. It is a massive pebbly sandstone from sixty to seventy feet thick. The Old Stone Fort is built upon the highest portion of the ridge, and contains from three to four acres. It appears to have been built by throwing together loose stones into a wall-heap without any attempt at order in their arrangement. This ancient fort was

well protected on its south side by a perpendicular wall of conglomerate sixty to seventy feet thick on its exposed vertical face, and is in all probability one of those interesting monuments, so numerous throughout the entire Mississippi Valley, to a race of men, the history of whose wars, of whose arts of peace, of whose conquests, of whose joys and sufferings and of whose final expulsion and extinction can never pass beyond the stage of inference and conjecture.

The coal in this county is represented by No. 5, which is probably the lowest workable seam. It is nearly five feet thick and is opened on Section 24, Township 9, Range 7 east, where it dips at the rate of seventy feet per mile. Coal No. 7 is found on Section 15, Township 9, Range 7 east, at Mr. Green's at a depth of about thirty feet. In sinking a well this vein was here found to be four feet thick. At Ingram's mine, about one and a half miles southeast of Harrisburg, on Section 22, Township 9, Range 6, the vein is from five to six feet thick. While these are the principal seams of coal in this county, yet there are other veins of coal for a minute description of which the reader is referred to the State geologist's report.

The copper found in Saline County evidently belongs to the drift period, hence it would be useless to attempt to find valuable mines of this mineral here; and although it is believed that salt was many years ago manufactured in paying quantities it is not now worked. There is an abundance of good limestone for building purposes, but little valuable quick lime. There is good clay for fire brick, building brick and pottery, and plenty of good timber, the principal varieties being black walnut, white oak, cypress, hickory and poplar, on the uplands, while on the low lands grow the sweet gum, sassafras and mulberry.

SOIL AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The soils are similar to those of Gallatin County. Along the

water courses is a black sandy loam and there are extensive tracts of post oak flats, the soil of which is of an ashen color, close, compact clay very tenacious and almost impervious to water, requiring proper ditching and underdraining before the full benefits can be obtained from its culture. Intermediate between these two varieties is what is known as the "gum soil," which also needs to be thoroughly drained before it can be in the best condition. Besides these three there is a good, strong soil, which occupies the greater portion of the county, known as the "drift soil," which on the highest points and on the low, rolling lands is from ten to twenty feet thick. This is particularly good for small grains and clover, but like some of the other varieties needs more or less draining. Tobacco is one of the staple products of this county, in 1875 5,500 acres having been devoted to this crop alone.

SETTLEMENT AND LAND ENTRIES.

Following is a list of the land entries in Saline County previous to the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union. While it gives a few names of individuals who never lived in Saline County, and while there were early settlers whose names do not appear in the list, yet the names of most of the prominent early settlers are included. It will be observed that the first entry was made nearly two months later than the first entry in Gallatin County. Two entries were made on September 3, 1814, one by John Wren, the southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 10, and Range 7 east. This location, it will be observed, is the west end of the mountain in what is now Somerset Township, known now as Prospect Hill. The other entry on that day was by Hankerson Rude, the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 10, Range 7 east. On the 12th of the same month Moses Garret entered the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 9, Range 5, and on the 14th Joseph Jordon entered the northeast

quarter of Section 19, Township 10, Range 7 east. In October there was but one entry made, and that by John Crenshaw of Gallatin County, the southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 10, Range 7 east. In November there was one entry, by Jacob Carnes, on the 17th, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 8, Range 6, about a mile east of Raleigh; and on the 6th of December, 1814, there were two entries, one by Hampton Pankey, the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 9, Range 5; the other by John Pankey, the northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 9, Range 5, both quarter sections cornering on each other, and both but a short distance northwest of the present village of Morrillsville.

The only entry made in 1815 was on September 13, by William Gasaway, the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 8, Range 6, a short distance northwest of the present town of Raleigh.

Following are the entries made in 1816: January 1, Coleman Brown, southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 8, Range 7; March 18, John Brown, southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 8, Range 6; May 8, David Grable, southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 8, Range 6; July 2, Roger Jones, southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 10, Range 7, and November 23, Robert Watson, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 8, Range 6.

In 1817 the following entries were made: January 13, David Grable, east half of southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 8, Range 6; February 1, Thomas Brown, southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 8, Range 6, and southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 8, Range 6; February 6, Coleman Brown, east half of southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 8, Range 7, and February 18, Dowell Russell, west half of southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 9, Range 5; November 15, Charles Mick, west half of northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 10, Range

7, and November 26, Chester Bethel, southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 7, Range 6; December 1, John Choisser, northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 8, Range 6, and December 19, Charles McLean, southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 10, Range 5.

Following is a list of the entries in 1818: January 22, Elisha Adams, east half of southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 8, Range 6; February 2, Francis Jordan, east half of northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 7, Range 5; March 16, Thomas Brown, northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 8, Range 6; May 18, William Strickland, northeast quarter of Section 36, Township 8, Range 5; May 21, Giles Taylor, northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 10, Range 7; July 14, Thomas Gasaway, west half of southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 8, Range 5; July 20, Ezekiel Kyde, east half of northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 34, Range 6; August 21, Elisha Adams, west half of northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 8, Range 5, and Benjamin Bramlet, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 8, Range 7; August 22, Thomas L. Harrill, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 8, Range 5; August 31, Thomas Brown, southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 8, Range 6; September 9, Coleman Brown, southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 8, Range 7; September 28, Zadock Aydolett, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 14, Township 10, Range 7; October 24, John R. McFarland, southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 9, Range 6; October 27, Daniel Minor, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 8, Range 6; November 20, John Crenshaw, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 10, Range 7; December 1, Thomas Cummings, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 10, Range 7; December 4, Peter W. Grayson, northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 9, Range 6; December 7, William Cummings, west

half of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 10, Range 7; December 8, Henry Con, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 8, Range 6; December 22, Joseph F. Atchison, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 8, Range 6; December 19, Robert Mitchell, west half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 10, Range 6.

In 1819 the following entries were made: January 27, William Crawford, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 8, Range 6; January 28, Robert Mitchell, east half of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 10, Range 6; February 26, John S. Young, west half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 8, Range 7; April 14, Willis Strickland, east half of the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 8, Range 5; April 23, James McFarland, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 10, Range 6; May 31, Green D. Battle, northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 8, Range 6; George A. West, west half of Section 12, Township 8, Range 6; July 9, Reuben Bramlet, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 8, Range 6; December 7, Stephen Stelley, northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 10, Range 7. Thus it will be seen that 53 entries were made from September 3, 1814, to December 7, 1819, comprising all that were made previous to 1820. If one quarter section be allowed to each entry, which will not vary far from the truth, these fifty-three entries embraced 8,480 acres of land, or nearly one and a third townships of the ten and one-half townships in the county.

With reference to the taxation of lands it may be of interest to know that the rule was that all lands entered in 1844 became taxable in 1850; those entered in 1845, in 1851; those entered in 1846, in 1852; those entered prior to February 19, 1847, in 1853, and those entered on or after February 19, 1847, became taxable at the date of entry.

Of John Wren, the first man mentioned above as having

made a land entry nothing could be learned. Hankerson Rude came from Virginia, and his son, Alvis Rude, now lives on a farm about two miles from Independence. Zadock Aydolett was a Frenchman, who put up a horse mill for the grinding of corn. The millstones were made from the millstone grit in the mountain in Somerset Township, near which he lived, and they were propelled by means of wooden gear machinery, and a long sweep to which the horses were attached. When running to its full capacity this mill was capable of grinding two bushels of shelled corn per hour. Wheat flour was in the early days a great luxury, so much so that grades were not thought of. Charles Mick was one of those who, before wheat began to be raised in the country, were accustomed to go to Shawneetown or Golconda and buy two or three barrels at a time at about \$4 per barrel. He and Hugh Lambert built the first schoolhouse in that part of the county in 1823, a log one 14x16 feet in size with a fireplace outside the building and an opening in the end to permit a portion of the heat to come inside. This was because there was no way then of building a chimney.

A careful study of the location of the land entries as given above will reveal the fact that the early settlers group themselves together in several localities or settlements. This was due to two main causes: first, because it was for the protection of their families against the Indians, and second in order to be above high water, as much of the county was then, much more than now, subject to overflow in the rainy season. There are four principal settlements to which people now look back as being the centers of interest, or it may be said four farms which are considered to have been the first farms opened up to cultivation. These four farms were, first, Hankerson Rude's, in Township 10, Range 7; the second, Hampton Pankey's in Township 9, Range 5; the third, William Crawford's, in Township 8, Range 6, and the fourth, Francis Jordan's, in Township 7, Range 5. The first was in what

is now Somerset Township, and a few miles southwest of the mountain; the second was in Douglass Township, about six miles west and two miles of Harrisburg; the third was in the vicinity of Raleigh and the fourth in the vicinity of Galatia. There was a blockhouse built on Hankerson Rude's farm, to which the surrounding settlers could retreat in case of danger, and then also one on Hampton Pankey's farm. There was also a settlement early in the vicinity of Eldorado, and one in Township 9, Range 5, in Brushy Township, on or near Brushy Creek. A few of these settlers were Abner Abney, John Garner and a Mr. Carson.

Though Indians were not so numerous after the county became somewhat settled, yet until about 1840, and perhaps later, black bears continued to be killed in the thick woods. The methods of farming were for twenty or thirty years quite rude. The bar-share plow with a wooden mold board, which merely stirred or ticed the earth to the depth of about two inches, was the only plow for quite a number of years. It was the one brought from the Southern States, many of the inhabitants coming from Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and being unfamiliar with any other kind; but the soil was so fertile and productive that the absence of better farming implements was not so keenly felt as would now be the case. The next plow that came in was the Carey plow, which turned a furrow and was the first turning plow in this part of the country. Still later better plows came in, and in about 1855, the next year after the "dry year," as every one then and now living still remembers and designates 1854, deep plowing commenced, that is to the depth of from eight to ten inches. But in this as in all other parts of the country this innovation encountered deep-seated prejudices, which exclaimed to the innovators with gloomy forebodings and evil prophesy "That'll never do; you kaint raise krap that way, you're only pizenin' the land." But deep plowing in time removed these deep-seated prejudices, and even reclaimed a great deal of land that

had been worn out, or exhausted by continual cropping and thin plowing, and had been abandoned without entry as worthless by those who made entries on other sections. Previous to the "dry year," threshing was mostly done with the flail, and the fanning or cleaning with a sheet, and what was not done in this way was done with a "ground hog" threshing machine, a machine which simply beat the wheat out of the straw, leaving the cleaning, or separation from the chaff to be performed with the fanning sheet, as when the threshing was done with the flail. It was customary in the early days before wheat became a staple crop, which it could not do before means of threshing and grinding were introduced, to live principally on corn bread, corn meal and "Johnny cake" and milk through the week, and on Sunday to enjoy the luxuries of wheat flour, biscuit and coffee. It is stated that the first threshing machine which both threshed and cleaned wheat was brought into the county in 1855, a year of exceedingly abundant crops, and it was this year, too, that the first two-horse wagon was brought into the county. The county was not then very thickly settled, as it is estimated that less than one-fourth of the land was entered in 1850. The methods of doing most things differed widely from those now in use. Women worked hard in the field along with the men, besides cooking for the family, carding, spinning and weaving fabrics from cotton, wool and flax, and making the clothing they, their husbands and their children wore, though buckskin breeches were not then so extremely rare.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

"An act to divide the county of Gallatin, and to form out of the same the county of Sabine," was approved February 25, 1847, and was in part and in substance as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the County of Gallatin shall be and the same is hereby divided into two parts by a line commencing at the southern termination of the line which divides the counties of Hamilton and White; thence

running due south with the range line, through the present County of Gallatin to the Hardin County line, the eastern part to retain the name of Gallatin, and the western part to be called and known as the County of Saline.

SEC. 2. The seat of justice for the said counties of Gallatin and Saline, respectively, shall be fixed by the legal voters thereof in the manner following, to wit: Any number of voters, not less than fifty, may nominate a place, town or site, to be voted for as such seat of justice, by filing with the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of the County of Gallatin as now organized, twenty days before the day of voting, a written designation of the place, tract of land, or the name of the town proposed to be voted for, of which tract of land some one or more of the signers shall be the owner or owners in fee simple, free of incumbrance, the evidence of which shall be filed with the said clerk at the same time, and the election shall take place on the first Saturday of September next, at the several places of holding elections in said county respectively, for the selection of a county seat in each, the returns of which election shall be made to the said Clerk of the present County of Gallatin, who shall associate with himself two justices of the peace, and compare said returns, and make out and certify, under their hands, a statement of the votes which each place voted for in said counties respectively, shall have received, and the places in each having a majority of all the votes given, shall be the seats of justice of said counties respectively.

Provision was made in this same section for another election in case this election should fail to settle the question of the county seat in either or both of the counties; the clerk of the county commissioner's court of Gallatin County, with two justices of the peace, as before, to be the judges of the election. Section 3, provided for the donation of twenty acres to the county, by any individual upon whose farm the choice should fall for the location of the seat of justice. Section 4, for the election of a full complement of county officers in each county. Section 5, for the division of the debt of the county of Gallatin, between the two counties, in proportion to the taxable property of each. Section 6, that all justices of the peace and other public officers should continue to hold their respective offices in the counties into which they might fall by the division. Section 7, that school funds of Gallatin should be divided according to the taxable property of each. Section 8, that in ease Equality should not be selected as the county seat of Gallatin County it should be the duty of the county commissioner's court of Gallatin County to sell the courthouse and other public buildings at public auction to the

highest bidder, and to divide the net proceeds of such sale between the two counties, upon the same principle as that established for the division of the debt and school fund. Section 9, that the circuit courts of Saline County should be held on the Mondays following the court in Gallatin County, and that Saline County should vote for senators and representatives, the same as though it was a part of Gallatin County. Section 10, that the election, to decide the question as to the division of Gallatin County into two counties, should be held on the first Monday in August of that year; a majority of the votes cast to be decisive, and that in case such majority should be in favor of the division then the act was to take effect and be in full force, otherwise to be null and void, and Section 11 provided for contesting the validity of the election.

LIST OF OFFICERS, ETC.

After the organization of the county, itself, and the establishment of its courts, one of the first acts of the County Commissioners' court was to divide the county into voting precincts. This was done December 7, 1847, as follows: Curran precinct, the judges of election in which were to be William P. Wilson, Wiley Pinnell and William Bourland, and the voting place to be at the house of John Elder. Raleigh precinct, judges of election, A. Musgraves, George W. Burkhart and John M. Burnett, no voting place mentioned in the records. Saline precinct, judges, G. A. Pemberton, Albert Anderson and Henry Garner, voting place, Galatia. Stone Fort precinct, judges, Alsey Harris, Harrison Thompson and Thomas Hamilton, voting place, David Tanners. Monroe precinct, judges, F. Mitchell, Wilson Gaskins and James E. Ward, voting place, Thomas Pickings. Somerset precinct, judges, Jesse Rude, William G. Hutchinson and Jeremiah Vincent, voting place, at Robert Micks.

The various county officers have been as follows: Clerks of

the county court—James M. Gaston, Hiram Burnett, R. N. Warfield, 1855 to 1866; Thomas A. Jones, 1866 to 1873; Warner E. Burnett, 1873 to 1886; James H. Pearce, 1866, present incumbent.

Treasurers: Hiram Burnett, William P. Pulliam, John M. Bond, W. G. Hutchinson, John M. Burnett, Jr., F. M. Pickett, G. L. Eubanks, John Edmonds, J. W. Hutchinson, S. B. Jones, P. Taylor.

Sheriffs: John Howard, bond, \$3,500; William Elder, bond, \$6,200; T. J. Kain, 1853; J. M. Burnett, 1854; William Elder, 1855; William Roark, 1857; Willis A. Stricklin, 1858; William G. Sloan, 1859; T. Y. Reynolds, 1860; William Burkhardt, 1862 (died, and John J. Jones was appointed to fill the vacancy); A. W. Durham, 1863; John J. Jones, 1865; S. S. Stricklin, 1867; William H. Pankey, 1868; William B. Jones, 1870; James A. Rice, 1873; John J. Jones, 1874; George E. Burnett, 1876; W. G. Sloan, 1878; Gregory J. Empson, 1880; William M. Gregg, 1883; W. W. Largent, 1886, present incumbent.

Circuit Court Clerks: Hiram Burnett, 1861; Thomas A. Jones, 1861 to 1865; Thomas Y. Reynolds, 1865 to 1869; Warner E. Burnett, 1869 to 1873; Sterne W. Forgy, 1873 to 1876; John M. Gregg, 1876 to 1877; Thomas Y. Reynolds, 1877 to 1885; W. H. Thornberry, 1885 to present time.

Following is a list of the State Senators from Saline County: William H. Parish, a member of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, 1874-76, and of the Thirtieth General Assembly, 1876-78. Samuel L. Cheaney, member of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies, 1878-80, and 1880-82.

Following is a list of the members of the Lower House of the State Legislature from Saline County: David J. Blackman, in the Sixteenth General Assembly, 1848-50; David B. Russell, Eighteenth General Assembly, 1852-54; William Elder, in the Twenty-second General Assembly, 1860-62; James Macklin, Twenty-fifth General Assembly, 1866-68; William Elder, Twen-

ty-seventh General Assembly, 1870-72; John M. Gregg, Thirty-first General Assembly, 1878-80; James M. Gregg, Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies, 1880-82 and 1882-84; W. G. Sloan, elected in 1886.

Following are the names of the masters in chancery: Archibald Sloan, William Burkhart, Hiram Burnett, C. K. Davis, A. C. Duff, James M. Gregg, Boen Phillips, William M. Gregg, F. M. Pickett, present master.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Political statistics for the first twenty years of the county's history are difficult to obtain. In 1860 the vote of Saline County was as follows: For Lincoln, 100; for Douglas, 1,338. In 1862 the vote on State treasurer was for William Butler, Union, 93; for Alexander Starne, Democrat, 929. In 1864, at the presidential election, Lincoln received 765 votes and McClellan, 818, and in 1866, on congressman at large, John A. Logan received 942 votes and T. Lyle Dickey, 988. In the presidential election of 1868 Grant received 2,835 votes and Horatio Seymour, 1,913, and in 1872 Grant received 2,905 votes and Greeley 1,827. At the same election Richard J. Oglesby, candidate for governor, received 2,881 votes and Gustavus Koerner, 1,935. In 1874 the candidate of the Anti-Monopoly party for State treasurer, David Gore, received 921 votes and Thomas S. Ridgway, Republican candidate, received 491 and S. M. Etter, Anti-Monopoly candidate for superintendent of public instruction, received 1,494 votes, the Democratic party uniting upon him, while William B. Powell, the Republican candidate received 458, and Charles Carroll the Democratic candidate for State treasurer received 564. For congressman, at the election in 1874, the vote stood for Green B. Raum, Republican, 423; William B. Anderson, Greenbacker, 957, and for Samuel S. Marshall, Democrat, 612, and at this same election the Greenback candidate for sheriff, — Jones received 1,208 votes to 729 cast for ——— Burnett, the Democratic can-

didate. The vote on State senator for the Forty-seventh Senatorial District stood, William H. Parish, Greenbacker, or "Independent Reformer," 923; — Bowman, Democrat, 536; — Erwin, Republican, 440, and as a result of the operation of the principle of minority representation, Wasson, Republican; Smith, Greenbacker, and Nelson, Democrat, were elected members of the Lower House of the General Assembly. In 1876, the vote on governor stood, for Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, 959; for Lewis Steward, Democrat, 1,733; and on President, Hayes, 980; Tilden, 1,081; Peter Cooper, 641. For congressman, Edward Bonham, Republican, received 779 votes; R. W. Townshend, Democrat, 900, and William B. Anderson, Greenbacker, 998. In 1878 the vote on State treasurer was, John C. Smith, Republican, 970; Edward L. Cronkrite, Democrat, 956. In 1880 the presidential vote stood as follows: Garfield, 1,488; Hancock, 1,608; Weaver, Greenbacker, 25. At this time the population of the county was 15,940, and the total vote on President, 3,121. The vote for governor this year was, for Shelby M. Cullom, 1,496; Lyman Trumbull, 1,599. In 1882 the vote on State Treasurer was for John C. Smith, Republican, 1,425; Alfred Orendorff, Democrat, 1,465, while for congressman, R. W. Townshend, Democrat, received 1,490 votes, and G. C. Ross, Republican, 1,405. In 1884 the vote for President was, James G. Blaine, 1,815; Cleveland, 1,670; St. John, 26; for governor, Richard J. Oglesby, 1,828; Carter Harrison, 1,680; for congressman, Thomas S. Ridgway, 1808; Richard S. Townshend, 1,718. On Monday, June 1, 1885, an election was held for judges of the First Judicial Circuit, resulting in Saline County, as follows: Baker, 1,331; Harker, 1,346; McCartney, 1,312; Browning, 1,047; Crawford, 1,055, and Washburn, 984. On Tuesday, November 3, 1885, an election was held for county commissioners and coroner, which is here inserted in tabular form for the purpose of showing the present number of election precincts, and their political complexion at

that time; Westbrooks, Harris and Parks were the Republican candidates; Peninger, Ran and Greer, Democrats.

PRECINCTS.	COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.				CORONER.	
	Westbrook.	Peninger.	Harris.	Ran.	Parks.	Greer.
Plainview.....	55	83	55	85	56	83
Eldorado 1.	96	90	107	80	110	77
Eldorado 2.	95	111	93	111	95	113
Raleigh.....	69	148	67	149	69	146
Long Branch.....	94	102	95	103	95	103
Galatia.....	171	130	173	128	175	129
Brushy.....	73	170	75	170	74	169
Douglas.....	109	191	169	131	152	142
Stonefort.....	57	67	90	38	79	46
Independence.....	136	48	141	46	141	45
Somerset.....	77	82	75	85	79	81
Cottage Grove.....	63	48	63	48	61	47
Harrisburg 1.....	162	45	153	52	155	48
Harrisburg 2.....	175	61	162	83	142	70
Totals	1435	1376	1518	1309	1513	1299

The last election in Saline County, and one to which great interest attaches, occurred on Tuesday, November 2, 1886. A portion of the returns of this election are also given in tabular form for the purpose of comparison with those of 1885:

PRECINCTS.	STATE TREASURER.		CONGRESSMAN.		COUNTY JUDGE.	
	Tanner.	Ricker.	Martin (R.)	Townsend (D.)	Parish (R.)	Phillips (D.)
Plainview.....	81	128	79	128	66	135
Eldorado No. 1....	118	86	115	88	112	87
Eldorado No 2.....	113	141	107	142	116	133
Raleigh.....	117	215	112	216	118	215
Long Branch.....	98	140	98	141	97	140
Galatia.....	184	167	184	167	182	176
Brushy.....	106	183	106	183	99	186
Douglas.....	159	177	160	176	155	178
Stonefort.....	90	53	86	56	89	52
Independence.....	162	60	158	65	155	66
Somerset.....	96	99	94	101	100	94
Cottage Grove.....	101	89	101	88	101	89
Harrisburg, No. 1.....	199	70	196	72	184	81
Harrisburg, No. 2.....	239	93	238	93	224	100
Totals.....	1863	1701	1834	1716	1798	1732

The vote on State senator was, for John Yost, Republican, 1,870; J. D. Richeson, Democrat, 1,708. County Clerk, J. H. Pearce, Republican, 1,857; W. E. Burnett, Democrat, 1,713. Sheriff, W. W. Largent, Republican, 1,890; W. C. Baker, Democrat, 1,682; County Treasurer, P. Taylor, Republican, 1,808; Alsey Harris, Democrat, 1,737. County superintendent of schools, James E. Jobe, Republican, 1,847; G. B. Parsons, Democrat, 1,708. County commissioner, J. L. Cain, Republican, 1,906; Lewis Baker, Democrat, 1,665. The only Democrat officer now in the county is John J. Parish, for State's attorney, elected in 1884. In the Forty-ninth Representative District the Republicans elected two representatives to the General Assembly, William G. Sloan and Simon S. Barger, and the Democrats one, J. F. Taylor.

JOHN A. LOGAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD SECESSION.

Closely allied with the political sentiments of a part of the people of this county, and the others whose history is to some extent depicted in this volume, at the time of the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, or perhaps it would be better to say as the results of those political sentiments, were their actions with reference to the war itself, and with reference to the soldiers and the officers who entered the Union Army from southern Illinois. At the time of the raising of the first two companies in Saline County, which afterward became Companies B and G in the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, it was learned that Hon. John A. Logan, member of Congress from the Ninth District, which then included Saline County, had returned from Washington with authority to raise a regiment for the Union Army. These two companies for a time manifested an unwillingness to enter a regiment to be commanded by John A. Logan, because they actually thought they had reason to doubt his loyalty to the cause which they had enlisted to defend. And as John A. Logan afterward became the

most conspicuous figure in southern Illinois, at least with reference to the war, it is not only proper but it is the duty of this work to put in enduring form the truth as nearly as may be from the data or information now at hand. The charge has been made against him, and reiterated so frequently, that at that time he was in sympathy with the Rebellion, that he even went so far as to lend his encouragement and assistance to the movement to separate southern Illinois from the rest of the State, and to unite the fortunes of this new State, of which the Ohio & Mississippi Railway was to be the northern boundary, with the Southern Confederacy, and that he actually recruited a regiment, or at least a part of one, in southern Illinois for the rebel army. This charge has been so frequently and so long repeated that many persons either believe or affect to believe it even to the present day. That Gen. Logan never favored secession is amply proven by his speeches in Congress during the session previous to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, and it is deemed sufficient to refer the reader to them here, and this being admitted, as it must be, it naturally follows that without the boldest and most ridiculous inconsistency it would have been simply impossible for him to recruit even one soldier for the rebel army. What Mr. Logan did between the adjournment of the Thirty-sixth Congress and the convening of the called session of the Thirty-seventh Congress which began its session at Washington, July 4, 1861, was to hesitate or at least appear to hesitate as to his duty in the premises; whether he should remain inactive or join the administration in the suppression of the Rebellion, which was to him to unite with a party he had always opposed—the Republican party. He blamed the Republican party for the course it had pursued during the previous January and February, in not, as he thought, having exhausted the proper measures for the prevention of the Rebellion, thus being largely to blame for the existence of the Rebellion, and could not resolve to unite with a party for the

suppression of a rebellion which it had itself caused. He still believed in the possible efficacy of measures of conciliation, and could not consent to war until he was fully convinced that war or the disruption of the Union were the only alternatives. Then, too, he hesitated because he did not feel certain that his services as a Democrat would be acceptable to a Republican administration.

While in this uncertain state of mind as to his proper course he was frequently approached by politicians in southern Illinois, by those openly, or covertly in favor of the Rebellion, and by those in favor of its suppression. To none did he give a decided answer, and hence those who desired him to join the ranks of the secessionists in southern Illinois uniformly reported him to be of like faith with themselves, for the purpose of strengthening their cause before the people; while those who were in favor of the preservation of the Union, not receiving from him a decided answer to their queries as to his intentions, were themselves in doubt as to what to expect, but at length upon being assured that Mr. Lincoln wanted not only his assistance but also that of every Democrat, North and South, that he could get, and upon being remonstrated with as to the mistake he was making in not assuming his rightful position as a leader of the people of his portion of the State, he finally gave the assurance that if, upon reaching Washington to take his seat in the extra session of Congress, he should become convinced that nothing could be done to prevent the breaking up of the Union but to suppress the Rebellion by force of arms, he would come home, raise a regiment and do his best to fight the rebellion to its death. After reaching his home at Marion, Williamson County, with the view of raising his regiment, it was but natural that he should encounter the doubts in the minds of loyal men that his own previous hesitancy had caused; but his character was well known to leading Union men, and they knew that when he once took his proper position in favor of the

war that he would never flinch, and that he was implicitly to be trusted. Representations such as these being made to Companies B and G by men who knew Logan, and by men whom the soldiers trusted, they no longer hesitated to join his regiment, especially after hearing his speech delivered at Harrisburg, just after his return from Congress, in favor of the war for the Union. But those who at first reported him as in favor of the Southern Cause have not ceased to reiterate the story, some of them doubtless in ignorance of the facts, and others perhaps as a punishment for his conspicuous services as a Union soldier.

CONTRABAND NEGROES.

The prejudices of a portion of the people of Saline County to the war and toward the negro, whom they could clearly see would in all probability be benefited by the success of the Union arms, is illustrated by their course with reference to the introduction of negro laborers into the county during the war. At first citizens, without respect to party, brought into different counties of southern Illinois contrabands, as laborers, because the absence from home of so many of the people in the army rendered labor scarce and dear. Reference to the history of Gallatin County will show the reader the course of James B. Turner, of Shawneetown, with reference to Carolina Sanders. James B. Turner was a Democrat, and other Democrats had taken this reasonable course to procure domestics and laborers. Among others who had brought in negroes was Dr. John W. Mitchell, known to be a strong Republican. He had imported two families of contrabands, and put them to work upon his farm. It was not long before every one in the surrounding country knew of the presence of these negroes, and their introduction was an outrage that many of the citizens could not permit to go unpunished.

But Hon. William J. Allen and other leading members

of the Democratic party who were opposed to the war, and who desired to carry the next election, determined that the fight must be made upon the negro question, and Mr. Allen, in company with Mr. Turner who was a candidate for the Legislature, visited Harrisburg for the purpose of advising their friends as to the line of action. On the 25th of October a meeting of the people was held in the courthouse at Harrisburg, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

“At a mass meeting of the citizens of Saline County, Ill., held in the courthouse, on the 25th day of October, 1862, the meeting was organized by electing J. W. Russell, Esq., president, and Jackson Dodd and Archibald Blackburn, secretaries. J. L. Riley, being called on, explained the object of the meeting to be to consult upon the propriety, or impropriety, of contraband negroes being brought within the limits of Saline County, showing that it was an infringement upon State rights for them to be sent within the State, and bringing black labor in competition with white labor. Upon motion the chair appointed J. L. Riley, James B. Barker, David Stiff, John Ledford and David Roper, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. After a short absence the committee returned and reported the following preambles and resolutions, through their chairman, J. L. Riley.

WHEREAS, the constitution of Illinois prohibits negroes and mulattoes migrating to, and settling within, the State, and

WHEREAS, the people of the State at a recent election re-endorsed the section containing said prohibition by over one hundred thousand majority, and

WHEREAS, numerous hordes of contrabands have been sent within the limits of the State, which we regard as an infringement upon State rights, and

WHEREAS, a number of said contrabands have been recently brought within the limits of Saline County, contrary to the wishes of a large majority of our citizens, therefore,

Resolved, that we, the citizens of Saline County, in mass assembled, respectfully ask that said contrabands be sent or taken without the limits of the county forthwith.

Resolved, that if any other person has in contemplation to bring more of said contrabands into the county, we entreat such a one, in the name of the constitution and of humanity, to desist the thought at once.

Resolved, that these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the *Harrisburg Chronicle*.

Upon motion the preambles and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

JACKSON DODD,
ARCHIBALD BLACKBURN. } *Secretaries.*

JAMES W. RUSSELL,
President.

Of the committee on resolutions, James B. Barker, David Stiff and David Roper, and both the secretaries of the meeting were unable to read or write.

After the adoption of the resolutions the chairman of the meeting was requested to appoint a committee to wait upon Dr. Mitchell, who was upon his farm, and inform him of the action taken by the "citizens of Saline County in mass assembled" with reference to contrabands, and to inform him that he must "forthwith" remove said contrabands from the county or suffer the consequences. But it being well known to all that Dr. Mitchell was prepared for any emergency, no committee could be found with sufficient courage to notify him to remove the contrabands. At length, after several attempts to secure a committee to perform this dangerous service had failed, one of the members who, however, was never in favor of the Rebellion, suggested that he believed Dr. Mitchell could read, that he could read print any way, and that if the resolutions were published it would be sufficient notification. Thus was the Gordian Knot of the situation severed and the meeting adjourned.

But whether Dr. Mitchell ever read the printed notice or not, he did not remove the contrabands in accordance therewith, and a second meeting was held, a similar performance gone through with, and threats boldly made that if Dr. Mitchell did not remove the contrabands his life and property would be destroyed; but the Doctor bravely stood his ground, and a second failure on the part of the brave resolvers was the result. This failure caused calmer counsels to prevail, and upon the convening of the circuit court he was indicted under the "black laws" of the State, and

this indictment was not disposed of until the Constitution of 1870, from which the word "white" is omitted, came into effect, when the indictment was stricken from the docket.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

The Knights of the Golden Circle were numerous and well organized in Saline County, and held secret meetings in the woods and other places to determine upon the proper measures of resistance to the prosecution of the war. A certain farmer in the northwest portion of the county, returning home late one night, discovered a number of them holding a meeting in his woods, with their lanterns hanging to the trees. Proceeding to his house he returned to their vicinity with his double barreled shot gun, both barrels loaded, and fired both barrels into their midst, causing the most lively scampering he had ever seen, thus breaking up their meetings in his woods.

On another occasion a party of three Knights of the Golden Circle served notice upon Mr. L. J. Jobe, a Union soldier at home on furlough, wounded and sick, that he must leave the county within three days. Not heeding the notice, Mr. Jobe was visited by the three Knights who came to enforce their order. When they approached the house, Mr. Jobe, lying in bed and unable to leave it, told his wife to bring his gun and open the door, and then invited the brave Knights to carry their orders into execution, but here again, as in Dr. Mitchell's case, discretion proved the better part of valor, and Mr. Jobe was not molested further.

But notwithstanding the strong feeling against the war, among a large portion of the citizens of the county, there was not, during the entire period of the war, any necessity for a draft. The following figures show the quotas and credits of the county at different times and the aggregates: The quota for 1861, was 257; for 1862, it was 176; under the call for 700,000 men 274; for

500,000 it was 197; prior to December 31, 1864, the total quota of the county was 904, and the total credits at that time was 1,273. On December 31, 1865, the total quota was 1,285, and the total credit was 1,280, and in 1865 the total number of persons in the county subject to military duty was 1,692.

Following may be found brief sketches of the Fifty-sixth and Thirty-first Illinois Infantry Regiments:

A sketch of the Twenty-ninth Infantry is given in Gallatin County. Company E of this regiment was raised mainly in Saline County. William H. Parish, of Raleigh, was the first captain of the company, but resigning October 26, 1861, he was succeeded by William W. Burnett, also of Raleigh. John Page Mitchell became captain after the death, April 6, 1862, of Capt. Burnett, and was succeeded in that office by Richard M. Burnett, of Saline County, January 21, 1865.

The first lieutenants of the company were William Choisser, Richard M. Burnett and Sherbune H. W. Irwin, and the second lieutenants, William W. Burnett, Richard M. Burnett, Sherbune H. W. Irwin, John L. Roberts and John R. Irwin. The non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of this regiment who died or who were killed in the service and who belonged to Saline County were, Corporals—Joseph Bramlet, died at Vicksburg, October 27, 1863; Halis Granville, died at Shawneetown, April 28, 1862. Privates—James Musgrave, died at home May 3, 1862; Beal Bishop, died at Quincy, Ill., June 8, 1862; William J. Cowin, died at Keokuk, Iowa, of wounds, August 21, 1862; John Cottingham, died September 14, 1863; John T. Gates, died at Monterey, Tenn., June 23, 1862; John T. Hutchinson, died at Nashville, Tenn., May 26, 1862; Daniel Jones, died of wounds at Mound City, Ill., May 1, 1862; Francis M. Kittinger, killed at Shiloh; William Margrave, died of wounds, May 12, 1862; Daniel L. Miner, died January 28, 1862; William Tyler, killed at Fort Donelson; Allen Varnel, died January 31, 1862; William M.

Kittinger, died January 12, 1865; James M. Roberts, died of wounds, April 20, 1862.

THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Thirty-first Infantry Regiment was recruited mainly in Saline, Franklin and Williamson Counties. Its rendezvous was at Camp Dunlap, Jacksonville, Ill. It was organized at Cairo by John A. Logan, and there mustered into the United States service, September 18, 1861. John A. Logan was colonel of this regiment until promoted brigadier-general, March 21, 1862, when Lindorf Osborn became colonel, and resigned February 24, 1863. Edwin S. McCook became colonel February 24, 1863, resigned September 26, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general in 1865. Robert N. Pearson became colonel April 3, 1865, and was also brevetted brigadier-general in 1865, and was mustered out July 19, 1865. The lieutenant-colonels were John H. White, of Marion, killed at Fort Donelson; Edwin S. McCook; John D. Reese, died of wounds, July 1, 1863; Robert N. Pearson and William B. Short.

Company B was raised mainly in Saline County. Its captains were Thomas J. Cain, Sterne W. Forgy and William W. Largent, the latter of whom served from April 8, 1863, to July 19, 1865, when he was mustered out. The first lieutenants were Cressa K. Davis, Sterne W. Forgy, Joseph B. Kuykendall, William W. Largent, and William J. Dillard. Second lieutenants—Sterne W. Forgy, George W. Youngblood, Robert Lewis, William W. Largent, William Gaskins and John J. Dunn. George W. Youngblood died February 26, 1862, of wounds received at Fort Donelson. The privates who died in the service and who belonged in Saline County were Harmon Abney, killed at Fort Donelson; Benjamin H. Brown, died November 9, 1862; Edward F. Barnett, died of wounds, February 17, 1862; Calvin P. Crank, died June 14, 1862; Jonathan C. Cocherhan, died November 4,

1862; John Carrier, died March 29, 1862; James Cassels, died January 13, 1862; William J. Dodds, died at Memphis, March 22, 1863; James Ozment, died June 30, 1864; Irby Pankey, died at Lake Providence, March 5, 1863; James M. Pickering, killed near Vicksburg, May 23, 1863; James M. Roper, died June 7, 1864; James R. Simonds, died April 15, 1864; John B. Yates, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861; David M. Farthing, veteran, killed at Atlanta, July 21, 1864; John Dorris, died December 16, 1862; Joshua Medlin, died of wounds, March 1, 1862; Thomas McNew, died of wounds, July 23, 1864; Harvey M. Rude, died November 8, 1861; John A. Raney, died November 9, 1863; Oliver G. Randolph, died of wounds, August 11, 1864; George M. Stucker, died February 14, 1863; James K. Spears, killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Joseph W. Smith, died June 7, 1864; Samuel T. Willis, died of wounds, February 22, 1862.

Company G was also raised mainly in Saline County. Its captains were Willis A. Stricklin, Simpson S. Stricklin, and Monroe J. Potts. First lieutenants—Larkin M. Riley, died February 25, 1862; Simpson S. Stricklin, Monroe J. Potts and William S. Blackman. Second lieutenants—Simpson S. Stricklin Benjamin Sisk, John W. Stricklin; Sergeant, Robert A. Johnson, died June 7, 1862; Corporal, John B. Sewel, died March 14, 1863. The private soldiers who died or were killed were, Benjamin S. Bullington, died January 25, 1862; Henry Dillon, died February 18, 1863; James J. Dickson, died November 3, 1861; James H. Estes, died of wounds received at Fort Donelson; John W. Furgerson, killed at Fort Donelson; William Hewlet, died January 13, 1862; Samuel Johnson, killed at Champion Hills; John B. Jennings, killed at Belmont; William Jackson, died October 17, 1861; James E. Keith, died of wounds; James McIlrath, killed at Fort Donelson; William J. Roe, killed near Atlanta; William Tanner, died December 12, 1862; William C. Thomas, died April

28, 1862; Richard Thompson, killed at Fort Donelson; Aaron Owen, killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; James Boren, died March 5, 1863; John F. Bell, died March 25, 1865; John N. Bronson, died of wounds, May 26, 1864; Charles Garris, died March 4, 1863; Daniel S. Henderson, killed at Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; Burrell Mills, died at Monterey, Tenn., June 10, 1862; Samuel Owen, died February 4, 1863; John Scott, died September 17, 1863; James N. Wilkins, died February 28, 1863; Isaac J. White, died of wounds, July 22, 1864.

The history of the Thirty-first Regiment is briefly as follows: After being mustered into the service, and with less than two months' drill, it took part in the battle of Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861, cutting its way into the rebel camp and with equal courage cutting its way out. It was engaged in the battles of Fort Henry and of Fort Donelson, losing in this battle 260 men, killed and wounded. It was at Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, and then went to Jackson, Tenn., remaining most of the summer of 1862. It was engaged in the skirmishes of Chewalla and Tuscumbia, and was with Grant in the first campaign against Vicksburg, sometimes called the Okana expedition, and it was also with Grant during the campaign which resulted in the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, taking part in the battles of Thompson's Hill, Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Miss., and Champion Hills. Gen. Logan always encouraged his troops, and gave them the inspiring command at critical points in the battle. At this battle (Champion Hills), while McPherson, a brilliant soldier and cultured gentleman, encouraged them as they were about to spring forward in a bayonet charge against a two-column formation over which waved the rebel flag by calling out to them: "Give 'em Jesse!" Logan called out with characteristic energy and emphasis: "Remember the blood of your fallen comrades! Give 'em hell, boys, give 'em hell!" The opposing battery was quickly captured and its guns turned upon the retreating foe.

and as many prisoners captured as there were men in the charging brigade. The regiment took part in the long siege of Vicksburg and lost its brave Lieut.-Col. Reese, while planting the colors of the regiment upon the ramparts. The flag received 153 bullets and the flag-staff was shot asunder four times. The brigade with which this regiment was classified marched first into the captured city. The regiment then went on the expedition to Monroe, La., and at Black River, Miss., three-fourths of the men re-enlisted as veterans. The regiment was with Sherman at Meridian, Miss., after which the veterans took their furlough. Returning to the front they marched to Rome, Ga., and joined Sherman at Ackworth Station; it was at Kenesaw, June 27, 1864, and in the battle of Atlanta, at Lovejoy Station and at Jonesboro, and marched with Sherman to the sea arriving at Savannah December 10, 1864. Leaving Savannah January 4, 1865, on the steamer "Harvest Moon," the Thirty-first arrived at Beaufort, S. C., January 30. The march soon began through the Carolinas, and the regiment was at Bentonville, the scene of the last great struggle of Johnston's army. It reached Goldsboro March 24, 1865, and Raleigh April 14, and was in Richmond May 9. It reached Alexandria May 19, and on the 24th, with faded uniforms but with martial tread and bearing, it participated in the grand review, the most imposing spectacle ever witnessed in Washington. When first organized the regiment numbered 1,130 men and received 700 recruits, the casualties numbered 1,128, and when discharged it numbered 25 officers and 677 enlisted men. It had marched under Grant 2,000 miles and under Sherman 2,075 miles, and was one of the best drilled regiments in the service.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry was raised in part in Saline County. Its first colonel was Robert Kirkham, of Shaw-

neetown, who resigned June 26, 1862. William R. Brown succeeded and resigned August 31, 1862. Green B. Raum was the third colonel and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers February 24, 1865. John P. Hall, of Morganfield, Ky., succeeded Col. Raum; he was not mustered as colonel, but was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel August 12, 1865. The lieutenant-colonels of the regiment were William R. Brown, Green B. Raum, James F. Cooper and John P. Hall. The majors were Green B. Raum, James F. Cooper, John P. Hall, Pinckney J. Welsh, James P. Flies and Samuel Atwell.

Company E of this regiment was recruited in Saline, Williamson and Gallatin Counties. Its captains were Henry T. Massey and William E. Webber, both of Gallatin. First lieutenants: Doddridge B. Grattan, William E. Webber, Josiah Joiner, and Hansford Dudley, all of Saline County. Second lieutenants: William E. Webber, Josiah Joiner, Elisha Dillon and William L. Burker. William E. Webber and Josiah Joiner were both lost on steamer "General Lyon," March 31, 1865, as were also Corporals John B. Morris, Perry Parker and Benjamin F. Blake and Musician Thomas B. Ritter. The private soldiers of this company, who belonged to this county who were lost on the "General Lyon," were William Adams, John C. Brown, Nelson E. Bristol, James K. Carrier, William W. Crapper, James A. Enscoe, George W. Enscoe, George W. Hazelwood, Miles Drury, Jesse M. Rollins, Calvin Stephens, Jacob Stratton, George W. Shrum, Albert Weir and Robert P. Towney.

The history of the regiment is briefly as follows: It was composed of companies from Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, Franklin, Hamilton, White and Wayne. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Mather, near Shawneetown, and immediately went to Paducah, Ky., by order of Gen. Grant, where it remained on guard duty until Gen. Halleck moved on Corinth, Miss., when it went up the Tennessee on steamboats,

debarked at Hamburg Landing and joined in the siege. It remained in northern Mississippi most of the summer of 1862, its principal camp being near Corinth, in the hills of Clear Creek. On the 3d of October Price and Van Dorn made an attack upon Corinth, which was defended by Gen. Rosecrans, and on the second day of the fight this regiment, with the Tenth Missouri, made a most gallant charge upon the rebels and retook ten pieces of artillery taken by the rebels in the earlier part of the day, drove the rebels from the works, repulsed reinforcements coming up to sustain Price, who thereupon immediately retired. For this splendid piece of work the two regiments received the thanks of Gen. Rosecrans in person. During the winter of 1862-63 the regiment was engaged in guarding the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. It was then in the first expedition against Vicksburg, joined the main army at Young's Point, and crossed the Mississippi below Grand Gulf, taking possession of that place May 2; was in the battle of Champion Hills, and made an assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and reinforced Gen. Logan when he blew up and assaulted Fort Hill. The regiment, as a part of the Fifteenth Army Corps, reached a position opposite Chattanooga November 23, and was engaged in the battles of the 24th and 25th, under Gen. Sherman, on the north end of Missionary Ridge, and in this position had again the honor of defeating victorious rebel troops and driving them back with heavy loss. After the successful battle of Missionary Ridge this regiment was assigned to garrison Whitesburg, the steamboat landing for Huntsville Ala. After the beginning of the great Atlanta campaign the Fifty-sixth was mainly engaged in guarding the lines of communication in the rear of the army, at Mud Creek, at Calhoun, Ga., at Adairsville and several smaller stations, and afterward acted a conspicuous part in the defense of Resaca, when Gen. Hood made his great movement northward, the army under Gen. Raum keeping at bay an enemy of more than five

times their number. When the "great march to the sea" began this regiment was a part of the brigade constituting the rear guard of the right wing, under Howard, witnessed the conflagration at Atlanta, and was with the rest of the army at Savannah, December 23, 1864, and also participated in the battle of Bentonville. The non-veterans, their term of service having expired, were ordered home to be mustered out of service, and twelve officers and 193 enlisted men embarked on the steamer "General Lyon," which, when off Cape Hatteras encountered a severe storm and caught fire, and about 500 persons met their death in the flames or in the sea. Twenty-eight were saved, of whom only five were enlisted men of this regiment; and thus, on March 31, 1865, 200 men of the Fifty-sixth Regiment perished. The remainder of the regiment took part in the great review of the army in Washington, and was mustered out of service August 12, 1865. This regiment was engaged in nearly all of the great battles of the Western Army, never was in an unsuccessful battle, never was driven from a position, and never turned its back upon the enemy. On its flag-staff at Springfield on a silver plate are these words: "*Sub hoc signo vinces.*"

Company F, of the Sixth Cavalry, was raised in part in Saline County. Its captains were Cressa K. Davis, William G. Sloan and James H. Pierce, all of Saline County; first lieutenants, William G. Sloan, William H. Dove and William L. Mitchell, all of Saline County, and its second lieutenants, James A. Roark, G. W. Newell, who died at Harrisburg, April 29, 1864, James H. Pierce and Alexander Barnes. The private soldiers who died in the service belonging to Saline County were Granville P. Cook, died at Andersonville, August 6, 1864, his grave being numbered 4879; Joshua H. Hardin, died at Memphis, July 17, 1864; Newton Smith, died at Memphis, June 26, 1864; Frank Shuecraft, died at Montgomery, Ala., September 25, 1865.

Company E, of the One Hundred and Tenth Infantry, was

raised mainly in Saline County. Its captains were George E. Burnett and Willis A. Spiller, both of Raleigh; first lieutenants, Willis A. Spiller and Charles Burnett of Raleigh, and second lieutenants Charles Burnett and Richard J. Smith of Raleigh. The private soldiers who died in the service were James W. Abney, died at Nashville, December 17, 1862; Josephus Grable, died January 21, 1863; Alexander Patterson, died December 6, 1862; Stephen Patterson, died January 14, 1863.

Company F, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, was mainly from Saline County, William Roark was the only captain. First lieutenants, Benjamin H. Rice and John W. Fitts; second lieutenants, Zepheniah Phillips of Equality, and Abell O. Hill of Saline County; corporals, John M. Ward, died at Corinth, September 22, 1863; George W. Clark, at Memphis, April 26, 1865, and Lafayette D. Riley, at Lake Providence, La., July 9, 1863. The private soldiers who died were, William Black, at Memphis, April 14, 1864; James L. Banks, at Lake Providence, July 20, 1863; Francis M. Bourland, at Memphis, December 30, 1863; Stephen F. Brothers, at Memphis, January 30, 1863; William Carter, at Memphis, January 23, 1863; Jackson Davis, at Memphis, January 22, 1863; George H. W. Davis, at Memphis, January 23, 1863; Samuel M. Dallis, at Memphis, May 18, 1864; William Escue, at Lake Providence, July 12, 1863; George W. Gulley, at Memphis, November 17, 1863; James W. Horn, at Memphis, February 2, 1863; James A. Ingram, at Memphis, February 18, 1863; Elijah Keith, at Memphis, August 30, 1863; Samuel McIntire, at Memphis, March 30, 1864; John B. Ozment, at Memphis, April 18, 1863; John W. Shrum, at Lake Providence, July 5, 1863; Henry Thurman, at Memphis, February 13, 1863; William W. Bourland, at Memphis, March 23, 1864; Theodore Brown, at Memphis, May 2, 1865; James A. Inman, at Memphis, March 2, 1863.

Company K, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry,

was raised mostly in Saline County. Its captain was Jonah Pemberton, of Galatia; first lieutenant, Samuel R. Upchurch, of Gallatia, and second lieutenant, Samuel H. Pemberton, of Gallatia. These three officers were discharged April 4, 1863, and most of the noncommissioned officers and private soldiers transferred to the Ninth Infantry.

THE COUNTY COURT.

It will be remembered that the act to separate Gallatin County into two counties was approved February 25, 1847. In the succeeding fall the county commissioners' court met at the courthouse in Raleigh on the 11th of October, 1847. Hon. David Upchurch and James Stricklin were the only commissioners present. James W. Gaston was appointed clerk of the court. Different names were proposed for the county seat, and after some consultation it was ordered by the court that it be known by the name of Raleigh, though what other names had been suggested the court records do not show. Archibald Sloan was then appointed surveyor of the town of Raleigh, and was authorized to employ assistance in laying off the town. On the 15th of November the lots were to be offered for sale, ten per cent to be paid down and the balance to be paid in six, twelve and eighteen months; Lot No. 20 was to be reserved to build the jail upon.

The next term of the court was held November 6, the same commissioners being present. James M. Gaston's bond as clerk was approved, as also that of Hiram Burnett as treasurer. Those who assisted Archibald Sloan in the survey of Raleigh were William St. C. Clark, Martin Kittinger and Israel W. Crawford, were ordered to be paid, and Hannah A. Crawford was paid \$2.12½ for boarding the hands while engaged in the survey. William Carr, George Bond and William Stricklin were appointed to review, mark out and locate a county road from Raleigh to the notched trees on the line dividing the counties of Saline and Williamson.

The next term of this court commenced December 6. A large number of lots had been sold, and the court ordered that the notes received for the deferred payments be turned over to the county treasurer. It would probably be undesirable to present a full list of these notes, though a few are introduced as illustrating the method pursued in disposing of the town lots preparatory to the building of a courthouse. James Baker and George Baker gave three notes, each for \$12.33 $\frac{1}{3}$, dated November 16, 1847, and falling due in six, twelve and eighteen months respectively. William Burkhart and Martin Kittinger gave three notes of the same date and falling due in the same manner, each for \$7.66 $\frac{2}{3}$. A. Musgrave and Gason Mason similarly gave three notes each for for \$5.33 $\frac{1}{3}$, and also three other similar notes each for \$5.58 $\frac{1}{3}$. On December 7 it was ordered that a courthouse be built according to the plan made out for the same, and Hiram Burnett and Archibald Sloan were appointed to make a contract for its construction, the courthouse to be paid for out of the sale of lots for that purpose. After the division of the county into voting precincts, Jacob Smith was ordered to buy books for the use of the various county officers.

Court next convened on January 28, 1848, and on this day its first business was to order that a writ of *ad quod damnum* be issued to the sheriff of the county for the purpose of summoning a jury to locate a mill site on the southwest quarter of Section 15, Township 10, Range 6, on the premises of Stephen F. Mitchell for the use and benefit of said Mitchell, and on the 7th of March Mr. Mitchell was authorized to build a mill dam across the Saline River, nine feet high above low water mark. It will be observed that this mill dam was near the present site of Independence. John Howard, sheriff of the county, gave bond as collector of the revenue, in the sum of \$3,500, and the county tax was fixed at 25 cents on the \$100. On March 8, 1848, the time of the court was mainly occupied in appointing supervisors for the various roads,

and on the 9th overseers of the poor were appointed, one for each precinct. James M. Gaston, who had been engaged to build the courthouse and to have it finished by May 15, on the 10th of April prayed for an extension of the time in order to enable him to season the lumber, and the time was extended to August 15. In December, 1848, the building of a jail was provided for, which was to have a stone foundation two feet thick, two feet to be below the surface of the ground and one foot above, and which was to be two stories high, sixteen feet square, and the walls to be of ten inches square timber. As an evidence of the budding of esthetic taste in this primitive community it should be observed that while the two feet of the foundation wall of this criminal's retreat was to be of "rough masonry," the one foot above ground was required to be "hammer dressed." The courthouse had been received and paid for at the June term. In 1849 the commissioners were David Upchurch, James Stricklin and J. R. Norman.

Under the constitution of 1848 the county commissioners' court was superseded by the system of county judge and two associate justices. The first judge under this system, elected in 1849, was Samuel Elder, and his associate justices were David Upchurch and James Stricklin. This county court served through 1850. At the September term a petition was presented thereto, signed by William G. Malcom and 115 others, praying for an alteration in the State road, leading from Golconda to McLeansboro, and it was ordered by the court that Daniel Mings, James P. Yandall and Archibald Sloan be appointed reviewers to view and relocate the State road, beginning at or near Joseph Wises, thence to Raleigh and thence to intersect the old State road, near the schoolhouse, near the residence of Henry Simmons. The report of these reviewers was approved December 2, 1850.

At the June term, 1853, of this court, which evidently looked

upon Raleigh as the permanent county seat, sealed proposals for a brick courthouse were invited (on June 9) to be submitted on Monday July 18, 1853, and James Stelle and Horatio R. Coffee were employed to make a full profile of the proposed new structure. On July 18, when the bids were opened, it was found that Jarvis Pierce was the lowest bidder, and the contract was therefore awarded him for \$5,500. The building was to be 36x40 feet, two stories high, the first ten feet from stone work to ceiling, and the second twelve feet between floor and ceiling, the foundation to be of stone, and the walls of brick, the first story walls to be eighteen inches thick and the second fourteen inches thick. There was to be a portico on the south end, six feet wide supported by four stone columns. A common roof was to be surmounted by a cupola, and on March 11, 1854, the "old courthouse," was ordered to be offered for sale on May 30, with the lot on which it stood.

On the first Monday (7th) of November, 1853, an election resulted in the choice of Samuel Elder, county judge, and David Upchurch and Moses P. McGehee, associate justices. In 1855 the court was the same except that James L. Kennedy had taken the place of David Upchurch. In 1856, Moses P. McGehee became county judge, and James L. Kennedy and James Stricklin, associate justices, and the June (1858) term of the county court convened at Harrisburg, the county seat having been changed. The court then consisted of Moses P. McGehee, county judge, and James Stricklin and William Watkins, associate justices. In March, 1859, the court ordered that Green B. Raum and William H. Parish, together with such other competent person as they may select, be appointed commissioners for the county of Saline, to select sites upon which to erect a courthouse and jail in the town of Harrisburg, and if necessary to negotiate for the purchase of the same, also to obtain plans and specifications for the buildings, and submit them to the court

and when the plans were approved by the court to enter into a contract for the construction of the buildings, payment for which was to be made in county bonds, the issuance of which by the court had been authorized by the Legislature for the purpose of erecting county buildings. Sealed proposals were received July 20, 1859, on the public square at Harrisburg, according to plans and specifications prepared by J. K. Frick & Co., architects, and the contract was awarded that day to John W. Mitchell and Robert Mick, for the sum of \$15,440, the contract including the courthouse, jail and jailer's residence. The jail was completed and received August 4, 1860, and the courthouse, late in the year 1860, or early in 1861, full settlement being made at the December term of the court, 1861. The building is a two-story brick with four doric columns of brick encased in plaster in front, standing near together, and supporting the roof of a portico, in which two spiral iron staircases wind up to the circuit courtroom above.

In 1861, the county court was composed of D. J. Blackman, county judge, and Jacob Smith and William A. Harris, associate justices. In 1865, Moses P. McGehee, was county judge, and William L. Mitchell and Hiram Burnett, associate justices, and in 1867 the same court presided. In 1869, Moses P. McGehee was county judge, and John D. Church and John W. Cox, associate justices. In 1873 Moses P. McGehee was still county judge, and William A. Harris and John W. Cox, associate justices. In the year 1873 the change provided for in the constitution of 1870, with reference to the court, by which the county judge was made independent and the associate justices exchanged for the county commissioners, went into effect, and R. N. Warfield was elected county judge and served continuously until 1882. Owen Phillips was then elected and served four years, when he was succeeded in the fall of 1886 by the present judge, William H. Parish.

The first board of county commissioners under the present constitution, who were elected in 1873, were William H. Pankey, William M. Simmons and Nelson Webber, who after being elected, chose the three, two and one years' terms respectively, in the order named. In 1874 the commissioners were William H. Pankey, William M. Simmons and John A. Wilson; in 1875, William H. Pankey, John A. Wilson and Alexander Oliver; in 1876, John A. Wilson, Parker Massey and Roswell Seten; in 1877, Parker Massey, Robert Lewis and James A. Harris; in 1878, Robert Lewis, James A. Harris and Richard Westbrook; in 1879, James A. Harris, Richard Westbrook and John B. Berry; in 1880, John B. Berry, James A. Harris and Richard Westbrook; in 1881, the same; in 1882, Richard Westbrook, James A. Harris and William G. Frith; in 1883, the same; in 1884, W. G. Frith, J. A. Harris and J. R. Baker; in 1885, J. R. Baker, J. W. Harris and Richard Westbrook, in 1886, J. L. Cain, J. R. Baker and Richard Westbrook.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the circuit court for Saline County was begun on Monday, June 5, 1848, at Raleigh, Hon. William A. Demning, judge. The first grand jury impaneled, consisted of John R. Norman, William Stricklin, John Rhine, C. B. Bramlet, Henry Garner, Albert A. Anderson, William Anderson, William Bourland, Jesse E. Rude, Samuel B. Crank, G. W. Hensley, Wilson Gaskins, Hermon Thompson, David Tanner, John Miller, James Hill and James Murray. The first case brought before the court was entitled "G. A. Pemberton, administrator of T. H. Spencer, deceased, vs. Logan Lynch, Appeal," and the entry in connection therewith reads as follows: "And now at this day came the parties by their attorneys; and the defendant by Parish, his attorney, moved the court to dismiss this appeal for want of bond. Upon argument, whereof it is ordered by the court that said motion

be overruled, and leave granted to amend the appeal bond herein."

The second case was entitled "Robert Watson *vs.* Joseph Hays, Appeal," the entry in connection with which being as follows: "And now at this day come the parties by their attorneys, and the issue and proofs being submitted to the court, upon due consideration, whereof, it is ordered by the court that the plaintiff recover of the defendant his debt of \$6, together with his costs and charges in this behalf expended, to be taxed, and that execution issue therefor."

The third case was entitled "Francis A. Ritchey *vs.* William B. Pemberton, Appeal." A motion was made by Allen, attorney for the defendant, to dismiss the suit, which was sustained by the court. The total number of cases of this kind before the court on this, its first day at Raleigh, was six. The next case, and the first suit for divorce in this court, was entitled "James Henderson *vs.* Annis Henderson," the defendant being "ruled to answer by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning." Then came the case of Gilliam Harris and Samuel Neal, "administrators *vs.* Mary Hill *et al.*" for the sale of lands in chancery. The petitioners, by Allen, their solicitor, moved, and it was ordered on his motion by the court that W. K. Parish be appointed guardian *ad litem*, for the infant defendant, whereon, Parish appeared and accepted the appointment, and in the next case, that of "Nathan Bramlet *vs.* Barbary Wyatt, Sarilda Pumphrey, *et al.*," Parish moved, and it was ordered by the court on his motion, that Willis Allen "be appointed guardian *ad litem*, for the infant defendants herein, and that said attorney defendant answer by 9 o'clock to-morrow." The above was all of the business of the court on its first day.

The next day, Tuesday, the first case was that of "G. N. Pemberton *vs.* Logan Lynch," the decision being in favor of the plaintiff for \$13, costs and charges. Then came "The People *vs.*

George W. Dew," on a recognizance to keep the peace, which case was dismissed at the defendant's cost. The case of "The People vs. Robert C. Nelson, bastardy," was continued at the defendant's cost, and the divorce suit of James Henderson vs. Annis Henderson came on for legal adjudication, and the marriage was annulled, because Annis, on being "legally called, came not but made default." In case of Gilliam Harris and Samuel Neal vs. Mary Hill *et al.*, court ordered and decreed that the real estate described in the petition be sold for the purposes therein set forth, and in that of Nathan Bramlet vs. Barbara Wyatt *et al.* the court ordered that the prayer of the petition be granted and real estate mentioned, viz.: the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 23, and the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 26, of Township 8, Range 6, be partitioned so that the petitioner receive two-ninths thereof, and Archibald Sloan, James Baker and William Stricklin were appointed to carry the decree into effect. Then came four appeal cases and a suit for divorce by Absalom Paterson vs. Mary Paterson, and as Mary did not appear Absalom received his decree. Archibald Sloan was appointed master in chancery for Saline County, and after an indictment for larceny against James Fowler and Wylie Pumphrey, and one for assault against Phillip Feazle, court adjourned to convene next on November 6, 1848, the same judge being present and presiding. The following is the first list of petit jurors in Saline County: William Carr, Wiley Pearce, James Swan, John Jones, Robert Johnson, James Laws, Daniel Jones, Ira Durham, William Stunson, Garner Stricklin, Miller Hale, Jacob Cummins, John S. Lambert, Thomas Pearson, Job Ingram, Howard Gaskins, Duncan Cotner, William Pankey, Samuel Strallstead, Spokely Vinson, Ransom Moore, Andrew J. Jones, Wiley Jones and William Crawford. At this term of the court Samuel S. Marshall was State's attorney. In the case of Phillip Feazle, indicted for an assault to

inflict bodily injury, the jury found the defendant guilty, and fixed his punishment at one hour's imprisonment and a fine of \$5, and that against Robert C. Nelson, bastardy, was dismissed by agreement at the defendant's costs. But little else was done except to place upon the docket some appeal cases, and one indictment against Mathew Brown for an assault to murder, the first that came before the court, which after being continued through many terms of court was dismissed; an indictment against Tarleton Ellige for disturbing a religious congregation, and one against Jacob, John and Andrew for an assault to do bodily injury, in which case bail was fixed at \$200 each, the court then adjourned.

The next term commenced Monday, June 11, 1849, Hon. William A. Denning, judge. Mathew Brown, indicted for an assault to murder, being solemnly called came not, and an *alias capias* was issued to Hamilton County. This was rather a stormy term of the court, the number of causes for various kinds of crime being considerably larger than heretofore. A number of cases of gaming were tried, the verdicts in some being "not guilty," in others "guilty." An *alias capias* issued to Hardin County for Thomas Eubanks, not appearing on trial for gaming, while Riley Gaskins, who plead guilty, was fined \$3 and costs. Sarah Miller, indicted for bigamy, not appearing to answer to the charge an *alias capias* was issued; a case of assault to murder was continued, as was that of Tarleton Elliger disturbing religious congregation; one against David Price, trespass *vi et armis*, because he was not ready for trial, and two divorces were granted, one to Sarah Miller from John C. Miller, who permitted the case to go against him by default, and one to John M. Grable from Mary C. Grable, who also "being solemnly called came not."

At the November term, 1849, Hon. William A. Denning, judge, and F. M. Rawlings, State's attorney, a number of the old cases came up again and a few new ones, as "obstructing the

public road;" "selling liquor without license," for which there was scarcely any excuse, as the price for license was then only \$25 per year, and when Benjamin Thaxton plead guilty he was fined \$10 and costs; "selling liquor on the Sabbath day," for which Robert S. Stunson paid a fine of \$10 and costs, and Nancy Boid received a decree of divorce from Robert A. Boid, who like his predecessors and many of his successor defendants in divorce suits, "being solemnly called came not."

At the June term, 1850, Hon. William A. Denning was the judge, as also at the November term. Saline County was then in the Third Judicial Circuit. A number of divorce suits came on at this term: Elizabeth Waddle *vs.* John Waddle, C. K. Mick *vs.* Sarah Mick, and Thomas H. Walton *vs.* Sarah Walton, the plaintiff in each case receiving a decree, because the defendant though "solemnly called came not." At the September term, 1851, the case against Carroll Stunson, assault to murder, which had been continued from court to court for about three years, was dismissed, as was that of Tarleton Ellige, for disturbing a religious congregation. A case of counterfeiting came on, one assumpsit case, one divorce suit, one larceny, one obstructing public highway, and one for kidnaping, the latter against Jefferson King, the only case that was ever brought into the Saline Circuit Court, and which, after being continued from term to term for a number of years, was dismissed with the privilege of reinstating, but was never reinstated.

At the May term, 1852, Hon. Samuel S. Marshall was the judge. Besides a few ordinary cases, there was one against Wallace A. Campbell for assault upon a woman, Campbell being sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve months, one day in solitary confinement and the balance of the time at hard labor. At the March term, 1853, Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, judge, Pleasant Eaton obtained a verdict against James B. Murray of \$750, for slander, with costs and charges, and George Hollingsworth was sentenced to

the penitentiary for one year for killing James Hollingsworth. At this time J. S. Robinson was State's attorney. At the May term, 1854, Hon. Samuel S. Marshall again presided in this court, but at the October term Hon. Downing S. Baugh was the judge, as also at the May term, 1855. At the October term, 1855, Hon. Edwin Beecher was judge, as also in June and October, 1856. In June, 1857, Hon. Wesley Sloan, judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District, presided, as also in October, 1857, March, June and November, 1858. At this time Thomas H. Smith was State's attorney. April 4, 1859, the circuit court first convened at Harrisburg, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Hon. Willis Allen, judge. At the August term, 1859, Hon. William J. Allen was the presiding judge, and also in April, 1860, at which time Edward V. Pierce was State's attorney. In 1860, judging from the number of indictments in the circuit court, society in Saline County was in an exceedingly perturbed condition. It was a time of great political excitement. The breaking out of the great Rebellion seemed to cast its shadows before, and many, if not the most, of the people in Saline County, were in sympathy with the Southern movement, while those who were true to the Union cause were as ardently devoted to their principles as were the Southern sympathizers to theirs. A mere enumeration of the cases on the court records will be sufficient to indicate the real condition of affairs. There were seven cases of assaults to murder, one of murder, one of tearing down advertisements, thirteen assaults to do bodily injury, ninety cases of selling liquor "by the small," two of passing counterfeit money, three of larceny, two for public indecency, one assault with deadly weapon, one of disturbing a worshipping congregation, eight of keeping tippling house open on Sunday, fifteen of gaming, one for keeping a gaming house, one for malicious mischief, one for disturbing a family at night, one for unlawful assembly, two for resisting an officer, one for incest, sixteen cases of attach-

ment, one for bastardy, four for slander, five for divorces, twenty-five of assumpsit, three of trespass, two ejectment suits, one for betting on dice, two for riot—all of these at the April term, besides an almost unlimited number of cases of foreclosure of mortgage, most of these, however, by Green B. Raum, as drainage commissioner, against persons owning swamp lands.

In August, 1860, Hon. William J. Allen presided as judge and Edward P. Pierce was State's attorney. In April, 1861, Hon. William J. Allen was judge and J. M. Clementson State's attorney, while in August, 1861, Hon. Andrew D. Duff was judge, with the same State's attorney, as was the case in March, 1862. In August, 1862, no court was held because of the absence of the judge, and in March, 1863, Hon. Andrew D. Duff was judge, with A. P. Corder, State's attorney *pro tem*. In August, 1863, and March, 1864, Hon. Andrew D. Duff was judge, and J. M. Clementson, State's attorney, and in April and September, 1865, in April and September, 1866, and in April and September, 1867, this was the case. In March and October, 1868, Hon. Andrew D. Duff was judge and C. N. Damron, State's attorney. In March and September, 1869, in April and September, 1870, in April and September, 1871, and in April and September, 1872, Hon. Andrew D. Duff was judge and Francis M. Youngblood, State's attorney. In April, 1873, Hon. Andrew D. Duff was judge and James M. Gregg, State's attorney. In May, 1874, Hon. M. C. Crawford was judge, and he continued to preside in Saline County Circuit Court until the July term, 1878, inclusive, when he was followed for the November term, 1878, by Hon. O. A. Harker. In May, 1879, Hon. M. C. Crawford presided again, and in September, 1879, Hon. Daniel M. Browning presided and continued so to do until and including the March term, 1881. At the September term, 1881, Hon. N. M. Laws presided, and Hon. O. A. Harker was then judge from the March term,

1882, to the September term, 1884, both inclusive. Hon. David J. Baker was judge at the November term, 1884, and then Hon. O. A. Harker during the March and September terms, 1885, when he was followed by Hon. David J. Baker during the March and September terms, 1886, and the March term, 1887.

A. C. Duff was State's attorney during the May term, 1874, James M. Gregg, during the terms following until and including the September term, 1880. William V. Choisser, then, until, and including, the November term, 1884, and then John J. Parish, commencing with the March term, 1885, and continuing on until the present time.

Causes Celebre.—The first case tried by a jury in Saline County was one of the remarkable ones that occasionally occur in law. On the records of the circuit court it is entitled John Kelly vs. Isaac M. Johnson, and was brought up to this court from that of a justice of the peace, to test the ownership of a bull calf, and is hence remembered as the "bull calf case." It came on for trial on the first day of the first session of the court, June 5, 1848, at Raleigh, and was decided on June 6. Kelly sued Johnson for the possession of the calf. Following are the names of the jury, the first jury in Saline County, before whom the case was tried: James Cummins, Joseph Easley, John B. Wilson, William Crawford, William St. C. Clark, Andrew Benson, William D. Clary, John F. Upchurch, John Barns, Napoleon Choisser, James P. Yandell and Edward Hampton. All of them are dead but William D. Clary. One of the witnesses for the defense was a widow. It appears that the calf sued for was described as "a red bull calf, with a nick in one ear and a long tail," while the one in the possession of Johnson had no nick in its ear, and had a bob-tail. The widow, when asked how the calf with a bob-tail and no nick in either of its ears could be Kelly's calf, when his calf was described as having a nick in one ear and a long tail, woman-like,

replied, that she "did not care, nick or no nick, tail or no tail, it was Kelly's calf." Whether upon the strength of such cogent reasoning or otherwise cannot be stated, but the verdict of the jury was: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, and assess the damages at \$3.50," whereupon it was ordered by the court that the said plaintiff recover of the defendant his damages, aforesaid, together with his costs and charges in this behalf expended to be taxed, and that execution issue therefor. The costs and charges in the case amounted to about \$450, and Mr. Johnson had to sell his eighty acre farm and his personal property to meet it, and was thereby financially ruined. The distinguished attorneys in this case were, for the plaintiff, William H. Stickney, W. K. Parish, and W. H. Parish, and for the defendant, Willis Allen, William J. Allen, Hugh B. Montgomery and Francis M. Rawlings.

IMPORTANT TRIALS.

The principal murder trials have been the following: The Edwards trial, the Hollingsworth trial, the Barnett trial, the Keelin trial and the Pickering trial. James Barnett was tried for killing George Seete, in Somerset precinct, in 1866. He had three trials in all—two in Saline County, and one by change of venue, in Gallatin County. At his second trial he was sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years, and at his third trial the verdict was the same. In a few years Mr. Macklin, of Harrisburg, procured his pardon from Gov. Oglesby, on the ground of his old age, the expensiveness of his three trials and the sufficiency of the punishment he had already undergone.

The Edwards trial occurred in 1853, Edwards being indicted for killing his stepchild, in Massac County, by kicking it out of the way. The kicking was alleged to have caused an injury to its spine of which it died. He was tried in Saline County, while John S. Robinson was State's attorney, and who was assisted by

John A. Logan. He was defended by Jedidiah Jack and Thomas G. C. Davis and acquitted.

George Hollingsworth killed his father, James Hollingsworth, in 1854. He was tried in Saline County, John S. Robinson being State's attorney. Hollingsworth was defended by Jedidiah Jack, Hugh B. Montgomery and William H. Parish, and was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

More interest attaches probably to the Pickering murder trial than to any other that has occurred in this county. William T. Pickering and his two sons, William and James, killed a young man named — Dawson, in 1871, while he was waiting upon a young lady. The trial came on at the September term of the court. William T. and William Pickering were denied bail, and James was admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000. F. M. Youngblood was State's attorney, and the attorneys for the defense were Raum & Christy and Davis & Harris. A change of venue as to the two denied bail was taken to Gallatin County in October, 1871, and the result of the trial there was that they were sentenced to the penitentiary during their natural lives. William T. Pickering has died, and William is serving out his sentence. James Pickering was finally tried in Saline County, in 1875, and was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. After serving four years he was pardoned.

Samuel Keelin killed William Meece, in Williamson County, in the spring of 1875 at a church gathering, because in a personal encounter some time previously Meece had given him a severe whipping. The attorneys for the defense were William J. Allen and C. K. Davis. The verdict of the jury was that Keelin was guilty, and fixed his punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary during his natural life. He was pardoned out in 1886 because of being insane, which is thought to have been the case when the murder was committed.

The most prominent members of the Saline County bar have

been the following: Willis Allen, Hugh B. Montgomery, S. S. Hayes, Green B. Raum, William K. Parish, Francis M. Rawlings, W. H. Moore, John McElvain, Thomas G. C. Davis, Jediah Davis, John A. McClernand, Robert Wingate, John A. Logan, Cressa K. Davis and James M. Gregg. Brief sketches of two or three of these, who were more particularly resident members of the bar, and who are either dead or practicing law elsewhere, are here introduced.

Green B. Raum was born in Golconda about 1830. His father, John Raum, was a major in the Black Hawk war, and his mother was Mrs. Juliet C. Raum, both of whom were most ardent patriots during the war of the Rebellion. Green B. Raum received an education in youth somewhat more limited than even that furnished by the common schools of the time, and studied law in the office of Hon. Wesley Sloan at Golconda. After his marriage to a Miss Field, of Golconda, he moved to Harrisburg, Saline County, where he remained in the practice of his profession, and in the performance of such duties as the people of the county saw fit to require of him, until the breaking out of the Rebellion. During this period of his life he did not exhibit remarkable brilliancy, but was noted more for his thoroughness in the law than for any other peculiarity. He was one of the first to raise his voice in defense of the Government in southern Illinois, making the first speech at Golconda in favor of the suppression of the Rebellion. He was, likewise, one of the first to volunteer his services as a soldier, his course in both respects having much to do with shaping public sentiment in favor of the war in this part of the State. He served with distinction through the war, passing the various grades of promotion from private to brigadier-general. He was wounded at Missionary Ridge, and after recovering and at the close of the war, he returned to the practice of the law at Harrisburg, and together with Dr. John W. Mitchell, had much to do with securing the construction of the

Cairo & Vincennes Railway, in which project he lost most of his fortune, in consequence of which he moved onto a farm near Golconda, where he lived until his appointment, in 1876, by President Hays as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, when he removed to Washington, D. C., where he has since resided. Resigning his office as commissioner of internal revenue, in 1884. After his resignation he resumed the practice of the law in Washington, where he has met with marked success.

Cressa K. Davis was born in Daviess County, Ind. He received a limited education, but after arriving at manhood's estate, by his own industry and application, became a learned man. Early in life he removed to Shawneetown, where, making a living by working at the carpenter's trade, he meanwhile studied law as a private student, and thus acquired a legal education. He was admitted to the bar in Gallatin County, but removed to Saline County in 1858, to enter upon the practice of his profession. He was scarcely ever caught reading a law book, and was highly disdainful of precedents and adjudged cases, but so fine was his inherent sense of justice, and so strong was his logical faculty, and so certainly did he resolve everything to its underlying principle, that he was one of the most famous and successful practitioners ever at the bar of this county. Very few lawyers anywhere excelled him in the trial of every kind of case in the courts. He was strongest before a jury, where his strong common sense was most conspicuous, and withal he was one of the most charitable of men, this peculiar phase of his character rendering it impossible for him to save the money he earned. During the war he was a sterling patriot, ever ready to urge and to lead men into the Union Army. He died in 1877.

James M. Gregg was a native of Hamilton County and reared upon a farm. He was a son of Hon. Hugh Gregg. By his own industry, energy, natural endowments and perseverance he overcame all the obstacles that beset his pathway, and was admitted

to the bar before his majority was attained. He was thoroughly imbued with the realization that thoroughness was the only royal road to success in his chosen profession; and so fully familiarized himself with the facts and the law in every case entrusted to his care, that it was won, if won at all, before it came on for trial. These habits and traits of character rendered him a formidable opponent in any forum, and enabled him to win not only nearly all evenly balanced cases, but oftentimes to snatch victory from the very jaws of apparent defeat; and for these reasons his practice so rapidly increased that he was much overworked, and this overwork for the last fifteen years of his life undoubtedly led to broken health and a premature grave. He died at La Junta, Colo., June 10, 1886, at the age of thirty-nine years, seven months and five days, widely known, highly honored and universally sorrowed.

Following is a list of the present bar of Saline County, with the dates of which they commenced practice in the county: William H. Parish, 1848; James Macklin, 1853; William M. Christy, 1858; Boen Phillips, 1870; W. V. Choisser, 1875; William H. Boyer, 1878; John J. Parish, 1879; R. S. Marsh, 1881; A. M. Lewis, 1882; S. F. Williford and William H. Parish, Jr., in 1883; W. F. Scott, 1884. At Eldorado, Francis M. Parish.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

At the present time there are three railroads in Saline County: the Louisville & Nashville, formerly the St. Louis & Southeastern; the Cairo & Vincennes, and the Belleville & Eldorado. The former extends from Shawneetown to McLeansboro, upon which there is but one station, Eldorado, in Saline County. It enters the county near the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 9, Range 7, and leaves it a short distance west of the northeast corner of Section 20, Township 7, Range 7, the entire length within the county being about thirteen miles.

The Cairo & Vincennes extends diagonally through the county, entering it about half a mile south of the northeast corner, and leaving it about a mile north of the southwest corner at Bolton, the entire length of this road within the county being about twenty-eight and a half miles. The Belleville & Eldorado line extends from Eldorado northwestward to Benton and on to St. Louis. Its length within the county is about seventeen miles, making the total length of railroad in Saline County fifty-eight miles. All of these railroads have been built since 1870. The first action of the county looking toward the securing of the construction of railroads was an election held October 5, 1867, at which it was decided by the people to subscribe in bonds \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Cairo & Vincennes Railway Company, on certain conditions. Green B. Raum, president of this company entered into a contract with the county court, of which Moses P. McGehee, the judge, and W. L. Mitchell, one of the associate justices, both of whom signed the contract for the county, to the effect that there should be twenty-six miles of railroad more or less within the county, and that Harrisburg should be a permanent point on said road, that \$50,000 in bonds should be issued to the company when the road was completed and cars running thereon to Harrisburg, and the other \$50,000 when the road should be built and cars running thereon the rest of the way through the county. This contract was signed in November, 1867, and the road was to be completed to Harrisburg within three years. Subsequently an extension of time was granted for two additional years, and again subsequently the stock held by the county was purchased by the company, \$100,000 in stock for \$5,000 in bonds, so that the net donation of the county to the Cairo & Vincennes Railway Company was \$95,000, the interest on which was originally eight per cent.

A double railroad election was held in the county on Saturday, October 9, 1869, to decide on the subscription in bonds to the capi-

tal stock of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway Company to the amount of \$25,000, and on the subscription of \$75,000 in bonds to the capital stock of the Belleville & Eldorado Railway Company. The first proposition was carried by a vote of 876 to 427, and the second by a vote of 888 to 428. Thus the bonds issued to the three railroads amount in the aggregate to \$195,000. The entire series have been refunded at the rate of six per cent, thus making the annual interest on the entire railroad bonded indebtedness \$11,700. The railroad property in the county is appraised at \$333,501, and the annual amount of taxes received from all these three railroad companies is \$9,465.40, and it is estimated that the appreciation of value in property in the county is about fifty per cent for that lying within two or three miles of each side of each road, while that more remote has raised in value in a proportionately diminishing ratio. It is remarkable, however, that as yet no sinking fund has been established for the payment of the bonds as they fall due.

The Saline County Agricultural Board was chartered June 6, 1881. The incorporators were W. A. McHaney, W. R. Rathbone, De Witt C. Otey, W. P. Hallock, W. E. Burnett, W. M. Gregg and W. H. Howell. The organization of the board took place June 16, 1881, with the following as the principal officers: W. E. Burnett, president; Clem. Bundy, vice-president; F. M. Pickett, secretary; E. W. Wiedeman, treasurer; W. W. Largent, superintendent; W. G. Sloan, marshal, and J. H. McIlrath, chief of police. The board owns fifty-one acres of land, lying three-fourths of a mile north of Harrisburg, which is well fitted up with buildings, and has on its grounds an excellent half-mile race track. The present officers are W. G. Sloan, president; R. J. McIlrath, G. E. Burnett and T. J. Cain, vice-presidents; W. A. McHaney, secretary; J. M. Baker, treasurer; W. E. Burnett, superintendent, and W. W. Largent, marshal. The property of the board is worth about \$6,000.

HARRISBURG, THE COUNTY SEAT.

Harrisburg, the county seat of Saline County, was originally surveyed by A. Sloan, May 28, 1853, the proprietors of the town site being John Pankey, John Cain, James P. Yandell and James A. Harris. There were twenty acres in the original plan of the town; five acres being in the southwest quarter of Section 15, five being in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 15, five acres in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 16, and five acres in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 9, Range 6. There were in the original plat but two streets: Main Street, running north and south on the section line, and Locust Street, running east and west on the half-section line. Since that time there have been numerous additions made, which it is not deemed necessary to particularly describe. Mitchell's revised plat contained the first addition. In this plat John W. Mitchell added forty lots, Nos. 1 to 40; James Féazel added four blocks, Nos. 17 to 20, and Lewis West added two blocks, Nos. 21 and 22. The public square was known on this plat as Block No. 7. This plat was surveyed September 9, 1856, by M. D. Gillett. Wilson & Feazel's addition was made July 9, 1857, and was surveyed by Thomas A. Jones, deputy surveyor. Gaskin's addition was made September 10, 1858. Railroad addition was made September 12, 1873. Mitchell & Baker's division, George W. Gaskin's division and Morris' division of the railroad addition made November 14, 1874, and other additions have been made since, so that now the corporation limits include 640 acres.

At the time of the original survey, as given above, there was no one living on the twenty acres set apart for a town site. Though there were a few families living on the "island," to which some one had already given the name of "Crusoe's Island," from the fact that in those early days the elevated land upon which Harrisburg stands was frequently nearly, and oc-

casionally entirely, surrounded by water, at those occasional times being a veritable island, and the name "Crusoe" was doubtless applied to it by some imaginative person familiar with De Foe's great fiction, Robinson Crusoe. The original plat of the town was nearly all quite heavily timbered with oak and hickory mainly, and covered with an almost impenetrable hazel underbrush, and, although no one was living upon the original town site, there were a few families living on the island in the vicinity. To the southeastward was the farm of Thaddeus Gaskins, a member of the Gaskins family, one of the oldest families in the county. Lewis Dorris lived toward the southwest, James Feazel toward the west and Riley Gaskins toward the east, bearing slightly south. The selection of this particular spot for the location of a town came about something in this way. The county seat was at Raleigh, within six miles of the northern boundary line of the county, while the southern boundary line was about sixteen miles away. The people living in the southern part of the county determined therefore upon a movement which would, it was hoped, result in locating the county seat more centrally. This was in 1852. Meetings were held to discuss the matter in the old Liberty Church, and committees were appointed to select a location, and at length, after rejecting one or two other places, Crusoe's Island was decided upon as the most eligible, all things considered. Four men were therefore chosen, each of whom was to buy five acres of land, and the twenty acres so purchased were to be and did become the town site of Harrisburg. Lots were sold at public auction in July, 1853.

The first building on the original town site was a log house on the south side of the public square erected by James Feazel near where now stands the Harrisburg Bank, in which a grocery was opened and in which a man named Joseph Feazel was shortly afterward killed. Several persons commenced building in 1854: Jo. Robinson where the postoffice now is, Jarvis Pierce on the

southwest corner of Main and Locust Streets, Moses P. McGehee west of the public square. Dr. H. R. Pierce opened a hotel known as Pierce's Hotel. Jo. Robinson and Jarvis Pierce opened a small store on Pierce's corner in 1855. Dr. J. W. Mitchell built the first store building east of the public square across Vine Street, where E. W. Wiedemann now is, in the fall of 1856 and commenced selling goods. After Dr. Mitchell, came Lewis Riley and a man named Hardin, who also, in company, opened a general store. V. Rathbone moved his drug store over from Raleigh in 1859. In the fall of 1858 Robert Mick and J. W. Mitchell formed a partnership and brought on a very large stock of goods. During this year Pierce & McGehee moved their saw mill down from the vicinity of Gallatia, the first steam saw mill in this part of the country. In 1860 the business interests of Harrisburg included little besides those named above except a blacksmith shop, a tin and stove store and a wool-carding machine and cotton-gin. The population was about 500 and the town had also become the county seat, in accordance with an election held in 1857, but which was so close, there being only fifteen majority in favor of Harrisburg, that those who still desired that Raleigh should remain the county seat enjoined the removal and kept the case in the courts until 1859, when the injunction was hired to be dismissed and the removal effected according to the majority vote as shown on the face of the returns. The building of the courthouse at Harrisburg is sufficiently set forth in the history of the county court.

Since that time the town has continued slowly but steadily to grow, keeping pace with the improvement of the county, which during the last few years is becoming particularly noticeable. The business of the town is now in the hands of the following individuals and firms: General stores—Priester, Nyberg & Co., J. M. Baker & Co., Mitchell & Towle, Otey, Roberts & Co., D. K. Seten and A. Nyberg. Groceries—William Gaskins, S. F.

Hart & Bro., Dorris & Pearce, E. W. Wiedemann, E. H. Church and J. S. Crank. Hardware—Seten & Son, and Ferguson & Wiedemann. Stoves and tinware—C. A. Maltby. Furniture—Seten & Son. Clothing—M. J. Schrader. Harness and Saddles—W. T. Skaggs and T. C. Richardson. Undertakers—John Pruett and Ferdinand Ledvina. Bakery and restaurant—C. W. Tate. Restaurant—Thomas & Ganser. Drug stores—Gregg & Grace and W. P. Hallock. Lumber yard—G. R. Mitchell. Carriage manufactory—W. S. Hibbetts. Livery stables—J. W. McCormick, Simpson Pierson & Co. and Boen Phillips.

The erection of the flouring, lumber and planing-mill operated by J. W. Mitchell, was begun in 1868, first as a saw mill in an open shed, in which was sawed the lumber for the flouring-mill, which was completed in 1870. In this mill there are five run of stones and one set of rollers, the capacity of the mill being about 100 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. The machinery is propelled by a sixty horse-power engine. J. G. Porter was a partner with Dr. Mitchell until the spring of 1872, when he sold his interest to the Doctor and retired.

The Pioneer Flouring Mills were removed from Gallatia soon after the town of Harrisburg was started. In 1873 they were purchased by E. F. and T. C. Dwyer, who, in 1881, put in two sets of rollers and other machinery at an expense of \$10,000. Besides the two sets of rollers the mills have four run of buhrs, and the entire machinery is propelled by a sixty horse-power engine. The building is a three-story and basement frame, and the property is valued at from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

The Saline Roller Mills were erected by J. G. Porter in 1883. The building is 40x60 feet and four stories high, the first story being of brick, the other three frame. It has four sets of double rollers and three sets of buhrs. The machinery is propelled by a sixty horse-power engine, and has a capacity of eighty barrels

of flour per day, and 100 bushels of corn. The entire establishment is worth \$15,000.

Johnson & Ford's planing-mill was started in 1885 by the forming of a partnership between Mr. Johnson, who had for nine years carried on blacksmithing and wagon-making, and J. B. Ford. A lumber yard was opened by them soon afterward. Their machinery is propelled by a twelve horse-power engine, and has a capacity of about 5,000 feet of flooring and 8,000 feet of siding per day. They are also agents for all kinds of agricultural implements and mill machinery.

C. A. Stuck & Son removed their planing-mill, scroll and turning machinery, from Danville to Harrisburg in January, 1886. Their engine is of fifteen horse-power, and their planing-mill has a capacity of about 15,000 feet per day.

A woolen-mill was built here in 1884 by Norman & Fozard, the capital being furnished by private subscription. The mill was leased in 1886 and again in 1887 to Charles Paddock. It contains 360 spindles and six power looms, and manufactures yarns, blankets, cloths, flannels, etc., having a capacity of about \$100 worth of goods per day. It also contains a set of custom cards for the convenience of the farming community.

The Saline County Bank was started June 15, 1876, by Robert Mick, with a capital of \$24,000, the location being near the northwest corner of the public square. C. E. Lewis was cashier of the bank until 1878, when he was followed by J. W. Bradshaw, who has been cashier up to the present time. The earnings of the bank have been permitted to accumulate until now the capital of the institution is nearly \$50,000.

The Bank of Harrisburg was started January 1, 1883, by J. M. Baker & William M. Warford, the latter of Elizabethtown, with a capital of \$30,000. The location is in Baker's Block, near the southwest corner of the public square. Mr. Baker bought the interest of Mr. Warford August 1, 1885, since which time he

has conducted the institution alone. During the first nine months S. T. Webber was cashier, since which time Charles P. Skaggs has filled that position.

The Harrisburg *Chronicle* was started in 1859 by John F. Conover, as a six-column folio, and was conducted by him until 1867. It was then conducted by Dr. J. F. Burks, until 1870, and again by Mr. Conover until 1873, when it was consolidated with the Saline County *Register*, and established by F. M. Pickett in 1869. The *Chronicle* was then conducted by Conover & Pickett until 1876, when J. W. Richardson bought Mr. Pickett's interest, and in the summer of the same year Mr. Conover's also. Mr. Pickett bought the paper back in the fall of 1876, and in 1878 it became the property of the Harrisburg Printing Company. In 1881 Mr. Pickett became sole proprietor again by purchase of the stock, and leased the paper for four years to Otey & Richardson. In August, 1885, Mr. Pickett resumed control of the paper and still retains it. The *Chronicle* is a Republican paper, becoming so, after various changes, in 1878.

The Saline County *Democrat* was started by C. S. Hayes. May 2, 1880. About June, 1882, it became the property of M. B. Friend, who changed the name to the Harrisburg *Democrat*, as it still remains. About November 1, 1885, it was purchased by the present proprietor, W. K. Burnett, who brought out his first number November 5. At the present time it is a six-column quarto paper, and always has been and is now Democratic.

George Newell Post, No. 454, G. A. R., was organized June 6, 1884, with thirty-eight members, and the following officers: Com., F. M. Pickett; S. V. C., J. M. Barker; J. V. C., J. H. Pearce; Q. M., T. J. Cain; Adj., Richard E. Oliver. The Post now numbers 186 members, and is officered as follows: T. A. Casto, Com.; J. H. Cannon, S. V. C.; J. A. Burgner, J. V. C.; F. M. Pickett, Q. M.; J. H. Pearce, Adj.

Arrow Lodge, No. 386, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 12.

1869. At the present time it has forty-two members and the following officers: C. P. Skaggs, Rep.; A. J. Greenhood, P. G.; P. A. Johnson, N. G.; William C. Ferrell, V. G.; C. P. Skaggs, Sec.; A. G. Page, Treas.

Harrisburg Lodge, No. 187, A. O. U. W., was instituted June 8, 1881, with thirty-five charter members. At this time it has sixty-eight members and the following officers; M. A. Garrison, Dep.; T. A. Casto, P. M. W.; J. J. Parish, M. W.; Noah Feazel, Foreman; C. C. Wilgus, Overseer; C. P. Skaggs, Recorder and Treasurer.

Harrisburg Legion, No. 51, S. K. of A. O. U. W., was instituted May 14, 1885, with fifteen members. It now has twenty-two, and the following officers: A. Nyberg, P. C.; W. H. Howell, C.; W. W. Largent, V. C., J. H. Nyberg, Lt. C.; C. P. Skaggs, Recorder and Treasurer; C. A. Priester, Recording Treasurer.

Saline Camp, No. 33, S. of V., was organized January 1, 1886, with sixteen members. It now has forty-seven, and officers as follows: C. P. Skaggs, Past Capt.; William Jobe, Capt.; W. K. Burnett, 1st Lt.; George M. Miley, 2d Lt.; John C. Baker, 1st Serg.; W. D. Miley, Q. M. S., A. D. McKinney, S. of G. This organization is auxiliary to the G. A. R.

Women's Relief Corps was organized in June, 1886, and has about forty members. The president is Mrs. K. Pickett, secretary, Rosa Durham; treasurer, Jennie Fitzgerald.

Harrisburg Lodge, No. 325, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 5, 1859, with twelve members. The first officers were Green B. Raum, W. M.; M. P. McGehee, S. W.; R. N. Warfield, J. W.; John W. Mitchell, Secretary. At the present time this lodge has seventy-two members, and the following officers: J. S. Ferguson, W. M.; C. P. Skaggs, S. W.; T. W. Hall, J. W.; R. N. Warfield, Treasurer; W. A. McHaney, Secretary. It meets on the second Wednesday night of each month, and notwith-

standing that it suffered a loss by fire of \$1,000 in 1882, it is yet in a prosperous condition.

Saline Chapter, No. 165, R. A. M., was chartered October 29, 1875, with forty members and the following officers: Peter Robinson, H. P.; W. G. Sloan, King; W. A. McHaney, Scribe; John M. Gregg, C. H.; B. H. Rice, Treasurer, and S. W. Forzy, Secretary. At present it has sixty-eight members, and officers as follows: Peter Robinson, H. P.; C. P. Skaggs, King; Wilson Gaskins, Scribe; R. N. Warfield, Treasurer, and W. A. McHaney, Secretary. The Chapter meets on the third Wednesday nights of each month.

Saline Council, W. D., received dispensation in October, 1886. Peter Robinson is the Ill. G. M.; W. A. McHaney, Ill. G. M., and W. E. Burnett.

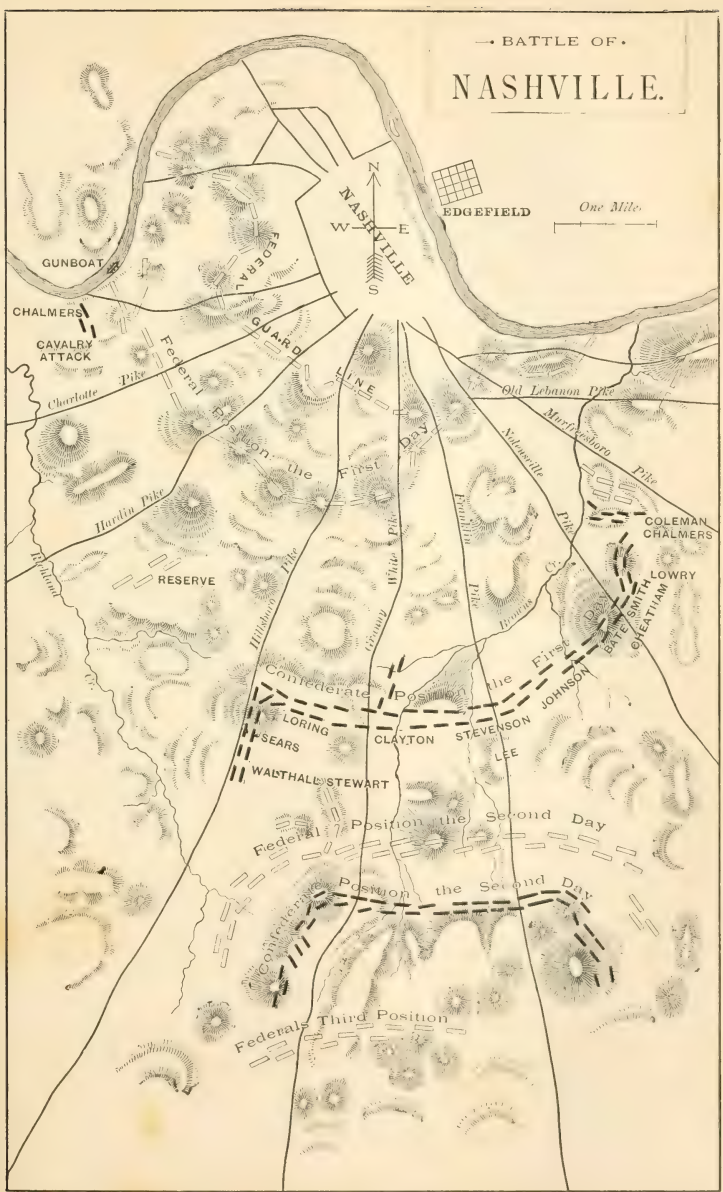
Egypt Lodge, No. 1844, K. of H., was chartered October 17, 1879, with twenty-three members. It has now twenty-six members, and the following officers: W. K. Burnett, P. D.; W. I. Reynolds, D.; E. A. Richardson, V. D.; M. Miley, A. D.; J. W. Richardson, R.; J. H. Grace, F. R.; T. Y. Reynolds, T.; N. Johnson, C. The lodge meets twice each month. Since its organization it has had but four deaths, the policy in each case being \$2,000. It is a co-operative society, and as there is no class arrangement policies are always paid in full.

The K. & L. of H. was organized April 9, 1880, with twenty members. Its present number is the same. Mrs. Kate Pickett, P. P.; T. Y. Reynolds, P.; Eliza J. Barter, V. P.; F. M. Pickett, Sec.; W. P. Hallock, Treas. The society meets twice per month and is beneficiary in its objects.

Besides the above named secret societies there are the Iron Hall and the W. C. T. U.

The physicans of Harrisburg are the following: S. S. Cheaney, N. S. Hudson, J. H. Rose, J. W. Renfro, L. N. Parish, E. M. Provine, J. Mitchell and V. Rathbone.

→ BATTLE OF.
NASHVILLE.





INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

Harrisburg was incorporated by special charter approved February 21, 1861. The boundaries of the town as described in the charter included "the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 15, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 16, in Township 9 south, of Range 6 east, and all additions that may hereafter be made to said town." This charter provided for a board of trustees consisting of a president and four trustees to be chosen by the qualified voters, who should hold their offices for the term of one year, the elections to be held annually on the fourth Monday of March. The usual powers were conferred upon the board of trustees. An act amendatory to the original charter was approved March 26, 1869, by which among other things it was provided that the boundaries of the town should include the west half of Section 15, and the east half of Section 16, Township 9, Range 6, east of the third principal meridian. The officers provided for by ordinance are a clerk, constable, treasurer, assessor, street commissioner and town attorney. Following is a list of the principal officers of the town since its incorporation: Previous to 1866, the records have been mislaid.

Presidents of the board of trustees: John F. Conover, 1866; Robert Mick, 1867; John W. Mitchell, 1868-69; Moses P. McGehee, 1870; Green B. Raum, 1871; F. M. Pickett, 1872; John W. Mitchell, 1873-74; R. N. Warfield, 1875-77; F. M. Pickett, 1878; S. W. Forgy, 1879; J. M. Baker, 1880; John W. Mitchell, 1881; N. W. Largent, 1882; R. N. Warfield, 1883; J. M. Baker, 1884; E. W. Wiedemann, 1885; A. W. Durham, 1886; William H. Parish, Sr., 1887.

Clerks: S. W. Forgy, 1866-67; John F. Conover, 1868-69; W. E. Burnett, 1870; F. M. Pickett, 1871; H. H. Harris, 1872; John M. Baker, 1873-74; L. B. Church, 1875; W. G. Sloan,

1876-78; A. Nybery, 1879; F. M. Pickett, 1880; W. G. Sloan, 1881; W. M. Gregg, 1882; S. W. Forgy, 1883; W. K. Burnett, 1884-85; R. N. Warfield, 1886-87.

Treasurers: W. M. Christy, 1866-69; James Macklin, 1870; John M. Burnett, Jr., 1871; W. E. Burnett, 1872-74; W. G. Sloan, 1875-77; W. E. Burnett, 1878; H. H. Harris, 1879; J. W. Bradshaw, 1880; J. W. Towle, 1881-83; C. P. Skaggs, 1884-87.

The proposition to incorporate under the general law was lost on March 28, 1887, by 108 votes for it, to 165 against it, and the same time the vote in favor of licensing saloons was 152 to 121 against it. The total voting population of Harrisburg is 320.

Raleigh is located on Section 15, Township 8, Range 6. It was surveyed and platted by Archibald Sloan, as the following certificate shows: "I, A. Sloan, surveyor in and for said county, do hereby certify that I have Plated and Surveyed a certain piece or parcle of ground, Being that Which have been donated to the county of Saline by Andrew Musgrave and Hannah A. Crawford, and ordered by County Commissioners' Court of said County to be plated and laid out in lots. A copy of said plan and survey is hereunto annexed, described as follos:"

The plat was divided into fifteen blocks, and the blocks so subdivided as to make in all forty-six lots. The center block was reserved for the "public square" and the streets were named with respect to this square. The one running east and west north of the square was named First North Street, and that south, First South Street, that east First East Street, and that west First West Street. These were all the streets the original plat contained. They were sixty-six feet wide, and the plat was certified to October 21, 1847.

At the time of the survey no one was living there except A. Musgrave, Mrs. Crawford and A. Sloan. The first family to settle in the place was that of Alfred Aldrich from Posey Coun-

ty, Ind. Mr. Aldrich built him a little log house and kept therein a very small store. He died in the spring of 1848. William H. Parish, a young attorney from Danville, Ill., moved in on Saturday, April 8, 1848. The next settler was James Baker, who came in for the purpose of merchandising, and who built a little round log house, in which he opened a store. Then came William St. C. Clark in the summer of 1848. William Frizzell came in as a merchant in the fall of 1848, and erected a small frame building, the first in the town. Robert S. Stinson came in 1849 and built the second frame house, and about this time came Mr. McElvain as a lawyer, and divided the practice with William H. Parish. Geo. W. Young came in the latter part of 1849, and erected a log house, and also Dr. Thomas S. Mitchell. James M. Gaston was an early arrival as was Osborn Powell and Henry W. Goodrich both of these being blacksmiths.

The town kept on growing until it ceased to be the county seat in 1859, when there were about 350 inhabitants. Religious services were conducted in the courthouse usually by the Methodists, but occasionally by the Baptists. A large log church belonging to the Free-Will Baptists was about a mile away, to which large numbers frequently resorted. Since 1859 about 50 have been added to the population. In 1859 the following were the business firms: Stinson (Robert S.) & Parish (W. H.), McMickle (M.) & Burnett (W. E.), Stinson (D. W.) & Spiller, and Thomas B. Vaughn. At the present time the following are the business firms: J. D. Fair, A. S. Clark, H. L. Burnett, and — Chenault. There are two large tobacco stemmeries, owned respectively by — Lusk, and Weber & Son, and a large tobacco factory owned by A. S. Clark. Among the postmasters have been Archibald Sloan, L. M. Riley, J. D. Fair, and H. L. Burnett, the latter the present incumbent.

GALLATIA.

Gallatia is situated on the northeast quarter of Section 11, and the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 8, Range 5, about five miles northwest of Raleigh. It was originally the property of William J. Gatewood and David Upchurch. For some years during its early history the principal, if not the only business men in the place were J. & T. Choisser, but in 1848 Dr. H. R. Pierce and Moses P. McGehee were the principal merchants. In 1854 Oscar F. Irvin & John Kittinger established themselves in business there as a firm, and in 1857 or 1858, P. Massey & Co., the Co. being Stinson & Parish, of Raleigh. H. Weber & Son began business there in 1858, and have since amassed a large fortune, by industry and correct business methods. They now are merchants and settlers, and own a large tobacco stemmery and an elevator, besides several thousand acres of land. L. T. Karnes commenced business there in 1864. H. T. Massey in 1865, and also C. P. Burnett. E. M. Hinckley came later, and J. W. C. Pemberton in 1880. The present business interests of the town are in the hands of W. G. Anderson, H. Weber & Son and H. W. Pemberton, as dry goods merchants, and the groceries are conducted by F. A. Anderson, A. J. Cleveland & Son, Wiley, Griffin and T. F. Gasaway. The flouring-mill of H. Weber & Son is supplied with the latest improved roller machinery, and besides this mill there is one known as the Old Mill, run by John W. Karnes. There is a drug store owned by Carr, Abner & Co. The stemmery of H. Weber & Son is a very large brick building five stories high and 150x300 feet in size. From thirty to fifty stemmers are employed, and about 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco prepared for market annually. The business of Gallatia is very large, considering the size of the place, amounting to about \$100,000 per year, and the population amounts only to about 900. The physicians are P. D. B. Grattan, J. C. D. Carr and William Clark, Jacob Smith having been the first in the place.

The town was incorporated in . The present board of trustees are P. D. B. Grattan, president, W. G. Frith, E. G. Welch, M. W. Pemberton; Charles Henderson, clerk; H. W. Pemberton, treasurer.

Gallatia Lodge, No. 684, A. F. & A. M. was instituted in 1872. It now has thirty-six members, with officers as follows: J. C. D. Carr, W. M.; J. F. Ferguson, S. W.; P. D. B. Grattan, J. W.; J. R. Stricklin, Secretary, and A. J. Weber, Treasurer.

Gallatia Lodge, No. 433, I. O. O. F. was instituted in 1870, with eight members. It now has forty-eight, and the following officers; I. A. Ritter, N. G.; Lusk Bond, V. G.; D. T. Upchurch, Treasurer and Representative, R. L. Encore, Secretary.

Will Weber Post, No. 470, G. A. R. now has forty-eight members. Its first Commander was J. F. Ferguson. The present Commander is E. M. Weber, and Adj. William H. Edwards.

There is also a Woman's Temperance Union and a children's Band of Hope in Gallatia, both of which are doing good work in cultivating public sentiment in favor of temperance.

STONE FORT.

The old village of this name was laid off on Jo Robinson's land. The survey and plat were made June 15, 1858, by T. A. Jones, deputy surveyor. It was on the southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 10, Range 5. There were in the original plat sixty-four lots, most of which were 50x150 feet in size, and the streets were eighty feet wide. At the time of the survey Jo Robinson's cypress-log house was the only one standing within the plat. It was built in 1831. The next house was also a log one built in 1858, by Oscar Pinnell. In 1859 J. M. Joiner built the next, a frame house two stories high, and John Stucker afterward Dr. Stucker, also built a frame house, one-story high, in 1859. The first store was opened there by Axel and Charles Nyberry that year, and one by Thomas Smith in 1860. After-

ward a grocery was opened by a Mr. Fern. The town kept on growing until 1872, when it had about 150 inhabitants, and then, Bolton having become a railroad station on the Cairo & Vincennes Railway, most of the houses and business establishments were moved to the more fortunate location, the buildings being taken down and moved piecemeal. At the old village there was a two-story brick schoolhouse, in the upper story of which the F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 495, had their hall. The Seventh Day Baptists had a frame church building also, which they still occupy on the old site. Besides these two buildings there now remain of the old village of Stone Fort only eight dwelling-houses, and the site itself has been reduced to farms.

Bolton.—The town of Old Bolton, as it is now remembered was situated wholly in Williamson County. It was started in 1847, and contained only three houses up to the establishment of the present town of Bolton. One of these belonged to David Buckner, one to J. M. Barber, Sr., and the other to Ira Keel. David Buckner was postmaster until his death in 1859. The importance of the office is sufficiently illustrated by the following incident. David Buckner and a few others were one day out fishing, when one of the party, or some one passing, inquired if there was any mail matter in the office for him. The postmaster replied that he did not know but would see, so taking off his hat he looked over the letters that it contained and said, "No, there are none," and went on with his fishing. The house was occupied by Mr. Buckner's widow until 1861, when Wesley Trammell moved in and became postmaster, retaining the position until 1864, when Elijah Cross was appointed by President Lincoln. In 1865 the postoffice was abolished. The Wild Cat Bank of Bolton was established in 1858, and Elijah Cross was the cashier. The funds were usually kept in a cigar box, and in 1859 a check on the bank for \$12 was presented which the cashier could not

redeem, having on hand only \$5.70, and the bank was shortly afterward moved away.

The present town of Bolton lies in both Saline and Williamson Counties. It was platted by James W. Russell, the plat being filed for record October 29, 1872. The survey and plat were made at the request of J. Van Trammel, A. Vickers, B. S. Young and C. S. Blackman, the proprietors of the town site. The streets are laid out parallel with and perpendicular to the line of the Cairo & Vincennes Railway, 100 feet being reserved on either side of the road. The original survey divided the town plat into twenty-four blocks, and each block into four lots with the necessary streets and alleys, which are laid off an angle of very nearly 45° with the cardinal points. Those running northwest and southeast are named White Oak, Cedar, Chestnut, Walnut and Vine.

The first business house erected in the new town was by Alexander Vickers. It was moved over from Stone Fort Village, and now stands with the name of J. W. Rose on the front. The second was erected by Smith & Son, and now has their name on the front. The third was erected by Harper & Norman, this as well as the second, being also moved over from the old village of Stone Fort. The first new building was erected by W. H. Ridgway, and all the above were devoted to dry goods, groceries, hardware and other goods. The first drug store was by Bozarth & Johnson. A schoolhouse was erected in 1873 and a grist-mill in 1874, the latter by Barton Pulley and his partner; it was brought over from the old town and rebuilt, and burned down in 1884. In 1875 there were about 350 inhabitants in the place, now there are about 550 with the following business firms: Dry goods, groceries etc., J. W. Rose, Hancock & Henderson, M. A. Kelly, — Ridgway, Pulley Bros., Grace & Gregg, Pat Foley; groceries, — Hammock; drug stores, Kelly & Hallock, Wm. A. C. Goe, W. G. Osborn; meat market, — St. John; blacksmiths,

William La Dean, — Toppes, P. W. Ogden and F. M. Tanner; furniture store, J. H. Blackman; roller grist-mill, J. L. Ridgway; corn cracker, J. H. & N. S. McSparin; physicians, B. S. Young, B. F. St. John, W. G. Osborn, T. J. Osborn, Isaac Kelly, H. S. Goe; lawyers, Capt. J. H. McSparin (who moved into town in 1882), T. W. Choisser, and Jacob Hayse.

The Masonic Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 495, which moved over from Stone Fort, has now about sixty-five members. The officers are J. C. B. Smith, W. M.; J. M. Joiner, S. W.; W. M. Joiner, J. W.; J. B. Blackman, Secretary, J. H. Blackman Treasurer.

The I. O. O. F. Stone Fort Lodge — is in a flourishing condition. Its officers are Thomas A. Boran, N. G.; J. W. Rose, V. G.; C. R. Hays, Conductor; J. H. Anderson, Warden; E. E. Pulley, Secretary and J. L. Ridgway, Treasurer.

The postoffice here is named Stone Fort, as there was already a postoffice in Illinois named Bolton. The postmasters have been Alexander Vickers, appointed in 1873; C. S. Blackman, in 1877; J. L. Ridgway, in 1881, and J. W. Rose, in 1885.

There is but one hotel, kept by Mrs. Nancy Tucker, and it was established in 1874.

George W. Youngblood Post, No. 514, G. A. R., was organized June 16, 1885 with G. W. Kelly, Commander and John Brandon, Adjutant.

Besides the above mentioned towns, there are the following: Independence, surveyed at the request of Stephen F. Mitchell by A. Sloan, November 29, 1847; it is located on Section 15, Township 10, Range 6.

Saline City was surveyed by T. A. Jones, deputy surveyor, in 1858, at the request of J. B. Maghee and Willie Prunell, proprietors. It is on Section 16, Township 8, Range 7, about one mile north of Eldorado.

ELDORADO.

Eldorado is located on Section 21, Township 8, Range 7, at

the intersection of the Louisville & Nashville Railway with the Cairo & Vincennes Railway. The eastern extremity of the Belleville & Eldorado Railway, or the St. Louis Short Line, as it is sometimes called, is also here, giving the town exceptional railroad facilities. It was laid out in 1858 by Mayor William Elder and William Reed, and was originally named Eldorado, partaking of the names of both its founders; and it is probable that the similarity of the original name to its present one gradually led to the change. It was incorporated in 1870 with the following board of trustees: William Elder, president; James S. Neal, W. L. Wiedemann, J. N. Elder, and G. L. Eubanks. The first postmaster was Nathaniel Bramlet, the next J. W. Cox, then John W. Mathis and finally the present one, William Elder. The first merchant was Nathaniel Bramlet, and the next N. Webber, both of whom kept general stores. The business of the town now numbers about fifteen establishments as follows: Dry goods, etc., C. P. Burnett & Son, W. E. Mitchell, J. H. Musgrave, Newton Elder; drugs, Mathis & Young, S. A. Whitley & Co.; grocers, Dickerson & Mooneyham, W. J. Mathis, Byron Anthony, Skelton Westbrooks, Mrs. Mary King; clothing, Thomas Mitchell; hardware, stoves and tin, E. O. Groves; harness, J. A. Hargraves; jeweler, Joseph McKinney; foundry and machine shop, S. T. Weber; saw mills, T. J. Womack, — Miller; millinery, Mrs. Rebecca Wiedemann, Miss Hannegan; livery stables, J. H. Bramlet and — Womack; hotels, Hargrave (kept by W. H. Brennecke), Union (kept by Mrs. Della Mossman), the Duncan House (kept by James Duncan); blacksmith, John McIntire; lumber yard, Levings Bros. (— Chitty, manager); spoke factory, J. J. Megel, who employs about twenty-five hands. In addition to the business of the place there are here six physicians, two lawyers, one graded school and two churches, which are very well supported. The town is pleasantly situated, is surrounded by a fine farming country, and is the shipping point for a large scope of country on account

of the facility with which favorable rates can be obtained, and has a population of 700 people.

N. W. Burnett Post, No. 527, G. A. R., was organized in the fall of 1885, W. L. Mitchell is Commander and J. H. Scott is Adjutant.

Texas City was platted in 1859 by request of the proprietors, John W. Cox and Solomon Webster. It was located on both sides of the Southern Illinois Railroad which was not constructed, but which was succeeded about twelve years later by the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, now the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago. It was located on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36, Township 7, Range 7 east, and contained forty-six lots. The plat has since been vacated.

Texas Station was platted by James W. Russell, county surveyor, at the request of Larkin Stallings and R. H. Davis, proprietors. It is located on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 26, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 25, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 35 and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 7, Range 7 east, on both sides of the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railway, and is laid out so that the east and west streets run north 70° east, and the north and south streets run at right angles to the above. The first merchants were D. H. Harris and John Graham, the latter being the first postmaster. At the present time there are two stores, one kept by C. C. Karns, the other by J. B. Bain, who is also the postmaster, having succeeded Mr. Graham. There is also a tile and brick factory owned by Gram & Camp and which was started about three years ago, the products being used mainly in the vicinity—the tile for draining the land and the brick for building. The station at which there is as yet only a platform is named Texas City as is also the postoffice, and Texas Station contains about 100 inhabitants.

Morrillsville was surveyed and platted at the request of William H. Carrier, proprietor, by Benjamin D. Lewis, deputy surveyor, November 19, 1872. It is situated on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 2, Range 5. When platted it contained only the house of William H. Carrier. It was not long, however, before purchases of lots were made and houses erected by G. W. Carrier, William Bird, Wesley Adkinson, George Hawks, William Patterson, John Patterson and Thomas Burnett as well as others. The first business of any kind was a family grocery kept by J. E. Allen & Bro. Soon afterward dry goods stores were opened by Pankey & Russell, William Bird, Frank Hatton, L. B. Parks & Son, J. M. Burnett and N. C. Carson, the latter, however, not until 1884. J. Harris & Son opened a drug store early in the history of the town. The present business men are: general stores, Hezekiah Thompson & Co., J. M. Russell & Co., J. W. & J. Harris; drug store, J. Harris & Son; harness store, J. Lewis; grist-mills, Russell & Biggars and Kinchelow & Patterson. The postoffice is named Carrier's Mills. The postmasters since 1872 have been G. W. Burnett, 1873, and J. Harris, 1877, to present time. The town of *Morrillsville* contains about 240 inhabitants, and is a highly intelligent, social and prosperous community, being surrounded by an excellent agricultural country. There are three churches in the town, a Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Quaker Church.

Rileyville was surveyed by James W. Russell at the request of Mrs. E. M. Riley, the proprietress. It is situated on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 8, Range 5, and is about four miles northwest of Gallatia, on the St. Louis Short Line Railway. It has two streets running nearly east and west named Oak and Main. Mrs. Riley's house was outside of the town plat. The first store opened near this place was by William Mitchell. J. R. and J. K. Woolard ran a saw mill here in an early day. The first store opened on the

town site was by W. F. Gill in 1877 or 1878. J. R. Woolard opened a store in 1882, and Mrs. Riley, having sold her farm, opened a store in 1884, closing it in 1886, and going to Logan County, Ill. G. W. Abney opened one in 1886, and G. W. Hause just outside of town. The first postmaster in this vicinity is believed to have been L. M. Riley, who, having died in the army, was succeeded by his widow, Mrs. E. M. Riley, who retained the office until 1883, when A. M. Todd became postmaster, and has been succeeded by J. A. Morgan in 1884, J. R. Woolard in 1885 and by A. M. Todd in 1886. The town contains a population of about eighty.

West End was surveyed by James W. Russell at the request of Charles Jones, proprietor. It is on Section 30, Township 7, Range 5, and borders on Franklin County.

Hamburg was surveyed and platted by James W. Russell at the request of Wesley Coffee and William Durham, proprietors, April 26, 1877. It is on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 7, Range 6.

Besides these are Halltown, in the northwest corner of the county, Ledford, a station on the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railway, about five miles southwest of Harrisburg, Mitchellsville, Red Banks, Red Bud and Somerset.

CHURCH HISTORY.

Most of the preaching done in the primitive days was by Methodist or Baptist preachers. One of the first of the Baptists, whose names are now recoverable, being Stephen Stelley, whom the reader will remember as being the last man to make a land entry in 1819. He was a "Hard-shell Baptist," and not a very learned man. Preaching was usually conducted in the log school-houses or in private houses, that is on ordinary occasions; but when the number of the settlers began to become large, log churches were erected for exclusively religious purposes, or in

some instances, for religious and educational purposes combined. Camp meetings were frequent during the early days, held mainly by the Methodists, but these finally became unpopular in part, because it was so enormous a task for the women to prepare victuals for the crowds that would collect, and particularly as it became evident that a part attended wholly for the purpose of being fed. Protracted meetings were preferred by the Baptists, one of the churches in which they were held being about two miles west of Harrisburg, while a similar (log) church belonged to the Methodists about a mile farther west.

As has been already stated, the Baptists were early on the ground in Saline County, when it was yet Gallatin County. One of the first churches organized, if not the first, was Liberty Church, situated about three miles from Harrisburg. This church was organized in 1832 or 1833. It is probable that this church, not long afterward, became a member of the Saline Association. In 1843 Liberty Church, as was very appropriate, considering her name, was identified with the Emancipation Baptists, and the membership was then forty-four. In 1845 she joined the Franklin Association, remaining in that connection over twenty years, but now belongs to the Big Saline. Elder W. D. Russell was pastor in 1880. This church practiced "foot-washing" for about forty years after its organization.

Raleigh Church was organized as Union Church October 19, 1837, with seven members. Elders Wilson, Henderson and John Shadowen were the presbytery. The new organization grew out of a division in the Old Bethel Creek Church, regarding foreign missions. In the Old Bethel Church there were two parties, the mission party and the anti-mission party, and just previous to the division a Rev. Mr. Alcott visited the church and preached at the Saturday conference. On Sunday morning, it having been learned that Mr. Alcott was in favor of missions, the anti-mission party being in the majority refused to let him preach, whereupon

the mission party left the church, being unable to remain with brethren who would not allow a visiting minister in good standing to preach. Subsequently the majority excluded the minority from the church, and the mission party considering themselves unlawfully excluded, at once proceeded to organize a new church, which they named Union Church. The name was subsequently changed to Raleigh Church. Elder Wilson Henderson is believed to have been the first pastor. Elder M. J. Jones was pastor in 1880. The membership is about 100.

Macedonia Church is situated about eight miles south of Harrisburg, near Mitchellville. It was organized September 20, 1847, with nine members. Elders William Ferrell G. P. Keith and Edmund Vincent were the council. The church entered the Franklin Association in 1848, remaining therein until 1870, when she took a letter of dismissal to the Big Saline. Foot-washing was practiced in this church until about 1868, when it was discontinued.

Eldorado Church, formerly Wolf Creek, was organized in 1850 with nine members, by Elders T. M. Vance, T. Hamilton and Edmund Vincent, all of whom held letters of dismissal from Union Church. It has a good house of worship and a strong congregation. The first pastor was Elder T. M. Vance. In 1880 the pastor was Elder M. J. Jones.

Little Saline Church was organized in July, 1851, with thirteen members, near the old village of Stone Fort. It was consolidated with Pleasant Valley Church in 1873, and formed the Stone Fort Church.

New Hope Church was organized June 4, 1852, with thirteen members. It joined the Franklin Association in 1852, and remained a member until 1879, when it joined the Williamson Association. It is situated in the northwestern part of the county, in a good community, and is a strong organization with a good house of worship.

Bankston's Fork Church is located about six miles west of Harrisburg. It was organized in July, 1854, and was at first a member of the Franklin Association, though it subsequently joined the Big Saline. Josiah Williams was the first pastor, but Elder W. S. Blackman has been the pastor for several years. It practiced foot-washing for eighteen years.

South America Church was organized July 16, 1858, with ten members. It is situated about eight miles west of Harrisburg. Elder G. W. Henderson was the first pastor, though Elder W. S. Blackman has been pastor for some years. It has a good house of worship and a strong membership. Originally it was a member of the Franklin Association, but later it joined the Big Saline. It practiced foot-washing about nine years.

Long Branch Church was organized in September, 1860, with forty-nine members. It is situated four miles northwest of Raleigh, in a good country and good community. It joined the Franklin Association in 1861. It has a good house of worship and a large congregation. This church has never practiced foot-washing.

Gallatia Church was organized in August, 1861, with thirteen members. Elder John A. Rodman was pastor of this church for a number of years, and awakened considerable religious enthusiasm, and a house of worship was partially erected, when the ardor of the brethren cooled down and it stood unfinished for a number of years. About 1880, Elder John A. Rodman returned to the pulpit and preached once a month as missionary of the Franklin Association. This church never practiced foot-washing. It is a strong church in a prosperous community.

Pleasant Valley Church was organized in 1867, and entered the Franklin Association. It is situated near Halltown in the northwest part of the county. It had eight members originally, and in 1879 had forty-eight.

Harrisburg Church was organized Saturday, February 15,

1868, with ten members, the council consisting of T. Cook, Ransom Moore, W. Huddleston, L. Stiff, T. Webb, I. Holland, E. Hampton, B. H. Rice, M. Keith and B. N. Johnson. The first pastor was Elder M. J. Jones. The church prospered until 1871, when a division came up on the Sabbath question which was quite disastrous. It first joined the Big Saline Association, but in 1877 it joined the Franklin. Elder John Blanchard was pastor for a number of years previous to 1880, when he was succeeded by Elder J. K. Trovillon, who remained until after the completion of the present elegant brick church edifice, in 1885, erected at a cost of about \$10,000, entirely at the expense of Robert Mick, who presented it to the congregation, when Mr. Trovillon was succeeded by Elder C. H. Caldwell, of New Burnside. This church has never practiced foot-washing.

The Methodist Churches have been quite numerous in the county. One of the very first organized was the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, which was located about seven miles west of Harrisburg, but it has been suspended for a number of years. Another was Briar Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, located about three miles due south of Harrisburg. It has also ceased to exist. Mount Pleasant and Mount Zion Churches have also been discontinued, as has the Sulphur Springs Methodist Episcopal Church, which, located about nine miles southeast of Harrisburg, was burned down in 1884. The following Methodist Episcopal Churches are now in existence in Saline County: The Gallatia Methodist Episcopal Church, the Eldorado Church, Cottage Grove Church, Wesley Chapel, Carrier's Mills Church, Mount Moriah Church, and the Harrisburg Methodist Episcopal Church. Preaching first commenced for this latter church in 1857, and until the erection of the present church building on Vine Street, the society worshiped in private houses, in the schoolhouse, in the courthouse, and in the Baptist Church building, as occasion or convenience required.

In 1864, Rev. Mr. Huggins was the pastor, who died in 1865, and he was followed by Rev. Mr. Turning, who filled out his appointment. The succeeding ministers, with the years in which they commenced their labors have been as follows: Revs. L. A. Harper, 1865; — Young, 1866, appointed, completed by Rev. Bankston Parish; W. C. Roper, 1867; J. W. Cecil, 1868; B. A. P. Eaton, 1869; C. H. Farr, 1870; J. C. Green, 1871, time completed by G. W. Farmer; J. C. Reeder, 1872; W. A. Browder, 1873; R. H. Manier, 1874; Rev. Mr. Garrett, 1875; J. R. Reef, 1877; J. E. Rippetoe, 1879; J. W. Franklin, 1881; N. Crow, 1882; J. W. Morris, 1883; E. Barnes, 1884, and R. D. Woodley, the present pastor, in 1885.

The church building erected in 1871 on Vine Street is a neat frame one, originally 30x45 feet, since lengthened out about ten feet. It has a short steeple and cost about \$1,200. The membership of the church is about eighty and of the Sunday-school, of which Dr. J. W. Renfro is superintendent, about seventy.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South was established at Bolton in 1884. A church building was erected in 1886, a two-story frame costing about \$350. It stands in Saline County. Rev. W. H. Nelson is the pastor.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1873, but the membership moved away, and the building they erected is still standing unoccupied.

The Harrisburg Presbyterian Church was organized September 5, 1868, by Revs. John Huston and J. B. McComb. The original members were Israel D. Towle, Eliza Towle, William M. Christy, Catharine Christy, Dr. J. F. Burks, Sarah Burks. The stated supplies of this church have been Rev. G. B. McComb, 1868-70, and again in 1876; Rev. John Huston about six months in 1870; Rev. John Branch, in 1873; Rev. William H. Rodgers, 1878; Rev. R. C. Galbraith, parts of 1879-80; Rev. William S.

Wilson, the winter of 1880-81; Elders Robert Reid and G. H. Potter, in the winter of 1881-82. The present pastor, Rev. B. C. Swan was installed June 29, 1884.

The elders of this church have been as follows: Israel D. Towle, installed September 5, 1868; Dr. D. F. Burks, same time; John H. Wilson, September 4, 1870; W. P. Hallock, June 4, 1876; R. J. McIlrath, same time; D. N. Anderson, April 7, 1884; William M. Christy and R. S. Marsh, March 27, 1887.

The deacons have been William M. Christy, September 4, 1870; James L. Elder, same time; Joshua H. Grace and Robert N. Wilson, March 27, 1887.

The trustees have been William M. Christy, James L. Elder and D. N. Anderson, all elected April 10, 1882, and continued in office ever since.

On March 25, 1882, a committee was appointed consisting of W. P. Hallock, Mary Robinson and J. H. Wilson, to select a lot upon which to build a church, the lot selected being No. 3, Block 1, Mitchell's revised plat of Harrisburg, which was purchased at a cost of \$178.65. On March 9, 1883, a building committee was appointed consisting of Dr. W. S. Swan, William M. Christy and Hiram Anderson, and a finance committee consisting of W. P. Hallock, James L. Elder and J. H. Wilson. The new church was commenced in 1883, and completed May 1, 1884. Its cost was, building, \$2,210.50; bell, \$205.32; furnishing, \$289.35; total for lot and building, bell and furnishing \$2,883.82. The church building was dedicated June 28, 1884, with no obligation resting upon it. The present membership of the church is seventy-six. D. N. Anderson is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has upon its rolls a total of 125 including teachers, officers and scholars.

The Harrisburg Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1858, with the following members: Dr. H. R. Pierce and wife, W. W. Peebles and wife, Chalon Towle, William

Riley and wife, and their daughter Mahala, Benjamin Bruce and wife and Lewis Riley, besides several others whose names can not be recalled. The original membership was about thirty. Lewis Riley was the first minister. A large church building was erected on the corner of Vine and Church Streets, in 1859. It was a frame building about 40x60 feet. It was not completed, but when about \$1,000 had been expended upon it a hurricane came along in 1862, and leveled it with the ground. No church building has since been erected by this congregation, it having held services instead in the old Baptist Church on the corner of Main and Church Streets. Since Rev. Lewis Riley, the ministers have been Revs. Benjamin Bruce, Mr. Young, D. B. Asher, C. W. Hutchinson, George W. Williams and Mr. Hudgins. No pastor is at present employed, the congregation, which consists of about thirty-five members, preferring to wait until their contemplated church building shall have been erected, on Poplar and ———Streets. Weekly prayer meetings are held at the houses of the members.

The other Cumberland Presbyterian Churches in Saline County are the following: One at Raleigh, one at Gallatia, one at Eldorado, the Nozzle School Cumberland Presbyterian Church, between Raleigh and Gallatia, and the Little Creek Cumberland Presbyterian Church, about a mile south of Gallatia.

The Social Brethren.—This peculiar denomination of Christians had its origin in Saline County August 29, 1867, in contentions which arose between members of various denominations with reference to certain points of doctrine; the questions being as to whether these disputed and controverted points were in accordance with the Scripture. It being impossible for all to unite upon a decision, it became necessary for those who differed in opinion from the main body of the churches to which they belonged to withdraw their membership and to unite themselves together in a new sect. The first meeting of these dissatisfied ones, who

desired to promulgate the truth as it is found in the Word of God, was held on the date above given, Francis Wright, from the Methodist Episcopal Church South, being elected moderator; Hiram T. Brannon, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, clerk; William J. C. Morrison, from the Presbyterian Church, and William Holt were also there, the latter moving that William J. C. Morrison and Hiram T. Brannon be ordained ministers of the church. These, therefore, were the first two ministers ordained by the Church of the Social Brethren. Business was then suspended for the purpose of listening to a sermon delivered by Rev. William J. C. Morrison, which was the first sermon delivered by an ordained minister of the Church of the Social Brethren. The text was the latter clause of St. John xix, 5.

After the sermon was finished, the Organic Law of the Social Brethren was adopted. It provides that an organization may be established by a covenant body of five members—three males and two females—which organized body may call an ordained minister to constitute the church and to appoint a clerk for the church. After providing for the discipline of members who shall be filled with all unrighteousness, such as fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness, envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity, whispers, backbiting, hatred of God, despitefulness, pride, boasting, invention of evil things, disobedience to parents and the use of spirituous liquors to excess—the penalty being that if members guilty of such unrighteousness shall refuse to comply with the requirements of the church, they shall be expelled—a confession of faith was adopted expressing belief in the Trinity, that the Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation and that whatsoever is not read therein nor proved thereby is not required to be believed, that the Old Testament is not contrary to the New, that salvation is by the atonement of Christ, that baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances of Christ and that baptism may be by pouring, sprinkling or immersion, but that

none but true believers are proper subjects of baptism, and that ministers of God are called to preach the gospel and that only, and other less important doctrines. The Social Brethren disdain the idea of political preaching or anything else outside the gospel, and at all times stand ready to prove that other denominations differing from them with respect to any of the articles of their confession of faith are not Scriptural. They lay great stress on the following features of their faith: baptism of believers only, preaching of the gospel only and non-belief in fatality.

There are now three church organizations of this denomination in Saline County: Pleasant Grove, organized in 1874, which now has a membership of ninety and a church building 30x40 feet, which cost \$800; Mt. Pleasant No. 2, two miles northwest of Raleigh, organized in 1883, now having forty-four members, and the Raleigh Church, organized in 1884 with seven members and now having nineteen, but no property. These three churches with the three in Gallatin County and two in Pope County constitute the Southern Illinois Association of the Social Brethren. This association held its fourteenth annual session in October, 1886, at Pleasant Grove Church in Saline County. Belonging to it there are now thirteen ministers, eleven licentiates and twelve exhorters.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

The schools in Saline County at an early day, like those in all new countries, were extremely primitive in their nature. One of the first schoolhouses erected has been described in the chapter on settlement. The first school taught therein commenced on August or September 1, 1823, and a three month's term was taught. No school was had in the winter months. Seven scholars attended this school, which was taught by a Mr. Taylor, father-in-law of John Crenshaw, who, though not a learned man, was yet capable of teaching the few scholars who attended, and

because of having club feet was unable to labor as other men. He received \$12 per month for that term of three months. A year later there was a larger and better school taught near where Thomas Cummings lived, on Section 20, same township and range, somewhat over two miles to the southwest. There was also a school started in Township 9, Range 5, about two miles west of Hampton Pankey's place. The little house built there was also of logs, but it had a chimney made of clay. One of the early teachers here was named Sloan, his first name being forgotten. He taught likewise in the fall, the winter being too severe for the children to attend in schoolhouses which could not be kept warm.

Among the early proceedings of the county commissioners' court of Saline County was the attempt to settle the school fund question. It was agreed by both the county commissioners' courts that the school fund which was on hand should be divided in accordance with the act of the Legislature of 1848, that is, that each county should receive an equal share, and that no division was to be made to that portion of the county cut off from Gallatin, and attached to Hardin, and supposed to contain 385 children, until the tax due from that portion should be paid. And it was agreed that Saline County should pay a certain balance of \$436 to Gallatin County, and that Gallatin County should pay such a portion to Saline of a certain fund as 249 is to 593, in orders on the treasurer of Gallatin County.

At the time of the separation of Saline from Gallatin, Samuel Elder became school commissioner for Saline County. He remained in that position until 1856, when he was succeeded by V. Rathbone, who continued in the office until 1866, making his first report to the superintendent of public instruction, as school commissioner, in 1857, for the year from October 1, 1856 to October 1, 1857, and his last report to the superintendent of public instruction, as county superintendent of schools. For purposes of

comparison it is deemed advisable to introduce here the school statistics for 1850, taken from the United States census for that year. In 1850 there were fifteen schools, fifteen teachers, and 410 pupils in attendance, while the enumeration of scholars was, males, 535; females, 407. The number of adults who could neither read nor write was 735—males, 322; females, 413. The school fund amounted to \$800, and from other sources there was on hand for the benefit of the schools \$1,350.

The first report of Mr. Rathbone, for the year ending 1857, showed that in the county there had been taught during the year forty-one schools, and that two of the townships made no returns. There were in attendance during the year 1,118 male pupils, and 1,075 female pupils. The number of white persons in the county under twenty-one was 4,067, while those between the ages of five and twenty-one were 2,168. The entire number of colored persons in the county under twenty-one was eighteen, and between five and twenty-one it was twelve. This report shows the remarkable fact therefore that there were more pupils in attendance upon the public schools by thirteen than there were school children in the county. The number of male teachers in the county was fifty-six, and of female teachers eight. The amount of the principal of the county school fund was \$740.71, and of the township fund, \$7,667.65. The amount paid for teachers' wages was \$6,383.31, and the amount paid for building, repairing and renting school property was \$2,690.39. The number of acres of school lands sold during the year was 6,720, and the amount received therefor was \$7,198.

The next report was made for the year ending October 1, 1858. Reports had been received from all the townships—nine entire and three fractional. There were then 53 schools and the principal of the county school fund had been increased from \$740.71 to \$6,740.71 by the sale of swamp lands, and the township fund had become \$8,321.75. The number of teachers em-

ployed was 57—males 41, females 16—and there was paid out for teachers' wages \$7,160.89. In 1860 there were in attendance upon the schools, 2,013 pupils—males 1,056, females 957. The number of teachers was 50—males 46, females 4. There were no schoolhouses of the first grade, but of the second grade there were 23, and of the third grade 15. Twenty-two of the schoolhouses were then made of logs, and five were frame buildings. There was one private school in the county, with 50 pupils, and the entire amount expended for school purposes was \$6,952.45.

In 1861 the number of teachers' certificates of the first grade issued was seven; of the second grade five, and of the third grade one. In 1862, 22 certificates were issued to male applicants and 18 to females, six of which were of the first class, equally divided between the sexes.

For the year 1865, the last year of Mr. Rathbone's incumbency, and the first year of the county superintendency, the principal school statistics were as follows: There were 56 districts and 54 schools, in 48 of which there had been over six months' school. The whole number of white persons between six and twenty-one was 3,104, with no returns from the three half townships, and the number of colored children between six and twenty-one was 14. The entire number of scholars in attendance upon the public schools was 3,237. The number of schoolhouses was 52, four of which had been erected during the year. The number of male teachers was 44, of females, 17, and the entire amount of wages paid to teachers was \$8,993.75.

Frederick F. Johnson became county superintendent in 1865, and made his first report in 1866. Forty-four teachers' certificates were issued, eight of which were of the first grade. In 1868 there were 57 issued, 16 of which were of the first grade. In 1870 the compensation for the county superintendent was \$755.35, though for many subsequent years it has been much less. In that year there were two graded schools in the county;

one in Township 8, Range 6, the other in Township 9, Range 6. There were there then 39 log schoolhouses, 18 frame ones and three brick. There were then 62 public schools, with 3,409 scholars; 1,843 males, and 1,566 females. The number of teachers was 74—64 males and 10 females—and the entire amount of wages paid them was \$14,893.11. The value of school property was \$36,650.10.

B. F. Hall became county superintendent of schools in 1873, and made his first report in 1874. In 1875 the amount paid for the erection of new schoolhouses was \$2,225.86. There were 64 schools in operation, and there were employed in them, 72 teachers—males 61, females 11—who received for their wages, \$14,525.55. There was then one graded school and one private school, the latter having 38 pupils.

W. S. Blackman became superintendent in 1877, and remained in office until 1881, making his last report for the year ending June 30, 1881. According to that report there were 68 school districts, in each of which there was more than five months' school. There were then two graded schools, one in Township 8, Range 5, the other in Township 8, Range 7. The number of pupils in the graded school was males, 101; females, 107; and in the ungraded schools, males, 2,209; females, 1,793. The entire number of teachers was 79—males, 67; females 12. Five schoolhouses were built during the year, and there were then 4 of brick, 48 frame and 18 log ones. The male teachers in the ungraded schools received for their labors, \$13,083.09; the females \$711.15, while the male teachers in the graded schools received \$675.78, and the females \$127.30. The total amount paid out to teachers was thus \$14,597.32. The value of school property was estimated at \$32,952.

George B. Parsons was elected superintendent of schools in 1881 and remained in office until 1886, when he was succeeded by the present superintendent, James E. Jobe. The progress

made in the schools, during the five years under Mr. Parsons, is shown by comparing his last report by the last made by Mr. Blackman. In 1886 the number of public schools had become 72, four of which were graded. The enumeration was as follows: Persons in the county under twenty-one—males, 5,202; females, 5,040. Scholars between six and twenty-one—males, 3,437; females, 3,246. The numbers enrolled in the graded schools were males, 435; females, 402; in the ungraded schools—males, 2,266; females, 1,959. The teachers in the graded schools numbered—males, 5; females, 9; in the ungraded schools—males, 66; females, 8. The money paid to teachers in the graded schools amounted to, for the males, \$1,732.45; females, 1,838.64; in the ungraded schools—males, \$13,547.04; females, \$1,264.75. There were 5 brick schoolhouses, 60 frame and 7 log ones, and the school property was valued at \$44,125.60. This is the summary of the most important facts exhibited by the last report of the county superintendent.

The means employed by the teachers of the county to increase and improve their qualifications for the performance of their important duties, have been teachers' institutes and teachers' associations. The first institute held in the county was on Monday, April 2, 1886, at Harrisburg, and was conducted by J. E. Cheatham. About eight teachers were present. Dr. Z. M. Boyle lectured on "Education," and William Christy on "Teachers' Institutes." Considerable interest was manifested in this institute because it was the first ever held in the county. The second was held during the Christmas holidays of the same year. The third was held October 1, 1867, at Harrisburg, and was conducted by the superintendent, Frederick F. Johnson. The fourth was at Harrisburg, commencing Monday, December 28, 1868, and lasting three days, and was conducted by H. H. Harris, who conducted the next at Raleigh, commencing Monday, April 19, 1869. The sixth was held at Harrisburg, commencing Monday, Septem-

ber 20, 1869, lasting five days, and the seventh at Raleigh, commencing Monday, December 6, 1869, and lasting also five days. The instructors at these two institutes were Prof. Loomis, of Harrisburg; H. H. Harris, of Raleigh, and Prof. Head, of Equality. During the year ending September 30, 1875, there was one institute held, lasting five days, at which seventy-seven persons were present, and at which five lectures were delivered. In 1877 there were three institutes, lasting twelve days in all. In 1878 there were two institutes, one conducted by the county superintendent, the other by some other person. About thirty persons were in attendance, as it was the "bissy" season and bad weather, and up to that time the county had appropriated nothing for institutes. In 1881 there was one institute, at which thirty teachers were in attendance, and five public lectures were delivered. In 1882 there were two institutes lasting twelve days, and twenty different teachers were present. In 1883 there was one institute at which there were present seventeen teachers, and two public lectures were delivered. In 1884 there was one institute with thirty teachers in attendance; in 1885 there was one at which there were present fifty-five teachers, and in 1886 there was one institute at which there were present eighty-six persons.

The first report of any "institute fund" was made in 1884, in which year there were two reports, one covering the period from July 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884, and the other covering the two months, July and August, 1884. The summary of the two reports was as follows:

Amount received for first grade certificates from men...	\$11 00
Amount " " " " " women	3 00
Amount " for second grade certificates from men.	68 00
Amount " " " " " women	18 00
Registration fees from others than teachers.....	17 00
Total amount received.....	\$117 00
Paid out for instruction.....	\$ 93 50
Paid out for incidental expenses....	23 50
Total amount paid out.....	\$117 00

The school at Bolton is graded, and is taught by J. C. B. Smith as principal, and J. R. Youngblood as assistant. The former has been engaged there three years, and is a graduate of the Southern Illinois Normal School.

The school at Harrisburg was graded in 1863, being then divided into two grades. Since that time the principals of the school have been Mrs. W. E. Wiggs, 1863; H. Dulaney, 1864; Sada Pim, 1865; R. J. Hunt, 1866; B. C. Sewell, three months, 1867; C. H. Lewis, three months, 1867; J. M. G. Carter, 1868; vacancy in the records; R. S. Marsh, 1876; records again at fault; W. I. Davis, 1880; A. W. Lewis, 1881; J. B. Ford, 1882 and 1883; N. Hodsdon, 1884 and 1885; D. R. Webb, 1886, present principal. The school is now divided into six grades, the highest being the regular grammar grade.

The present necessities of the schools, it is believed by those most competent to judge, and the most deeply interested in their success, are the township system of school government and better qualified teachers. The township system would place all the schools in any congressional township under the management and control of three of the most intelligent men in the township, and thus result in abler and more uniform direction. Better teachers can be secured only by paying higher wages to those who present the highest grade certificates, and those thus employed would be all the better able to still increase their abilities to perform their most responsible duties, in such manner as to command the respect to which their noble profession entitles them.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

HAMILTON COUNTY is situated in the southeastern portion of Illinois and is bounded on the north by Wayne County, on the east by White County, on the south by Saline County and on the west by Franklin and Jefferson Counties. It is in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, and is twenty-four miles from north to south and eighteen miles from east to west, thus containing 432 square miles or 276,480 acres.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of this county is generally rolling, and, with the exception of two or three small prairies, was originally covered mainly with timber. There are no streams of any considerable size in the county, the largest being the North Fork of the Saline River, which has its origin in Section 8, Township 6, Range 7 east, at the junction of Wheeler's Creek and Lake Creek, and runs southerly into Saline County. In the southwest portion is Rector Creek and in the west is Macedonia Creek, in the north are Auxier and Haw Creeks, the latter being a branch of Skillet Fork, which intersects the extreme northeast corner of the county. A glance at the map shows that all these streams have their origin within the limits of the county and run to the four points of the compass, thus indicating that Hamilton County is more elevated than any of its immediate neighbors. The alluvial deposits are confined to the valleys of the small streams, and are generally less than a mile in width. The drift deposits in the uplands vary from ten to thirty feet in thickness, and consist of buff and yellow, gravelly clay, with small boulders interspersed from a few inches to a foot or more in diameter. Beneath this

gravelly clay and hard pan of the drift are sometimes found stems and branches of trees in the ancient soil in which they grew.

GEOLOGY.

The rocks of this county belong to the upper coal measures, ranging from Coal No. 10 to No. 13, the rock strata being from 150 to 200 feet in thickness, but the coal is seldom thick enough to work. In early days the coal on Hogg Prairie was worked to some extent by stripping to supply the blacksmiths, but upon opening up the thicker veins in Saline County, the work in Hamilton County was abandoned. Beneath this coal is a layer of limestone from thirty to forty feet in thickness. This is a fine, grained, grayish rock, turns yellowish drab upon exposure, and when burned yields a strong, dark colored lime. Sandstone is quarried southwest of McLeansboro for building purposes. It dresses easily and hardens on exposure. Clay suitable for brickmaking is abundant in every locality, as is also sand for mortar and cement. There are a few mineral springs in the county, one a mile and a half east of McLeansboro, one north of, and one in McLeansboro.

SOIL.

Alluvium bottoms of various widths exist all along the main branch of North Fork and on some of the smaller streams. Here the soil is very rich, usually a sandy loam. The prairies are small and occupy the highlands between the sources of the streams. The soil is of medium quality and produces fair crops of oats, wheat, corn, grass, etc. The oak ridges have a thin soil with a stiff clay subsoil and require artificial stimulus or the plowing in of green crops to retain their productive qualities. Generally speaking this county compares favorably with other portions of southeastern Illinois.

LOCAL NAMES.

It may be of interest to many to know that Rector Creek was so named from the fact that John Rector was killed near or in this creek by Indians, while engaged in the original survey of the country in 1805. The following entry on the field book of Saline County has reference to this murder:

“John Rector died May 25, 1805, at the section corner of Sections 21, 22, 27 and 28; buried from this corner, south 62°, west 72 poles, small stone monument, stone quarry northwest, 150 yards.” This was in Township 7, Range 7.

Moore's Prairie was so named from a man named Moore whose Christian name can not now be recalled, but who was killed by Indians. The same is the case as to Knight's Prairie. Hogg Prairie was named after the father of Samuel Hogg. Eel's Prairie is said to have been named after Eli Waller, though the connection is not obvious. Beaver Creek was named from the presence of large numbers of beavers in and near the creek. Allen Precinct was named after a Mr. Allen, it is now Twigg Township named after James Twigg. Griswold Precinct was named after Gilbert Griswold, it is now Flannigan Township named after a Mr. Flannigan. Shelton Precinct was named after Joseph Shelton, Crouch Precinct after Adam Crouch, and Mayberry Precinct after Frederick Mayberry.

SETTLEMENT.

It is not easy to state with certainty who was the first settler within the present limits of Hamilton County, but the following are among the names of the early settlers: David Upton, who located about six miles southwest of the present town of McLeansboro, in 1816, on what is known as Knight's Prairie. Charles Heard came in a few weeks later from Rutherford County, Tenn., near Stone River, and purchased the improvements of David Upton, consisting mainly of a small log cabin. Mr. Heard brought

with him his wife and five children—James M., John H., Charles H., Elizabeth and Polly. Other early settlers were John Bishop, John Hardister, William Hungate (the latter having a family of four or five children), Jacob Coffman, Gilbert Griswold, Samuel Hogg, John Townsend, Jacob Braden, Abram Irvin; John Schoolcraft and his four sons, James, John, Hezekiah and Almon, and three daughters, Nancy, Margaret and Susan; William Christopher, and Jesse Hardister; John Daily and his family of six sons and four daughters, viz.: Anderson, William, Vincent, John, Levi and Harvey, and Nancy, Jensie, Mary and Elizabeth (Nancy married Benjamin Hood, Jensie married Daniel Tolley, Mary married Job Standerfer, and Elizabeth married John Bond); Frederick Mayberry and his sons, Frederick, Jacob, George and Solomon; Samuel Biggerstaff and his sons, Hiram, Wesley and Alfred; William Hopson and Jesse Hopson, brothers; Richard Smith and his sons, Samuel and John B. Smith; William B. McLean, brother of John McLean, of Shawneetown; Freeman McKinney, brother-in-law of William B. McLean; Thomas Smith and Randolph Smith, each with a large family; Townsend Tarlton, one of the members of the first county commissioners' court; Robert Witt; Richard Lock and his sons, John, Jonas, William and Samuel; Mastin Bond, father of John Bond; Andrew Vance and family; Adam Crouch; John Buck, son of Frederick Buck, of Galatin County, and his sons, John and William; John Ray, John, James, Caleb and Matthew Ellis; Jesse C. Lockwood, brother of Judge Lockwood, of the Illinois Supreme Court; Chester Carpenter, a Baptist preacher, and his son, Milton Carpenter, also a Baptist preacher, and afterward State treasurer; Dr. Lorenzo Rathbone, and John Anderson, whose daughter married Dr. Rathbone; Gabriel and Edmund Warner; A. T. Sullenger, John Willis, Merrill Willis, Hardy C. Willis, Elijah Burriss; John Moore, father of Mrs. Charles Heard, and his sons, James, Alfred and Green; Levi Wooldridge, in the southeastern part of the county, and John

Wooldridge, near the present site of Hoodville; Job Standerfer, William Denny and James Lane, Sr., the latter coming into the county in 1818, from Sumner County, Tenn., with his family, consisting of his wife and sons, William, Leaven, Thomas, James, Jr., (afterward county judge), and L. B. Lane and daughters, Sadies, Lavina, Elizabeth and Mary. Lewis Lane, another son of James Lane, Sr., came at the same time as the head of a family, bringing his wife, Mary, and two children, Joel P., and Eliza (who is now living as the widow of Lewis Prince, her second husband, the first having been a Mr. Biggerstaff.) Mr. Grimes and his sons William and "Don," came in 1818, probably from Kentucky. John Biggerstaff, a brother of Samuel, was also an old settler, and a Mr. Billings and his sons, Henry and William, came in 1817. Robert Wilson, with his wife and daughter Eliza, came from Kentucky. William Allen and his sons, John and Jacob, and Thomas Garrison were also early pioneers. Some of those who settled in the northeast part of the county in early days were Mr. Rador, Adam Thompson and sons, William Porter, Hiram and Eli York (brothers from Kentucky), Thomas White and sons, Hugh and Thomas; James Hopson, John Palmer, Michael Smithpeter; Langston Drew and his sons, John and William, and daughters, Elizabeth, Frances and Nancy; Samuel Martin and wife and two sons, and two daughters, Lewis Thomas with his wife and two daughters, from White County, Tenn., Hiram Thomas, wife, and sons, and Mrs. Lewis F. Peter and Samuel, and two or three daughters, John Davis, Jesse Moore, from Tennessee, with his wife and four sons and four daughters; a Mr. Sexton and his son Harvey, Edward and William Compton, and Lewis Thompson (who married a Sexton, and became very wealthy). In the southern part of the county were James Twigg, who came in 1822, from Rutherford County, Tenn., after whom Twigg Township was named, and who is still living at the age of eighty-three; Henry Hardister came as a young man; John Burnett and fam-

ily, Isaac Johnson with a large family; Robert Johnson and his sons, John L. and G. W.; Samuel Wilson and Charles and three daughters; Jacob Braden, in 1819, with five or six sons; Jesse C. Lockwood, Charles Phelps, Gilbert Griswold; Richard Waller, with wife, three sons and three daughters; John Smith with wife, three sons and three daughters; John Douglass, from Tennessee, with wife and sons, James, Hezekiah and Hugh, and three or four daughters; "Hal" Webb, David Keazler; John and John S. Davis, from South Carolina; Mr. Young, with his wife; Hugh Gregg; Samuel Flannigan, with a large family; Uriah Odell and two brothers, and William, Charles and Christopher Hungate. Some of those in the vicinity of Knight's Prairie were Robert Page, from South Carolina, with three sons and some daughters, Capt. Hosea Vise and Nathaniel Harrison; Nimrod Shirley, with a large family; John Hall, grandfather of the present lawyer, John C. Hall, of McLeansboro; Richard Maulding, William James; William Lane, wife, two sons and three daughters; Lewis Lane, grandfather of Gov. Henry Warmoth, of Louisiana, who was born in McLeansboro about the year 1840; Martin Kountz, John Griffey, John Shaddock; Robert Clark, wife, three sons and three daughters; Thomas, Hiram and John Barker, from Kentucky; Samuel Beach, who afterward moved to Wayne County; William Hall, father of the present sheriff of the county; Elijah, John, William and Robert Kimsey, each with a large family; Jeremiah McNimmer, William P. Procter, David Procter, Reuben Procter, Isaac McBrown, and Hazel, Calvin, John, Henderson and Robert McBrown, Joseph Shelton, Nathan Garrison; Mr. Stull, wife and son James, who is still living; William Stearman, Martin Stearman, Mr. Lowery and son John Lowry, Elliott W. and Young S. Lowery, all from Tennessee; Hazel Cross and family, Pleasant Cross and family, Mr. White-well and family, Isaac Going and family; Thomas Burton and family, consisting of wife, four sons and five daughters; Reu-

ben Oglesby; William Johnson, wife and two sons, Jesse and Eli; Ephraim and Thomas Cates, both with families; Philip Bearden and family; a portion of the above in the northwest part of the county. Samuel McCoy and O. L. Cannon, from Ohio, settled in the vicinity of the present Dahlgren, and also Henry Runyon and George Irvin, in 1822, in the same part of the county. A. M. Auxier settled in the northern part of the county, or in Wayne County. Auxier's Creek and Auxier's Prairie were named after him. His son, Benjamin Auxier is well remembered from a difficulty he had with a man named Grant, occasioned by jealousy of the latter with reference to some woman whose name is not to appear in this history. In connection with the affair Grant swore he would kill Auxier, and Auxier, wishing neither to be killed nor to kill Grant, caught him in the woods, bound him to a log with a strong withe across his neck, and put out both of his eyes.

Crouch Township was named after Adam Crouch. In this township were the following as early pioneers: William Ellis, William Rowls, wife and three or four sons, John Warfield, wife and three sons and three or four daughters, all from Kentucky; Jarrett Trammell, wife and sons, Nicholas and Philip; Francis Lasley, Phelan Woodruff, Charles Crissell, David Garrison, Sr., Abram Peer, Samuel Close and family, James Hall, Charles Tarter, Robert Van Devener, Samuel Deets (first tailor in McLeansboro), who came from Logan County, Ky.; John Irvin (first hatter in McLeansboro); John White and family, from Tennessee; George Saltsman and family, Martin Sims, James Hunter, James and David Barnes; Mr. Lakey, who lived on the "Jones tract," after whom Lakey's Creek was named, and who was killed by his son-in-law; Moses and Abraham Hudson, Andrew Peck, Mason Morris, Edward Gatlin and Lofty Nichols (the latter lived near McLeansboro), William Vickers, Samuel Crouse, James Hughes, Thomas Howard, and several others whose names can not now be ascertained. The first white settler

whoever he was, has left no posterity to perpetuate his name. George McKenzie is said to have settled here about 1810.

Mastin Bond has been mentioned above as one of the ancient pioneers. His son, Richard Bond, related to Thompson B. Stelle the following incident relative to "Indian Charley," the last of the Shawnee Indians to leave the happy hunting grounds of this county. This Shawnee was a "medicine man" of great reputation among his race. He lived on Opossum Creek, near Joseph Coker's farm, where he remained until 1823, about one year after his wife had gone away. He said he felt sad to leave his happy hunting grounds and the graves of his fathers, but that he believed the Great Spirit had given the country to the "pale face," and he was, in that view of it, content to go. On the day before his departure he told Mastin Bond and John Dale of a great secret. There was a small herb growing in their midst that would ruin the country some day if it were not destroyed. There was a small patch of it in Eel's Prairie, on Big Creek, and one near Auxier's Pond, on Auxier's Creek. The noxious weed was known to all the Indian doctors, but its ravages had not then commenced; so the old pioneers lost an opportunity to know and to destroy the deadly "Milk Sick."

The only other Indian story for which there is space in this sketch is one told in a short history of pioneer life in Hamilton County, by William Bryant. He says: "We left Mr. Ivy's place this morning, January 1, 1810," but he does not tell us where Mr. Ivy's place was. Prior, to leaving, however, there was a general hand-shaking all around, and the best wishes were bestowed upon all. The squaw then put in. Drawing a couple of French pipes from her bosom, she filled them both with the dried leaves of the sumac, then lighted each with a live coal. She put the stem of one in her mouth, drew three whiffs of smoke and handed the other to Mr. Ivy, raising three of her fingers near his face saying, "Good heart, smoke." When he had taken three

draws she lowered her fingers, took hold of his pipe and handed it to Mr. Bryant's uncle, going through the same performance, then offered the pipes to the married ladies, and so continued to all the company, but for the young people she filled the pipe with the pulverized leaves of the plant known as "Adam and Eve."

There was a young couple present who wanted to get married and the squaw performed the ceremony in the following manner: Filling two pipes she handed one to each of the couple, and when each had taken three draws she had them change pipes and smoke them empty. She then laid both pipes on the ground, side by side and declared the couple man and wife. A grand march then followed with the squaw in the lead uttering tremendous yells.

It was stated above that the first white settler in Hamilton County, whoever he was, left no posterity to keep his name alive after his demise. This was not, however, by any means generally the case with the pioneers. Judge Thompson B. Stelle, in his historical sketch of the county elsewhere quoted from says:

Our good old grandfathers were always proud when the day would come that they like Jacob of old could name their twelfth son Benjamin. This is illustrated by the story about the good old matron who when asked by a friend, how many children she had, replied that indeed she did not know, that she and the old man kept count until they had a dozen whopping boys and girls, but that since then they had paid no attention to the matter.

In another place Judge Stelle says in substance: The mode of living in pioneer times was much different from what it is at the present time. Meal was made in a "hominy mortar," a block of wood with a hole burnt in one side into which they put the corn and crushed it with a pestal attached to a spring pole. After separating the coarse from the fine, the former was called hominy, and the latter fine meal. The fine meal was baked into bread for breakfast and the hominy boiled for dinner. The separation of the hominy from the fine meal was effected by means of a buckskin sieve, a piece of buckskin stretched over a hoop, with holes punched through it with an awl. The common

varieties of corn bread were "hoe cakes," "Johnny cakes," and "dodgers." A dodger was cooked by being roasted in hot ashes, a Johnny cake by placing the dough on a board near the fire, and when cooked on one side turned over and cooked on the other, and a hoe cake was cooked by placing the dough on a hoe which was placed on the fire and heated. The main reliance for flesh food was bear meat and venison.

Buckskin was the most common article used in making wearing apparel. Buckskin "breeches" were usually worn by the men, and buckskin dresses by the women. Their natural charms were not set off, as are those of the young ladies of the present day by yard upon yard of ribbons, laces and flounces, and it is said of the pioneer women that they were courted as assiduously and as honestly, and were withal far more sensible than are their fair granddaughters, for they did not then court for pastime.

Following is a list of the land entries made previous to the organization of the county, February 8, 1821:

In 1815—John B. Stovall, February 13, the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 7, Range 7, and William Watson, November 7, the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 7, Range 7.

In 1816—John Townsend, November 15, the northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 5, Range 6; William Hungate,* the southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 5, Range 5; John B. Stovall, November 19, the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 6, Range 7, and on December 28, the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 7, Range 7.

In 1817—John Stone, January 31, the southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 6, Range 7; Ambrose Maulding, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 5, Range 5, and W. Buck and A. Crouch, November 24, the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 3, Range 6; William Wheeler, July

*This name is spelled Hengate on the land entry book, but old settlers and others say it should be Hungate.

17, the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 5, Range 7.

In 1818—Frederick Mayberry, January 3, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 7, Range 7; Moses Shirley, February 13, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 5, Range 6; John Dale, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 5, Range 6; Samuel Hogg, February 19, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 5, Range 6; John Hardisty, March 23, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 5, Range 5; John Tanner, April 20, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 5, Range 7; Michael Jones, May 5, the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 23, Township 5, Range 6; Thomas Sloo, Jr., May 11, the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 5, Range 6; May 20, the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 5, Range 6; the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 5, Range 6; May 30, the southeast quarter of Section 33, Township 4, Range 6, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 34, Township 4, Range 6; Martin Bond, May 20, the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 4, Range 6; William Hungate; July 23, east half of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 5, Range 5; Ralph Hatch, August 6, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 5, Range 6; Warner Buck, Jr., August 20, the east half of the southwest quarter of Section —, Township 3, Range 6; Eli Waller, August 21, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section —, Township 3, Range 6; William B. McLean, September 9, the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 5, Range 6, and William Wilson, the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 5, Range 6; George Crissell, September 15, the southeast quarter of Section 4, Township 5, Range 6; John Marshall, September 21, the southeast quarter of Section 10, Township 5, Range 6; the southwest quarter of Sec-

tion 11, Township 5, Range 6; the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 5, Range 6, and the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 5, Range 6; Henry B. Brockway, November 5, the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 3, Range 7; November 13, the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 3, Range 7; the northeast and the southeast quarters of Section 24, Township 3, Range 6; Gilbert Griswold, November 19, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 7, Range 6; William Wheeler, November 13, the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 5, Range 7; Merrill Willis, November 16, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 5, Range 7; Hiram Greathouse, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 7, Range 7; Warner Buck, December 14, the west half of the northwest quarter of Section —, Township 3, Range 6; and Hardy Gatlin, December 14, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 5, Range 6; Abner Lamden, September 9, the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 5, Range 7.

In 1819—William Hardisty, January 27, the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 6, Range 7; Jesse Hiatt, February 4, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 5, Range 7; Samuel Garrison, February 17, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 29, Township 3, Range 6; Daniel Powell, the southeast quarter of Section 25, Township 6, Range 7; John Winson, March 1, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 7, Range 6; Enness Maulding, April 3, the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 12, Township 5, Range 5; William B. Anderson, May 11, the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 6, Range 7; Frederick Mayberry, May 27, the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 6, Range 7; John Moore, June 1, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 35, Township 5, Range 5; George M. Tubman, September 1, the southwest

quarter of Section 15, Township 5, Range 6; Robert M. Porter, September 8, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 5, Range 7; Elisha Gordon, September 10, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 5, Range 7; and Robert Anderson, December 2, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 5, Range 6.

In 1820 there was but one entry made, and that by Peleg Sweet, on January 5; the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 7, Range 6; and in 1821 there were but two entries made, one by Christopher Hardisty, March 24, the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 6, Range 7, and the other by Lewis Green, on December 6, the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 4, Range 6.

The first deed recorded in the book of deeds was on the 8th of April, 1825. This deed was made April 8, 1823, by William Watson, and transferred the ownership of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 7, Range 7, 160 acres, from the maker to John B. Stovall for \$100. The second deed on the record was made April 25, 1823, by Samuel Hogg, and transferred the ownership of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 6, Range 6, 160 acres, to John Townsend for \$600. The third was made by William B. McLean, June 18, 1823, to the commissioners of Hamilton County, "for the use of the county commissioners of Hamilton County and their successors in office, of a certain tract or parcel of land, known and distinguished on a plat or map of the town of McLeansboro; said land being located, twenty acres of it, by the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to locate the county seat of Hamilton County, said tract or parcel of land containing forty acres, surveyed by Thoms Sloo, Jr., and return made of the same to the county commissioners' court of said county, and also lies in the lands sold at the Shawneetown District land office, being and lying on the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 5, Range 6." The consideration

in this case was mentioned as \$1,000. A number of deeds then follow, made by the county commissioners' court, June 19, 1823, of lots in the town of McLeansboro, sold the day previous to various individuals, for a partial list of which see the history of McLeansboro.

When these settlers began to come into the county, the country was, as was stated in the description thereof, mostly covered with timber. Log cabins were the first residences, and their occupants had to go to Carmi for bread. The ever ready rifle or shotgun easily supplied them with a sufficient variety of meat—wild turkey, squirrels, bear, deer, as well as other kinds of game. The woods were also full of animals which would not serve as food, as wolves, against the ravages of which, as soon as domestic animals were introduced, it was necessary to furnish protection in the form of high rail fences, staked and ridged, for a wolf is not much more agile in the climbing of a high fence than a dog. There were also plenty of foxes, panthers and catamounts to prey upon the pigs and sheep. Upon dressing hogs it was customary to go to Gallatin County, near Equality, for salt, carrying it home on horseback. Then there was plenty of range, plenty of mast, so that horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were kept without expense. When crops began to be cultivated, there were no insects to wholly or partially destroy them, and previous to 1854, no drought of any consequence occurred. Crops were uniformly a success. It could then truly be said, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," and of this every man felt sure. The chinch-bug or weevil had not immigrated so far toward the west; he was doubtless waiting until fully assured of the certainty of sustenance, and did not appear until the year 1862 or 1863, as nearly as can be ascertained; hog cholera, though, arrived about ten or twelve years before. The people themselves were scarcely ever known to be sick much less to die. Chills and fever were almost the only complaint, and for these the almost unfailing

remedies, wahoo or Indian arrow-root, and wafer-ash, a small shrub, put into whisky, were always at hand to cure. The industries, however, were but insufficiently represented. Blacksmiths were so scarce that many of the settlers were compelled to travel a distance of from four to five miles to have tempered, mended or repaired, a hoe, an ax or plow, and these implements were all home made, and that by artisans possessing little skill. From this and other causes, agriculture was also very rude; but for this primitive condition of agriculture and of the arts, nature made ample compensation by the above-mentioned absence of the enemies of crops and the bountiful productiveness of the soil. The yield of corn was usually from thirty to forty bushels to the acre. Rye, oats and hay were always certain. As the necessity for converting wheat into flour and corn into meal increased, horse mills and hand mills began to find their way into the county, the stones for which were quarried and dressed from the abundant millstone grit within the limits of the county. One of these mills had an excellent local reputation; Storey's Mill made as good wheat flour as could then anywhere be found. Some of the little corn crackers propelled by water-power are said to have been very industrious—they no sooner finished grinding one kernel of corn than they commenced upon another right away. But notwithstanding the small capacity of the early mills, the people managed to survive. There were not so many of them then as now, and as their numbers increased, their necessities and their facilities increased, at least, with equal pace. The first steam grist or flouring-mill, it is believed, was introduced in 1850, being built at McLeansboro, by Henry Wright. The second was by Jephtha Judd, and the third, a steam saw-mill as well as flouring-mill, by a Mr. Wheeler. At first the "bar share plow" was the only one employed; then came the "Carey plow," the mold-board of which was about one-half wood, the other half of iron or steel, and at length the "diamond plow," a great improve-

ment, invented by James Lane, for many years county judge, which served a useful purpose and which has been compelled to succumb only within the past few years, in fact some of them may be seen even unto this day. The wheat was for a long time threshed with flails or tread out with horses or with oxen upon the the threshing floor, and winnowed with a riddle and a sheet. Fanning-mills were looked upon as a great advance, and threshing machines of the "ground-hog" style still a greater, which came in about 1857 or 1858. Later still, and still a great advance, came the separator and threshing machine combined, and finally horses were, for the most part, supplanted by untiring steam. Beyond this it seems undesirable and impossible to go. Though all gladly accept the improved and improving facilities which civilization brings, yet many, especially of the lingering pioneers, sincerely regret the change from the Arcadian simplicity of the pioneer life, to the greater complexity and heterogenousness, to the more cold, callous and stilted vanity and selfishness of the present day. Then all were upon the same plane, all were sympathetic, all were helpful; none knew what it was to want for friendship, for assistance and encouragement and attention, whether in health or in distress; all were neighbors, even to distances of ten or twelve miles away. Classes and castes founded upon wealth instead of upon worth, were then unknown, or the rare exception to the rule.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

An act forming a separate county out of the county of White,* was approved February 8, 1821, as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southern line of Wayne County, on the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8 east, thence south with said range line to Gallatin County line; thence due west with said line eighteen miles to the eastern boundary of Franklin County; thence north to the Wayne County line, and thence east to the beginning, shall constitute a separate county to be

*White County was created December 9, 1816.

called Hamilton; and for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice therein the following persons are appointed commissioners, to wit: James Ratcliff, Thomas F. Vaught, Joel Pace, Jesse B. Browne and Samuel Leach, which said commissioners, or a majority of them (being duly sworn before some judge or justice of the peace in this State to faithfully take into view the convenience of the people and the eligibility of the place), shall meet on the first Tuesday in April next at the house of John Anderson, in said county, and proceed to examine and determine on the place for the permanent seat of justice, and designate the same.

Provided, the proprietor or proprietors of the land will give to the county, for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of land not less than twenty acres, to be laid out in lots and sold for that purpose, which place, fixed and determined upon, the said commissioners shall certify under their hands and seals and return the same to the next commissioners' court, in the county aforesaid, which court shall cause an entry thereof to be made thereof in their books of record, and until the public buildings shall be erected, the courts shall be held at the house of John Anderson in said county.

By the same act Hamilton County became a part of the Second Judicial Circuit.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Following are the names of the county court clerks: Jesse C. Lockwood, Daniel Marshall, John W. Marshall, Samuel A. Martin, John W. Marshall (the second time), John J. Buck and John Judd, the present clerk.

County Treasurers: Jesse C. Lockwood; Richard W. Smith; W. P. Sneed, 1857-59; Job Standerfer, 1859-61; John Bond, 1861-63; E. W. Overstreet, 1865-67; Nathan Garrison, 1867-71; Thomas Anderson, 1871-73; John B. Standerfer, 1873-77; Joseph H. Upchurch, 1877-82; Leonard Bond, 1882-86, and John B. Standerfer, 1886 to present time.

Circuit Court Clerks: Jesse C. Lockwood; J. P. Hardy; Joshua Shoemaker; A. J. Alden; G. W. Burton; R. W. Townsend; S. S. Price, 1868-72; B. F. Gullic, a short time; Jonathan Starkey, 1872-76; Joshua Sneed, a few months, finished out Starkey's term; B. F. Gullic, 1876-80; T. L. Lockhart, 1880-84; J. H. Upchurch, present clerk.

Sheriffs: James Hall, Lewis Lane, Benjamin Hood, John Smith, William Maulding, Isaac Lasivell, James M. Lasater,

John Bond, John A. Wilson, Milton Carpenter, E. M. Bowers, J. H. McDaniel, Jarrett Maulding, T. L. Lockhart, Mark Harper, John T. Barnett, J. M. Blades, John B. Standerfer, James Maulding and W. D. Crouch.

Surveyors: Thomas Sloo, Jr., Enos T. Allen, Cloyd Crouch, Flavins J. Carpenter, John T. Anderson, John Webb, whose term was served out by his deputy, Andrew Laswell, John Judd and A. C. Barnett.

State's attorneys: James Robinson, Thomas S. Casey and R. W. Townshend; County State's attorneys: L.J. Hale, John C. Edwards and Leonidas Walker.

County superintendents of schools: Lorenzo Rathbone, Nathaniel Harrelson, Hosea Vise, Leonidas Walker (during whose period of service the office was changed from school commissioner to county superintendent), George B. Robinson, John P. Stelle, R. G. Echols, Lafette Howard and Johnson H. Lane.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, ETC.

In the constitutional convention of 1847, Hamilton County was represented by James M. Lasater. In that of 1862 Jefferson, Marion and Hamilton Counties were represented by H. K. S. Omelveny and T. B. Tanner. The constitution framed by this convention was rejected by the people. In the convention of 1870, Wayne and Hamilton Counties were represented by Robert P. Hanna. Under the constitution of 1848, Hamilton County was in the Third Senatorial District with Jefferson, Wayne and Marion, and in the Sixth Representative District with the same counties. Under the apportionment of 1854, Hamilton County was in the Twenty-third Senatorial District with Williamson, Saline, Franklin and White, and in the Eighth Representative District with Jefferson and Marion. Under the apportionment of 1861, Hamilton was in the Second Senatorial District with Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Clay, Richland, White and Lawrence,

and in the Tenth Representative District with Wayne. Under the apportionment of 1870, Hamilton County was in the Second Senatorial District with Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Clay, Richland, White and Lawrence, and in the Eleventh Representative District alone. Under the apportionment of 1872, Hamilton County was in the Forty-sixth Senatorial District with Jefferson and White and in the same Representative District.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Members of the State Senate from Hamilton County have been Thomas Sloo, Jr., of the Third General Assembly, 1822-24, and of the Fourth General Assembly, 1824-26; Ennis Maulding, of the Eighth General Assembly, 1832-34; Levin Lane of the Ninth General Assembly, 1834-36, and of the Tenth General Assembly 1836-38; Noah Johnson of the Eleventh General Assembly 1838-40, and of the Twelfth General Assembly 1840-42; Robert A. D. Wilbanks, of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, 1842-44 and 1844-46; William J. Stephenson, Fifteenth General Assembly 1846-48; J. B. Hardy, Sixteenth General Assembly, 1848-50; Hugh Gregg, Seventeenth General Assembly, 1850-52; and John C. Edwards of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third General Assemblies, 1880-82 and 1882-84.

Members of the State House of Representatives from Hamilton County have been James Hall, 1826-30; John Davenport, 1830-32; James Hall, 1832-34; Milton Carpenter 1834-42; William Brinkley, 1842-46; Noah Johnson, 1846-48; John A. Wilson, 1852-54 and 1856-58; John McElvain, 1858-60; Cloyd Crouch, 1860-62; V. S. Benson, 1864-66; John Halley, 1868-70; Calvin Allen, 1870-72; Leonidas Walker and Robert Anderson, 1872-74; Hiram W. Hall, 1874-76; Thomas Connelly, 1876-78; Charles M. Lyon, 1878-80; James R. Campbell, 1884 and 1886-88.

Samuel S. Marshall has been the only member of Congress

from Hamilton County serving from 1855 to 1859, and from 1865 to 1875, through seven Congresses, a period of fourteen years.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Having given above a tolerably complete list of the officers elected from Hamilton County, to local, State and National offices, it is deemed sufficient now to present the vote of the different parties from time to time. In 1824 Henry Clay received three votes in this county, the immortal three casting them being Gilbert Griswold, Jesse E. Lockwood, and Charles Phelps. In 1828 these three and Abraham Isel thus voted. In 1836, Martin Van Buren, Democratic candidate for President, received 265 votes, and William Henry Harrison, Whig candidate, 29. In 1840, William Henry Harrison received 126 votes to 557 cast for Van Buren. In 1844, James K. Polk received 373 votes and Henry Clay 125. In 1848 Lewis Cass received 478 votes and Zachary Taylor 125. In 1852, Franklin Pierce received 754 votes and Winfield Scott 223. In 1856 James Buchanan received 1,185 votes and Millard Fillmore 162, and John C. Fremont 9. In 1860, Stephen A. Douglas received 1,553 votes, Abraham Lincoln 102, and John Bell 99. In 1864, George B. McClellan received 1,145 votes and Abraham Lincoln 382. In 1868, Horatio Seymour received 1,284 and U. S. Grant 809. In 1872, Horace Greeley received 1,188 and U. S. Grant 875. In 1876, Samuel J. Tilden received 1,433 and R. B. Hayes 627. In 1880, Winfield S. Hancock received 1,760 and James A. Garfield 1,002, and J. B. Weaver 499. In 1884 Grover Cleveland received 1,940 votes, James G. Blaine 1,316, Benjamin F. Butler 68, and John P. St. John 48—a total vote of 3,372.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Many of the citizens of Hamilton County have enlisted in the armies of their country. Following are the names of most of

those who were soldiers in the Black Hawk war: In 1832 there were two companies raised, Capt. James Hall commanded one, and Capt Arden Biggerstaff the other. Names of private soldiers were as follows: Lewis Lane, Sneed White, Levin Lane, A. D. Grimes, Frederick Mayberry, William Gross, James M. Wilson, Elisha Everett, Elijah Everett, James Byrant, William Bryant, John Wheeler, Washington Wheeler, Jesse Moore, Samuel A. Martin, Harvey Sexton, Adam Crouch, Samuel Mundy, Nicholas Trammell, Joseph Thomasson, Wilce Williams, Joseph Shelton (who served as major part of the time), John Lowry, Jesse Johnson, Milton Carpenter, Charles H. Heard, John H. Heard, Alfred Moore, Moses Shirley, Charles Hungate, Reuben Oglesby, William Fuller, James Schoolcraft and John Burnett.

A large number went to the Mexican war also in 1846. One full company was raised in this county, commanded by Capt. J. P. Hardy; the first lieutenant was Charles Coker, second lieutenant, John J. Richey, and third lieutenant Warden Kountz. Following are the names of most of the members of the company, which united with the Third Regiment under Col. Foreman: John Wright, B. F. Adams, Allen Lasater, William Gross, James Hughes, James Hardister, James Gibson, Daniel Gibson, Harrison Mayberry and two of his brothers, John K. Shasteen, G. W. Burnett, Green Burnett, Wallace, Ewing and David Flannegan, Wesley W. Hall, Joseph H. Denny, William L. Stephens, James Lane, William Clark, John Frazier, John Mann, John McDaniel, Jacob Mayberry, Charles Atchinson, John C. Cross, James Epperson, James Maulding, John Maulding, John B. Smith, S. H. T. Procter, Edward Trammell, Elijah Trammell, Elias Mundy, Calvin Shell, John Webb, John McBrowne, Dempsey Hood, Hiram Morris, Philip Trammell, James Lane, Jr., Joshua Biggerstaff, John Durham, Jesse Johnson, Thomas Braden, and others whose names can not now be recalled.

In the war of the Rebellion Hamilton County performed her

full share of duty. Besides the numbers credited to her on her quotas considerable numbers of her citizens enlisted from other counties, which were offering large bounties, and thus those other counties received credit for soldiers who but for their preference in enlisting from bounty-paying counties would have swelled their own county's credit. However there was no draft in Hamilton County, and although there was much bitter feeling, much opposition to the war, and numerous lodges of Knights of the Golden Circle organized within the county, having for their object resistance to the prosecution of an "unconstitutional war upon the South," yet at the present time numbers of those who participated in or sympathized with such movements, perceiving the incalculable benefits resulting to the whole country from the suppression of the Rebellion, now deny that such movements and organizations meant anything but loyalty to the Government of the United States.

The quota of Hamilton County for 1861 was 276; for 1862, 189; under the call for 700,000 men, 276; under that for 500,000, 206. The total quota prior to December 31, 1864 was 947, and the total credits, 1,216; the total quota prior to December 31, 1865, was 1,293, and the total credits 1,226. In 1863 the first and second class enrollment was 1,226, and in 1864, 1,323. In 1865 the number of persons subject to military duty was 1,431. It will be observed that Hamilton County fell behind her quota only 67.

The men who entered the Union Army from Hamilton County were distributed among various regiments of infantry and cavalry. The history, in brief, of the Fortieth Regiment is here introduced: It was enlisted in the counties of Hamilton, Franklin, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Fayette and Clay. On the 10th of August, 1861, the regiment, with ten companies, reported at Springfield, Ill., and was mustered into the service of the United States for three years. The officers of the regiment

were then, Stephen G. Hicks, of Salem, Marion County, colonel; James W. Boothe, of Kinmundy, lieutenant-colonel; John B. Smith, of Hamilton County, major; Rigdon S. Barnhill, of Fairfield, adjutant; Albion F. Taylor, of Mt. Vernon, quartermaster; Richard Mussey, of Mt. Erie, chaplain. Rigdon S. Barnhill was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel January 13, 1863, and was killed in battle June 27, 1864. Of the non-commissioned staff officers, Samuel J. Winans, of Salem, was killed at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863. The regiment moved to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., August 13, 1861, remaining there until August 30, when it went to Bird's Point, and thence to Paducah, Ky., September 8. Eight companies remained here doing guard duty during the winter, the other two, A and F, being detached on similar duty at Smithland, Ky. During the same winter Gen. E. A. Payne's brigade was formed out of the Twelfth, Fortieth and Forty-first Regiments, and in March of 1862, Col. Hicks was placed in command of a brigade composed the Fortieth Illinois and Forty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and Morton's Battery, Lieut.-Col. Boothe taking command of the Fortieth. On the 10th of March these troops went up the Tennessee to Eastport, Ala., and not being able to effect a landing, in consequence of high water and rebel batteries, dropped down to Pittsburg Landing on the 17th. In the battle of Shiloh, in which the regiment was engaged, Col. Hicks was severely wounded, and the loss of the regiment was one commissioned officer killed and three wounded, and 42 men killed and 148 wounded. After the battle of Shiloh the regiment was moved to Corinth, and participated in the siege until the fall of the place, and then went into camp at Memphis, November 26, 1862. After some desultory marching, it went into winter quarters at Davis' Mills, northern Mississippi, and in the spring of 1863, after doing some scouting duty in the northern part of the State, stopped at Sneider's Bluff, in the rear of Vicksburg, where it remained until June 23, and

then was with Sherman's army confronting Johnston's until Vicksburg fell. It was engaged in the battle of Jackson, Miss., July 16, and was complimented in public orders for gallant conduct and bravery during the battle. After destroying railroads and bridges in and around Jackson, the regiment went into camp on Black River, in the rear of Vicksburg, and remained until September 25. On this day the division to which the regiment belonged became the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, marched into Vicksburg and embarked for Memphis, whence it marched across the country to Chattanooga, reaching Brown's Ferry, two miles below Chattanooga, November 22, 1863. Five companies had been detached and mounted for scouting duty, while Companies A, C, E, I and G, under command of Maj. H. W. Hall, of Knights' Prairie, reached Brown's Ferry, and were placed in charge of a wagon train. Here at 10 P. M., November 23, Maj. Hall was informed that the grand attack would begin in the morning. By means of a small boat the regiment crossed the Tennessee, and reached the main command at 1 o'clock A. M. of the 24th; at daylight crossed the Tennessee at the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, captured a high hill, and drove back the rebels in possession, placed a battery on its top and supported it through the night. At daylight on the morning of the 25th this regiment was deployed and under fire led the assaulting column on the rebel position on Missionary Ridge, drove in the enemy's pickets, scaled his works and lost several men inside. The enemy being strongly reinforced, and the Fortieth not being supported, was compelled to fall back under cover of the hill. A charge was then made upon the Fortieth, which was checked by a battery pouring a deadly fire into the advancing columns, and again the Fortieth was deployed and made an assault upon the rebel position, supported by the balance of the brigade. The support failing, the regiment was again at length compelled to withdraw. Of the five companies thus engaged, consisting of 130 men,

seven were killed and forty-four wounded, many of them mortally. After the winning of the great victory on Missionary Ridge, the Fortieth Regiment on the 26th pursued the retreating rebels and assisted in the capture of many prisoners, and on the 29th moved northward under Gen. Granger, to the relief of Burnside, at Knoxville. Returning from this expedition the regiment went into winter quarters at Scottsboro, Ala., where the scouting companies and the others were reunited.

Here the Fortieth Regiment took the initiative in re-enlisting, spreading such enthusiasm in Gen. Ewing's division that not more than fifty men fitted for the veteran service failed to re-enlist, and on January 1, 1864, the Fortieth was mustered as a veteran regiment, with an aggregate strength of 443. Up to this time the losses in the regiment had been: deaths, 261; other casualties, 196; discharged, 17; transferred, 6; missing and deserted, 17—total, 497. The Veteran Regiment took a furlough of thirty days, and then started with Sherman's army on the great Atlanta campaign, with Lieut.-Col. Barnhill in command, but who was killed on Kenesaw, June 27, 1864. Maj. H. W. Hall, promoted lieutenant-colonel, then retained command until the close of the war. The regiment participated in all the battles resulting in the capture of Atlanta. It was engaged in a severe battle on the Ball's Ferry road, July 28, 1864, and in another August 31. After hard marching in following Hood's army toward Chattanooga and into northern Alabama, the regiment returned to Atlanta and was engaged for a time in destroying railroads in and around the city. On the 16th of November, 1864, it started on the famous march through Georgia, and on the 22d with Walcott's brigade met the Georgia militia at Griswoldville, repulsed them twice and drove them back toward Macon. It reached Savannah, Ga., about December 10, into which it marched December 21. From Savannah the regiment marched to Thunderbolt, whence it went by water to Beaufort, S. C., and marched through South Carolina

by way of Pocotaligo and Barnwell to Columbus. On the 13th of February, 1865, the regiment marched out of Columbus on the Waynesboro road, and crossed the Wateree River at Dixon's Ferry on a ponton bridge, and entered Cheraw, in March, crossing the Great Pedee, March 5, and was in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., entering that city March 22. It marched into Goldsboro, March 24, remaining until April 10. On the 13th of April, when near Raleigh, the regiment heard of Lee's surrender, and on the next day entered Raleigh and went into camp on Beaver Dam Creek, remaining there until Gen. Johnston's army surrendered to Sherman April 29, 1865. After participating in the grand review, the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865, and then went to Springfield, Ill., where it was paid off and discharged.

Company A, of the Fortieth Regiment, was raised mostly in Hamilton County. Its first captain was Hiram W. Hall of Knight's Prairie, who was promoted major and then lieutenant-colonel, and who commanded the regiment in all of its battles after Shiloh. Its other captains were Benjamin W. Herrelson and Charles A. Johnson, both of Knight's Prairie. Its first lieutenants were Flavius J. Carpenter, who enlisted July 25, 1861, was mustered August 27, and resigned November 15, 1861. The others were Benjamin W. Herrelson, William B. Heard, Charles A. Johnson and William C. Moore. Its second lieutenants were Benjamin W. Herrelson, John McLean, William B. Heard, Charles A. Johnson and Wilburn Anderson. Of the noncommissioned officers and private soldiers who were killed in battle or who died in the service were the following: Corporal John Miller, died of wounds at Chattanooga, November 25, 1863; Robert J. Atwood, killed at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863; Alfred N. Banes, died at Memphis, February 4, 1864; William M. Cook, killed at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863; M. L. Hall, also killed in the same battle; William T. Banes, killed at Kenesaw Mountain,

June 27, 1864; Aaron B. Johnson, killed near Atlanta, August 4, 1864; Marcus Johnson, died at Helena, Ark., October 8, 1863.

Company C, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, was recruited largely in Hamilton County. Its first captain, Pinkney J. Welsh, of Shawneetown, was promoted major, August 25, 1863, and then John E. Barker, of Hamilton County, until April 4, 1865. Its first lieutenants were James W. Flannigan, of Lane's Cross Roads; John E. Barker and John C. Lewis, both of Hamilton County, and Ausbraugh H. Rodgers, of Roland, White County. Its second lieutenants were George O. Griggs, of Shawneetown; Ausbraugh H. Rodgers, of Roland; John C. Lewis and William J. Hinton, of these, John C. Lewis was lost on the steamer "General Lyon," March 31, 1865. The noncommissioned officers and privates who were killed or died in the service of their country were the following: Serg. John Winemiller, died in Andersonville prison, August 7, 1864, grave number 4941. Corporals—G. W. Peeples, lost on steamer "General Lyon," March 31, 1865; William M. Reed, died at St. Louis, December 2, 1862; John B. Mezo, Goison Patterson and Perry Ashton, lost on the "General Lyon." Privates—Isaac C. Boyd, died at Shawneetown, March 19, 1862; Aaron Hall, died at Jefferson Barracks, August 15, 1862; Richard Heard and John Heard, lost on the "General Lyon;" John Hatley, died near Corinth, Miss., July 12, 1862; James M. Hamilton, died at Farmington, Miss., June 24, 1862, Isaac Johnson, lost on the "General Lyon," as also Albert E. Johnson, Thomas G. Mezo, Constant Mezo, James Murphy and Chester B. Shasteen.

Company G, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, was partially recruited in Hamilton County. Its captains were William Reavis, of McLeansboro, who resigned October 29, 1862; Edward Keffer, of Toulon, who was killed by a falling tree December 31, 1863, and Thomas S. Campbell, of Lovilla, who resigned June, 10, 1864. Its first lieutenants were Thomas H. Edwards, of Mc-

Leansboro; Edward Keffer, Thomas S. Campbell, Cyrus L. Goudy, of Sacramento, and George R. Frymire, of Enfield. Its second lieutenants were Edward Keffer, Thomas S. Campbell, Osmond C. Griswold and Samuel Larrels. Of these commissioned officers Cyrus L. Goudy was lost on the steamer "General Lyon." The noncommissioned officers and private soldiers belonging in Hamilton County who were killed or who died in the service, were the following: Sergt. Benjamin F. Steele, of McLeansboro, lost on the "General Lyon;" corporals, George W. Dougan and Wagoner, William Galligher, lost on the "General Lyon;" privates, George W. Arterberry, of Logansport; Orrin Belvin of McLeansboro; William D. Hood, of McLeansboro; Samuel A. Huff, of Logansport; John Harrawood, of McLeansboro; William F. Huff, of Logansport, James R. McCulley, of McLeansboro; Elisha Miller, of Logansport; James L. Nations, of Logansport; Joseph Pierce, of Logansport; Robert H. Winder, of McLeansboro; William York, Leander Ray and Williams Ray, of Logansport; all lost on the steamer "General Lyon." Thomas Cook, died in Mississippi, September 6, 1862; Charles F. Huffstaller, died at Vicksburg, August 12, 1863; George T. Hensley, died at St. Louis, November 10, 1864; Austin R. McDaniel, died at Paducah, Ky., August 13, 1862; William C. Matheny, died at Young's Point, La., May 4, 1863.

Company A, of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, was recruited almost wholly in Hamilton County. Its captains were John Anderson and Warner P. Anderson, both of Hamilton County. Its first lieutenants were Robert L. Meador, Warner P. Anderson and Samuel B. Bond, and its second lieutenants, John W. Richardson and Warner P. Anderson. The noncommissioned officers and private soldiers who were killed or who died in the service were the following: First sergeant, William B. Carey, died August 7, 1863; corporals, Edward D. Duncan, died at Shawneetown, December 28, 1862; Spencer Green, died at Young's Point, La., May 27,

1863. Privates: John Brumley, died at Memphis, May 13, 1863; Henry Beachum, died at Vicksburg, July 1, 1863; Robert H. Carey, killed at Wilson's Hill, La., April 7, 1864; Arabia M. Dailey, died at Vicksburg, July 31, 1863; William R. Echals, died of wounds at Helena, Ark., February 12, 1865; John J. Falkner, died at Vicksburg, July 16, 1863; Archalus J. Gossage, died at New Orleans, September 5, 1863; Ebenezer Gage, died July 9, 1863; Winkfield Husley, died at St. Louis, August 6, 1863; John C. Judd, died at Helena, Ark., May, 24, 1863; William L. Jones, died at Memphis, February 16, 1863; Work S. Jones, died at Memphis, March 16, 1863; John Pritchett, died of wounds at New Orleans, April 30, 1864; Robert W. Phelps, died at Helena, Ark., April 20, 1865; Charles Swover, killed in Coahoma County, Miss., February 10, 1865; John W. Carr, died at Helena, Ark., May 29, 1865, and Joseph Henry Wadkins, drowned in the Ohio River, August 30, 1862.

Company E, of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, was also largely recruited in Hamilton County. Its captains were Milton Carpenter, who was mustered in September 22, 1862, and who resigned June 3, 1863; James H. Wright, who resigned February 8, 1865, and Hiram Angle, who was mustered out June 16, 1865. Its first lieutenants were James H. Wright, Theophilus L. Jones, and Hiram Angle and William Hungate, and second lieutenants: Theophilus L. Jones and Hiram Angle. The private soldiers, belonging to Hamilton County who were killed or who died in the service, were William Belvin, died at Shawneetown, February 14, 1861; James H. Crabtree, died at Memphis, May 8, 1863; John Crisel, died at Memphis, February 14, 1863; James K. P. Dempsey, died while a prisoner, March 22, 1865, at Camp Tyler, Tex.; William C. Forrister, died at Memphis, February 8, 1863; Benjamin Harper, died at Memphis, March 1, 1863; Benjamin Lowder, died at Shawneetown, February 5, 1863; Thomas H. Linn, died at home, April 3, 1865; John E. Richardson, died at

St. Louis, October 7, 1863; Caleb C. Richardson, died at St. Louis, October 8, 1863; Alexander Underwood, died at Mound City, February 16, 1863; William J. Williamson, died at St. Louis, July 18, 1863; Thomas Wakefield, died at Mound City, February 20, 1863; William Wright, died at Mound City, February 16, 1863; John C. Sefad, died at Memphis, March 28, 1863.

Company K, of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, was recruited in Hamilton County. Its captains were Mark Harper, of Hamilton County, and afterward Robert A. Cameron, of Ashley. Its first lieutenants were James S. Wycough, of Franklin County, and then William R. Hester, of Hamilton County. Its second lieutenants were John T. Barnett, of Franklin County, and William R. Hester. This company was consolidated with Company B May 7, 1863. Privates Charles A. Anderson, of Hamilton County, died at Nashville, January 10, 1863, and Thomas H. Raulston died December 12, 1862.

Company I, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, was raised mainly in this county. Its captain was David H. Lasater; first lieutenant, Lewis L. Moore; second lieutenants: James C. Lasater, who died February 16, 1863, and then Andrew W. Ray. Private John Huff of this company died December 5, 1862; David L. Martin died December 6, 1862, and Moses Morris died November 16, 1862. When on October 30, 1863, the One Hundred and Thirty-first and the Twenty-ninth Regiments were consolidated this company became part of Company B in the consolidated regiment.

A part of Company K, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, was also raised in Hamilton County.

Company D, of the Sixth Cavalry, was raised largely in Hamilton County. Its captains were Hosea Vise and Joseph Coker, both of McLeansboro. Its first lieutenants were William L. Stephens, Joseph Coker, James H. Dailey, Louis V. Allen and

John M. Boyd, all of McLeansboro, except Louis V. Allen, who was of Mt. Vernon. Its second lieutenants were the same as the last four of the first lieutenants. The non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, who died or who were killed in the service, were Sergt. Sidney A. Boster, killed August 9, 1862; Corporal John S. Coker, died of wounds, September 12, 1862; privates: William Jones, died February 10, 1863; William Denny, died June 6, 1862; George Brinkley, died June 12, 1863; Jesse Cravens, died October 6, 1863; Mudridge Hunt, died in prison at Richmond, Va., February, 19, 1865; William Hendrix, killed in battle, December 4, 1863; John W. Johnson, died in April, 1862; Thomas Nation, died December 3, 1863; Jesse Oglesby, died October 4, 1864; James A. Putnam, died August 16, 1863; David Richardson, died at Springfield; David L. Redparen, died February 11, 1862; Larkin Smith, died February 25, 1863; Benjamin F. Boyd, died in Andersonville prison, September 20, 1864, grave number 9323; John L. Dial, killed at Hanover Creek, Miss., August 13, 1864; William Flint, died at Eastport, Miss., July 3, 1865; James Phillips, deceased; Thomas Putnam, died September 20, 1865; Charles Steele, died at Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 26, 1865.

Company H, of this regiment, was also largely raised in this county. Its captains were John J. Ritchey, who resigned January 21, 1863; Samuel L. Marshall, who died June 14, 1863; Daniel M. Maulding, who was mustered out January 9, 1865, and Samuel P. Maxey, of Olney, mustered out November 5, 1865. The first three were of McLeansboro. The first lieutenants were James M. Blades, Samuel L. Marshall, Daniel M. Maulding, John N. Wilson and Walter B. Maulding, all of McLeansboro; and the second lieutenants were Samuel L. Marshall, Daniel M. Maulding, John N. Wilson, Samuel P. Maxey, and John T. Wright, all of McLeansboro, except Samuel P. Maxey. Those who died or were killed in the service belonging in Hamilton County

were John Stubbs, died May 20, 1863; Abner Dailey, died March 17, 1862; Peter C. Durham, died February 12, 1864; Thomas Digby, died November 19, 1862; Francis M. Dugin, died March 27, 1862; Elisha Goins, died February 9, 1864; Jonathan Manning, killed March 29, 1863; Arthur Nelson, died January 5, 1864; Thomas Oliver, died February 28, 1863; Henry C. Echols, died at Memphis, July 25, 1864; John H. Mansley, died at Murfreesboro, of wounds, December 22, 1864; Michael McCarty, killed at Nashville, December 15, 1864; John M. Asberry, November 14, 1864.

Company K, of this regiment, was raised in Hamilton, Gallatin and Saline Counties. Its captains were Edward Dawes, of Rec-
torville; Dorastus L. Grimes, of Saline County, and James M. Banes, of Hamilton County. Its first lieutenants were Jesse B. Wil-
son, of Harrisburg; James M. Banes and Thomas W. H. Miller, of
Cairo, and its second lieutenants, Cornelius Baker, of Harrisburg;
Dorastus L. Grimes, Thomas W. H. Miller and Richard E. Oliver,
of Saline County. Those who enlisted from Hamilton County
who were killed or who died in the service were Allen D. Grimes,
died January 4, 1862; William L. Campbell, died in 1864;
James M. Miner, January 17, 1862; John Schoolcraft, died Jan-
uary 12, 1862; James W. Mitchell, killed at Memphis, August
21, 1864.

With reference to those not lost at the time of the burning and
sinking of the "General Lyon," it may be stated that most of them
were picked up by the steamer "General Sedgwick;" Henson G.
Raines and Lieut. Butler, however, instead of being picked up in
this way, drifted on a cabin door four days without food or drink,
and were at last picked up by a schooner by which they were left
on an island where Lieut. Butler died. On this island Raines
remained ten years, escaping in March, 1875, on the British
man-of-war. "Vengeance." He was taken to London, England, and
placed in Guy Hospital.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

This court met for the first time April 9, 1821. Following is the record of the proceedings of this first day:

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois establishing a new county called Hamilton, Townsend Tarleton, one of the county commissioners of said county, called a special meeting, pursuant to law, by giving five days' notice to the other commissioners to meet at the house of John Anderson, in that county, on Monday at 12 o'clock, the 9th day of April, 1821. The commissioners, severally appeared and produced their certificates signed by the judges of election, which certificates certified that they were duly elected county commissioners of Hamilton County; whereupon Jesse E. Lockwood, clerk of the circuit court of Hamilton County, administered to them severally the oaths required by law, whereupon a court was held in and for said county.

Present the Honorables

WILLIAM WHEELER,
LITTLE PAGE PROCTOR,
TOWNSEND TARLTON,
County Commissioners.

The court then proceeded to the appointment of a clerk. Jesse C. Lockwood was nominated and elected, and soon afterward appeared and took the several oaths required by law. His securities or sureties were Samuel D. Lockwood, Enos T. Allen and George McKenzie. A report was then received from the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to fix upon the location of the seat of justice for Hamilton County. That report was in the following language:

We, the undersigned commissioners, appointed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, do certify that we have fixed the seat of justice of said county on the land of William B. McLean on the northwest quarter of Section No. 15, in Township No. 5, Range No. 6, and that we have marked a black oak tree with the letter C, which is the center of the donation of twenty acres proposed to be given by said McLean to the said county, to be laid off in a square form, the lines to run north and south, east and west. Given under our hands and seals this 4th day of April, 1821.

SAMUEL LEACH.
JAMES RATCLIFF.
JOEL PACE.

The commissioners were then paid for their services in fixing the location of the county seat, as follows: James Ratcliff, \$8; Joel Pace, \$10, and Samuel Leach, \$12. The court then ap-

pointed Enos T. Allen magistrate in the place of Robert Wilson who refused to qualify. William Watson, William Hardister and John Stone were then appointed trustees of Section 16, Township 7, Range 7; Hiram Greathouse and Christopher Hardister, overseers of the poor, Township 7, Range 7, and Frederick Mayberry, Sr., and Daniel Powell were appointed fence viewers for the same township and range. William W. Lane was appointed constable. William Wheeler was recommended to the General Assembly as a proper person to be appointed justice of the peace for the county and Richard W. Smith was appointed treasurer of the county.

The following memorandum of an agreement between the county commissioners and William B. McLean was then read: "The said McLean agrees to add twenty acres of land to the donation before given, on the condition that the commissioners give him one-third of the proceeds of the sale of town lots, reserving to the county the public square, the expense of laying off the lots and surveying the land to be paid out of the moneys arising from the sale of the lots before any division of the money takes place. All timber free to purchasers of lots for building for one year from the day of sale of said lots upon said quarter section upon which the town is laid off, except what timber may be east of said town."

It was then ordered by the court that the county seat be called McLeansboro.

Thomas Sloo, Jr., the county surveyor, was then employed to survey the lots of the town of McLeansboro on or before the first day of June next, and it was ordered that the town lots of McLeansboro be sold at auction to the highest bidder on the third Monday of June next (the 18th) on the following credit: one-fourth in six months and the balance in two years from the day of sale. A copy of this order was sent to the Shawneetown paper for publication.

The next meeting of the county commissioners' court was held April 23, 1821, at the house of John Anderson. William B. McLean, Moses Shirley and Daniel Burbanks were appointed trustees of Section 16, Township 5, Range 6, and Robert Wilson, Lewis Lane and David Procter of Section 16, Township 5, Range 7. It was then decided by the court that on the 1st day of May (Tuesday) they would let out the erection of the building of the following description to the lowest bidder: The building to be sixteen feet square, of "hughed logs on two sides," a good plank under-floor, with a good plank door and a lock and key, with one window containing twelve panes of glass, 8x10, the roof to be put on "cabbin fashion," the "highth" from the under-floor to the joice to be eight feet, the door to be three feet wide and six feet three inches in length, the said house to be "chincked" and daubed and the corners to be "sawned down;" the house to be completed by the first Monday (the 4th) of June next. A strong pen was also ordered built. Jeremiah McNenar and Jeremiah Moore were overseers of the poor for the county.

On Monday, June 4, the court next convened "at the county seat of Hamilton County, in the house built for that purpose." The first entry of the proceedings of this session was: "Pursuant to notice given for letting a building for the purpose of holding court, and for an office for the clerk of the county. Townsend Tarlton having bid \$46, the commissioners let out the building to him, and agreed to pay him on the 1st day of December. Richard W. Smith then entered into bonds for the faithful performance of his duties as county treasurer. The following named persons were summoned to serve as petit jurors at the Circuit Court to be held in Hamilton County, on the third Monday in June next, viz.: Enniss Maulding, Jarrett Garner, Benjamin Ellis, Adam Crouch, Abraham Reis, Ichabod Mitchell, Henry Wheeler, Solomon Mayberry, John Stone, George McKenzie, Enos T. Allen, John Gore, Robert Moore, Moses Shirley, Richard

C. Fuller, Lemuel Miller, William B. McLean, John Lock, Hiram Greathouse, Theophilus Sweet and John Anderson."

John M. Smith then received license to sell liquors and all kinds of spirits by small measure on condition that said Smith give bonds and security, and pay \$4 to the treasurer, and the fees of the clerk. He was authorized to sell whisky for $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per half-pint, and rum, gin and brandy at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per half-pint. His license was good for one year. On the next day viewers were appointed to view a road commencing at the Gallatin County line, and running from a road laid off by Elias Chaffen, through Gallatin County, and commencing at Section 13, Township 7, Range 7, in Hamilton County, and running on the nearest and best ground to McLeansboro, thence to the county line in a direct line, as nearly as the ground will permit, toward Vandalia. The viewers of this road were John Ferguson, Henry Wheeler and Ennis Maulding. John Vance, Jr., was appointed surveyor of the road. Jarrett Garner was licensed to keep a tavern for one year at the house he then occupied, his prices for whisky to be $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per half-pint; rum, brandy, gin and wine $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per half-pint; for keeping a horse for one night, 50 cents; a horse to hay, 25 cents; feeding a horse, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for a dinner, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; breakfast and supper, 25 cents; lodging, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Mr. Garner paid \$5 for his license. Taxes were then fixed as follows: for every \$100 worth of horses, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and on every \$100 worth of stock in trade, 50 cents. At the term of court commencing June 23, this order was rescinded and the taxes fixed as follows: on each \$100 worth of personal property, 25 cents.

At the September term, 1821, the commissioners were still William Wheeler, Townsend Tarlton and Little Page Procter. The building of a jail was let out to William Hall for \$780, to be completed by the first of the next September; and the building of a courthouse was let on the same day to Benjamin Hood, for

\$379, to be completed, also, by the first day of the next September. Mr. Hood agreed to take, in payment, the notes given to the county commissioners at the sale of lots in McLeansboro, and to accept them at his own risk.

At the March term of the court, 1822, the commissioners were the same as above, but at the September term, following, they were Townsend Tarlton, John M. Smith and Enos T. Allen. At the September term, 1823, they were Enos T. Allen, Benjamin Hood and John M. Smith. At the September term, 1824, James Lane, Merrill Willis and Elam M. Knight. September term, 1826, James Lane, William Ellis and William Wheeler. September, 1827, the same; September, 1828, William Wheeler, John Tadlock and William Ellis; 1829, William Wheeler, William Ellis and James Lane; 1830, James Lane, Merrill Willis and William Allen; 1831, the same; 1832, Adam Crouch, Isaac Hall and William Allen; 1833, the same; 1834, William Allen, Abraham Irvin and Charles Coker; 1835, the same; 1836 and 1837, Adam Crouch, James Allen and Thomas Collenham; 1838 and 1839, Hardy C. Willis, John C. Smith and Arden Biggerstaff; 1840, John Smith, H. C. Smith and John M. Clark; 1841, Benjamin Hood, J. Mitchell and William Allen; 1842, the same; 1843, J. Mitchell, Robert A. Gowdy and Benjamin Hood; 1844, Benjamin Hood, Robert A. Gowdy and K. Edwards; 1845, Benjamin Hood, Robert A. Gowdy and J. G. Millspaugh; 1846, J. G. Millspaugh, Benjamin Hood and John L. Johnson; 1847, the same; 1848, John L. Johnson, J. G. Millspaugh and Henry E. Williams.

In 1849, under the constitution of 1848, the construction of this court was so changed as to be composed of one county judge and two associate justices. The first county judge was Robert Page, and his associates were Abraham Irvin and John L. Johnson, and the court remained so constituted through the years 1850-53. In 1853 James Lane became county judge

and served four years, his associates being J. M. Heard and W. S. Malone. Lorenzo Goodridge became county judge in 1857, and served four years, his associates being James Douglass and William P. Sneed. In 1861, James Lane was again elected county judge, serving by re-election in 1865, until 1869. From 1861 to 1865, his associate justices were J. M. Heard and Job Standerfer, and from 1865 to 1869, A. M. Sturman and Lewis L. Moore. In 1869 Thompson B. Stelle became county judge, with James M. Greenlee and Robert H. Flannigan, associates. In 1872 his associates were J. M. Greenlee and Nathan Garrison, and in 1873, under the constitution of 1870, the county judge and the commissioners' court became separate, and the judges since then have been Cloyd Crouch, 1873-82; Thomas M. Eckley, 1882-86, and the present incumbent, John C. Edwards. Under the present constitution the county commissioners have been E. M. Bowers, Alfred Braden and A. B. Welden, elected in 1873, the three choosing the one, two and three year terms, respectively, as named. Those elected since then have been as follows: P. W. Morgan, in 1874; Albert Walters, in 1875; W. W. Buck, in 1876; H. R. Jones, 1877; John Webb, 1878; I. B. Carey, 1879; John W. Davis, 1880; John Webb, 1881; W. E. Mansell, 1882; M. C. Hannagan, 1883; I. B. Carey, 1884; David Garrison, 1885.

After several defeats by diminishing majorities, the principal of "township organization" for Hamilton County, triumphed at the election of November 2, 1884, by a vote of 1,659 to 1,403. It went into operation in 1886. The townships into which the county is now divided are Dahlgren, which very nearly corresponds to the ancient Shelton Precinct; Crouch, very nearly to Crouch precinct; Beaver Creek, very nearly to Beaver Creek Precinct; Knight's Prairie, very nearly to Knight's Prairie Precinct; McLeansboro, very nearly to Town Precinct; Crook, nearly the same as Lasater Precinct; Flannigan, same as Flannigan Precinct;

Twigg, the same as Allen Precinct, and Mayberry is nearly the same as the ancient Mayberry Precinct. Each township has a supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector and three highway commissioners.

The circuit court first convened at McLeansboro, June 18, 1821, Hon. William Wilson, one of the justices of the supreme court of Illinois, and presiding judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, presiding. Jesse C. Lockwood was appointed clerk, and presented certificates of his having taken all the oaths of office required. Samuel D. Lockwood was his security. James Hall was sheriff and James Lane, coroner. Following are the names of the grand jurors: Ralph Hatch, Merrill Willis, John Dale, Robert Anderson, William Hungate, Hardy Gatlin, Anderson McLin, Robert Porter, Daniel Powell, Thomas Holaway, Willis Wheeler, Henry Webb, James Lasater, Jesse Hyatt, John Hardister, Eli Waller, John Griffith, Robert Miller and Adam Ritchey. This grand jury retired to consider presentments, and almost immediately returned and informed the court that they had found no indictments! If this was indicative of anything, it was of an unusually peaceful condition of society. In point of fact, there was but little for any of the county officers to do then, as is shown by the fact of Jesse C. Lockwood holding five of the offices at one time, and besides performing all the duties of all these offices he kept a store, and to fill up his time he worked in the cornfield most of the time in the dull season. When a customer came in to purchase goods, or a citizen to transact business connected with any of his various offices, the customer or citizen would take Mr. Lockwood's place in the field while he put up the goods or transacted the official business.

The second term of this court began November 19, 1821, Hon. William Wilson presiding. As at the June term, the grand jury informed the court that they had found no indictments. However, there was one suit brought—that of Samuel Handley

vs. Harden Billings. It was moved and so ordered, that this suit be dismissed at the plaintiff's cost.

The third term of the circuit court began June 2, 1822, Hon. William Wilson presiding. The first case at this term was that of Elisha Perkins *vs.* Ralph Hatch, which was dismissed by agreement, each party to pay his own costs, as was also the case of Jacob Coffman *vs.* Jarrett Garner; Garner, the appellant, to pay the costs of the suit in this court and Coffman in that below. There were a few other unimportant cases at this term—ten in all.

The fourth term was held by the same judge, beginning November 18, 1822. The first case was entitled the People *vs.* Redman Perry and James Braden; on appeal from a justice of the peace, the judgment of the lower court being annulled, as was also the case in the People *vs.* Richmond Green and John Burton. The first case of debt was that of P. Redman & Co. *vs.* William B. McLean, resulting in a judgment against defendant by default. Among a number of other cases was one of John Hardister *vs.* Jarrett Garner, who, having filed a new bond, made plea that he was not an absconding debtor. Judgment with costs was rendered in his favor. Other cases were "on appeal," "in covenant," "assault and battery," etc. The first case of this kind was that of Gilbert Griswold *vs.* Thomas F. McKinney and William B. McLean. The defendants withdrew their plea, and confessed to the plaintiff's action to 6 cents damages and costs, for which judgment was rendered the plaintiff. There was one indictment for riot, one for larceny and one for "trespass on the case."

In connection with this first case of assault and battery it may not be amiss to record the lament of one of the county's historians* over the decline of the manly art of self defense and the substitution of other means of settling little disputes. He says: "They also had a 'stray pen' in which they placed the runaway

*Judge Thompson B. Stelle.

stock; and it was also used for fighting exercises in which our ancestors occasionally tried their power of endurance and the strength of their muscle in a cool and friendly knock-down. It was a forum where all controversies were settled in a manly way by wager of battle and without the aid of lawyers, judges or juries. Whoever fought an honorable and manly fight was in no danger of being prosecuted, as this was then a recognized method of settling petty disputes and differences. It was cheaper fighting in those good old days, and not half so dangerous as it afterward got to be when the cowardly practice of using clubs, rocks, knives and pistols came into vogue. After the knock-down was over, no difference which whipped, all hands would make friends and go in and have a drink all around. It had a tendency to develop the muscle and strengthen the nerve, and occasionally resulted in a black eye. It is certain that no improvement has been made in the manly science of pioneer fighting. Fighting should always be avoided when possible, but when human nature is overcome by a rude insult, from a cowardly braggart, there is nothing more effective in settling the 'bile' on his stomach than a good old pioneer twenty-pounder knock-down."

Hon. William Wilson presided in this court at the May and also at the October sessions, 1823. At the May session there were a few ordinary cases, none of them of any importance, as was also the case at the October term, with the exception of one indictment for murder against Jacob Coffman and William Hungate for killing a man named Taylor. Taylor was charged with being a thief, and the accusation was that they pursued and shot him. The jury in this first murder trial were Mastin Bond, Henry Crisell, John Anderson, Adam Crouch, Nicholas Trammell, Lawrence Stull, Jarrett Garner, Gilbert Griswold, John Richey, Anderson Richey, Daniel Burbanks and Ambrose Maulding. The verdict of the jury was, "We, the jury, find the defendants, Jacob Coffman and William Hungate, not guilty."

Hon. Thomas C. Browne presided at the term commencing May 27, 1824. Beyond a large number of indictments for assault and battery there was little done at this term. Hon. William Wilson presided at the term commencing October 28, 1824. At the March term, 1825, Hon. James Hall, judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, presided. The first trial for perjury, and also the first for retailing whisky, came on at this term as also the first suit for divorce, that of Mary Hardister *vs.* Christopher Hardister. Samuel Hollingsworth also sued for divorce from Rebecca Hollingsworth—both divorces being granted. At the term commencing September 26, 1825, Hon. James O. Wattles of the Fifth Judicial District presided in place of Judge James Hall of the Fourth. There were a number of indictments for assault and battery, indicating a change in public sentiment even in that early day from that when “after a friendly knock-down all hands would go in and take a drink and there was no danger of prosecution.” Then also came the first bastardy case, against Samuel Greathouse, which was continued, and the first indictment for adultery against Christopher Hardister and Margaret Greathouse, also continued.

Hon. James Hall presided at both terms of 1826, commencing March 27, and September 26, respectively. Hon. Thomas C. Browne, judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, presided at the March term, 1827, and thence continuously twice each year until the September term inclusive of 1834. The first indictment for rape was found, at the March term of 1828, against William H. Grimes and continued until the March term, 1829, and then again continued and a bench warrant issued. At this term the first case of kidnaping occurred, which was continued until the next term, and then remanded back to White County.

Hon. Alexander F. Grant presided at the March and September terms, 1835, and Hon. Jephthah Hardin at the March and September terms, 1836. Hon. Walter B. Scates presided at each

consecutive term of this court from the March term, 1837, to the August term, 1846, inclusive, and Hon. William A. Denning from the March term, 1847, to the August term, 1850, inclusive. Hon. Samuel S. Marshall presided from the May term, 1851, to the May term 1854, inclusive, and Hon. Downing Baugh during the October term, 1854 and the May term 1855. Hon. Edwin Beecher, judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, then presided from the August term, 1855, to the May term 1861, inclusive, and Hon. Samuel S. Marshall from the October term, 1861, to the August term, 1864, inclusive. A special term was held in October, 1864, at which Hon. Silas L. Bryan presided, and another special term in December, 1864, at which Hon. Samuel S. Marshall presided. Hon. James M. Pollock was then judge of this court from the May term, 1865, to the March term, 1873, inclusive, and Hon. Tazewell B. Tanner from the beginning of the September term, 1873, to the close of the February term, 1877; Hon. James C. Allen, at the September term, 1877; Hon. Tazewell B. Tanner, at the February term, 1878; Hon. James C. Allen, at the September term, 1878; Hon. M. C. Crawford at the February term, 1879; Hon. C. S. Conger, at the September term, 1879, and at the February term, 1880, and Hon. William C. Jones at the September term, 1880. Hon. C. S. Conger was then judge from the beginning of the February term, 1881; until the close of the February term 1885; then Hon. Carroll S. Boggs at the September term, 1885 and the February term, 1886; Hon. C. S. Conger at the September term, 1886, and Hon. Carroll S. Boggs at the February term, 1887, the last term so far held.

John McElvain was one of the prominent members of the Hamilton County bar. He was born in Butler County, Penn., about 1825. Having received an academic education he came west as a school teacher, and taught school near Shawneetown in 1846 or 1847. He commenced the practice of law in Benton,

Franklin County, and removed to Raleigh, Saline County, in the summer of 1848, and was thus the second lawyer to practice in that county. He removed to McLeansboro about 1856, and in 1858 was elected a member of the Legislature, serving one term. Mr. McElvain was a good scholar and an estimable man. His talents rendered him especially strong before a jury rather than before a court. He was very energetic and industrious, and was considered by his especial admirers as the "prince of story tellers," and is now remembered generally as being second only, if at all, to Abraham Lincoln in this particular. Few men, if any, have ever had warmer friends than had John McElvain. He died in March, 1873, and Polk Lodge, A. F. & A. M., passed a series of resolutions of which the following is the most important:

Resolved, That in the death of our deceased brother, we have lost a worthy and efficient Mason; one honored and respected among us, and one whose vacant seat in our lodge room will ever remain to us as of the faithful and genial old pioneers of Freemasonry in Hamilton County, by whom it was so long and so acceptably occupied.

James H. Townshend, a brother of R. W. Townshend, was another of Hamilton County's distinguished lawyers. He was a man of industry and strict attention to business, but was not fully developed when he died. He served his country in the army, and when he came out he was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington, and while in that service graduated as a law student in Columbia College, when he resigned his position and entered upon the practice of the law at McLeansboro, where he was rapidly rising to distinction at the time of his death.

The present bar of Hamilton County is composed of the following individuals and firms: Hamill & McElvain, Hall & Hogan, Lane & Webb, Wilson & Lasley, Leonidas Walker, T. M. Eckley, T. B. Stelle, James Lane and Joshua S. Sneed.

On May 4, 1877, Greenville R. Farris shot and killed Irish

James Campbell, under the following circumstances: John C. Gray had a pen of corn on the farm of Farris which he had sold to Campbell, and on the day above named, Campbell went with his wagon and two boys to haul the corn away. While he was loading the corn Farris came across the field and shot him while he was in the corn pen, and immediately fled the country. On the 19th of November, 1878, Greenville R. Farris was assassinated in Arkansas while on his way back from Texas to that State. After being shot he was taken care of, while he lived, by J. G. and Julian Billingsley, and by them was buried. His assassin was soon afterward lynched and hanged to a tree until dead.

George A. Rogers was burned to death in the calaboose March 28, 1878. He could not be saved. He had taken a watch from S. D. Shunks, of Mt. Vernon, a short time before, and was under the influence of drink at the time of his incineration. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A man named Bennet killed his wife with the aid of a negro girl living at his house. Both Bennet and the negro girl were tried, separately, but both acquitted. It was, however, the general belief that one or the other committed the murder. F. M. Youngblood and C. S. Conger prosecuted the accused, and Judge S. S. Marshall was attorney for the defense.

Some years since there was a family named Digby living south of McLeansboro. Boarding in this family were two young men named Sinklar, both of whom wanted to marry Miss Digby, a very beautiful young lady, member of the Digby family. One night John Sinklar was murdered as he lay asleep in bed, and Henry Digby, who lived about a quarter of a mile away, was accused of the murder, arrested, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen years on the strength of an ante-mortem statement by John Sinklar, that Henry Digby was the guilty man. Just before the expiration of his term of service his case was taken up on a writ of error to the supreme court, where the finding of the

circuit court was reversed on the ground that the ante-mortem statement of the murdered man, not having been his dying statement, was not properly admitted as evidence. After Digby was released from the penitentiary a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case. The true history of the case was that John Sinklar, the man who was murdered, was engaged to marry Miss Digby, and his brother, being determined to marry her, killed John; at least this is the general belief. When Digby came home for a new trial, this brother was in the penitentiary for the commission of another murder in Belle Rive, Jefferson County.

But, perhaps, the most unjustifiable murder ever committed in Hamilton County was that of John Mann, which occurred February 19, 1886. John Mann was born near Dover, Tenn., August 29, 1823, and was a son of Elisha and Nancy (Hunter) Mann, who came from North Carolina to Hamilton County about 1840, and there spent the remainder of their lives, the mother of John Mann dying just before the breaking out of the war, the father during the war. John Mann was married about 1850 to Miss Rachel Barker, daughter of John and Nancy Barker, and who died about 1877. He was married next to Miss Susan Tatum, daughter of William and Julia Tatum. He first located on a grant of land received for service in the Mexican war, where he lived until about 1860, when he moved onto the farm at present occupied by his family about four miles south of McLeansboro, on Barker's Prairie, and where he was assassinated. While on his way from his home to another farm he owned about four miles south, and when he was about half way from the one to the other, he was waylaid and robbed, in a low, flat, woody country, and his pockets found turned inside out. The murder was committed by three of his neighbors, whom he had saved from starvation in their childhood, named Hardeman, Marion and Schoolcraft, three brothers, with whom he had always been a close friend. He received four distinct wounds, two buckshot

and two bullet wounds. His murderers are said to have been jealous of his success through life, as compared with their own, and had made threats, some time previous to the commission of the crime, that his career would soon be ended, and to facilitate their purpose they had some weeks before erected a kind of screen from public gaze, so that they might lie in ambush for him, unobserved, on a road which he frequently traveled in going from one farm to another. The criminals were soon brought to justice, and, upon conviction, were each sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-five years. Mr. Mann, the victim of this heinous crime, was a self-made man and by his thrift, energy and good management had accumulated a handsome competency; he was widely known for his integrity, hospitality and benevolence, and left a host of friends. His widow and two children survive him.

The following incident belongs to the political history of the county, but may, perhaps, not be inexcusably out of place here: During the campaign of 1823 Chester Carpenter and James Hall were the candidates for the Legislature, Hall being elected. William Hall, the father of James, entertained Chester Carpenter during the campaign. William Bryant, learning that Mr. Carpenter was afraid of ghosts, witches, hobgoblins, etc., determined to play a trick on the old man, and proceeded in the following manner: Carpenter had heard that a man had been murdered in the yard, and when the conversation turned upon the murder he became somewhat agitated, seeing which Bryant said, "Mr. Carpenter, about dark a bellowing cow goes jumping and bawling down the ravine in front of our door, and then she passes out of sight and we see her no more."

The desired impression had been made. A yearling calf had been tamed, with a view to riding it, and was kept in the pasture in front of the house. The secret of the coming fun had been entrusted to the Hall family, and just about dark Bryant and the boy went to the pasture, caught the calf, tied a rope around its

neck, and the boy got on its back. Bryant knew the calf would take for the house, and he placed a briar about four inches long under its tail and followed on behind. Away went the calf jumping, snorting and bellowing, with the boy holding on for dear life, and yelling at the top of his voice. Just then Mr. Carpenter stepped to the front of the house to see what was going on. The calf ran at the door, and, coming in contact with the old gentleman, knocked him down, knocked over the chairs and the supper table upon which a splendid supper had been spread. The calf got out of the house in some way, the boy went to a neighbor's to stay all night, and the old gentleman said he would not stay in that place for the worth of the United States. Soon after this he and Hall addressed the people of Knight's Prairie, and as may be imagined Hall told the story on the old gentleman with good effect. At that time there were but very few Whigs in the county, but the Democrats often voted for such Whig candidates as James Hall, Jesse C. Lockwood and Abram Irvin.

M'LEANSBORO.

McLeansboro was laid off in 1821, and is located on the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 5, Range 6. The original plat contained thirty-six blocks, four of which, in the center of the plat, were occupied by the public square. There were two principal streets running in each direction through the plat, north and south and east and west, Main and Market Streets, run east and west, and Jackson and Washington, north and south, the public square being bounded by these four streets, each of which is 66 feet wide, outside of these streets were two alleys running in each direction, each 14 feet wide, and all around the town was a border 33 feet wide. The lots were 84 in number, each 60x180 feet. Thomas Sloo, Jr., surveyed the town, June 2, 1821. The original plat contained twenty acres. Since then numerous additions have been made. Heard's first

addition was made October 17, 1853, Marshall's first addition, February 6, 1854; Dobyn's addition, January 25, 1862; Heard's second addition, February 14, 1862; Heard's third addition, February 8, 1868; Heard's fourth addition, January 2, 1872; Allen's addition, January 2, 1872; Marshall's second addition, November 1 and 2, 1877; Marshall's third addition, September 10 and 11, 1873; Steele's addition, April 6, 1875; Allen's second addition, May 18, 1875, and Walker's addition, January 18, 1876.

The first house in McLeansboro was a log one built by Dr. William B. McLean, in the northeast corner of the town, just east of where Judge Marshall's present residence stands. The second was by Jarrett Garner, near the southeast corner of the public square. James Allen built the third, not far from Jarrett Garner's, and Samuel Dietz, the fourth near the northwest corner of the public square. All of these were of logs. The first frame house was built by Jesse C. Lockwood, the second by Daniel Marshall, and the third by Daniel Tolley, and it was a long time before any more frame houses were built. Benjamin Hood, the first house carpenter in the town, built that of Jesse C. Lockwood, and that of Daniel Marshall, Lockwood's house still stands at the rear of Lunus furniture store, near the southeast corner of the public square. Daniel Marshall bought the log house built by Jarrett Garner, and in it kept store for a number of years, though Jesse C. Lockwood's was the first store in the place; Randolph Smith's, who also kept a tavern, the second, and Daniel Marshall's the third. Joseph Irvin was the first hatter in the town, and James Allen the first tanner. The first blacksmith was either Solomon Collins or Robert Witt. Collin's shop was near the northeast corner of the square. The first wagon-maker was Samuel Patton, a brother-in-law of Collins. The first tailor was Samuel Dietz, and the first tinner was John S. Kinnear. The first physician was Dr. William B. McLean, the

second Lorenzo Rathbone, who was an old school physician, a regular graduate of a New York college. The first resident attorney at law, licensed to practice, was Samuel S. Marshall. Charles H. and John H. Heard, brothers, commenced merchandising in about 1834, conducting their store about two years. Charles H. Heard commenced again in 1837, and followed the business until 1874, when he retired. The first school in McLeansboro, in a building erected for school purposes, was taught by Theodore Scott, an old soldier of the war of 1812. The building in which he taught stood just north of Judge Marshall's present residence. The pottery-ware made in the town was by a Mr. Pike or McPike, in 1822 or 1823, the business however has since been abandoned. The first students sent to college from this place were Judge Marshall, to Princeton, Ky., and Judge Crouch, to McKendree College.

The growth of McLeansboro has been slow but steady. Among the leading physicians of the place, have been, besides the first two already mentioned, Dr. Gregory, J. W. Hair, Samuel Gates, Richard D. Rathbone, V. Rathbone, A. De Foe, V. S. Benson, George Benson, Wilford Hall and C. M. Lyon.

The present business houses are as follows: Dry goods and groceries—Dailey & Broth, J. E. Robinson, Asher & Ledbetter, I. G. Berridge & Co., T. L. Lockhart, James Lockhart and A. A. Lasater; groceries—Ham. Longworth, William Still, Samuel Daily, Charles Lasater, S. M. O'Neal, R. T. Meador and Frank Chapman; drug Stores—H. Johnson and Severs & Dale; clothing store—Moses Schuman; hardware stores—John H. Miller, Silas W. Heard and Adam Cully; furniture stores—John Lunn and Maulding & Braden; agricultural implements—John Miller; lumber yards—Al. Hyatt and T. B. Wright; undertakers—John Lunn and Lee Smith; harness and saddles—B. F. Bevis and ——— Ayd; blacksmiths—T. L. Hunter, William Naughter and ——— Wetzler; boot and shoe stores—Peter

Carlin and Thomas Allen; book and news store—T. M. Puckett; ice dealer—James M. Shoemaker; meat markets—John Redferren and D. Harris; confectionery and ice cream—Thomas Echols; hotels—Sharp's Hotel, Calvin Sharp; St. James Hotel, Calvin Sharp. The City Hotel was destroyed by fire on May 1, 1887. Restaurants—Gudge Beard, Mrs. Lockwood and William Procter; boarding houses—T. L. Gamble, J. Coger and B. F. Bevis; dentist—T. L. Gamble; millinery stores—Mrs. Daily and Mrs. Lockhart; marble cutters—J. C. Carner and A. T. Sullenger; livery stables—J. R. Campbell and Allen & Lyon. The population of the city is now from 1,600 to 1,700.

Following is a list of the postmasters: Jesse C. Lockwood, J. W. Marshall, J. A. Wilson, A. Irvin, Mrs. J. Meador, J. R. Siddall, T. J. Chapman, R. L. Meador, C. M. Lyon and J. W. Marshall, the present postmaster.

Hamilton County Woolen Mills were erected by Hood & Bowers in 1862, at Hoodville, at a cost of \$12,000, and were run by them until 1868, when the firm became Hood, Bowers & Co., by the admission of R. L. Meador to partnership. This firm continued until 1871, when Mr. Bowers sold out to Mr. Hood, and the firm became Hood & Meador, and so remained until 1875, when Mr. Meador sold out to Mr. Hood, who managed the mills until 1877, at which time Mr. Meador bought the entire establishment, and has since been sole proprietor. In 1883 he moved the mills to McLeansboro. It is what is called a one-set mill, having a 180-spindle jack and seven looms. The mills have a capacity of 100 pounds of yarn per day, and 150 yards of cloth. The machinery is propelled by a thirty-six horse-power engine, and the entire establishment is worth about \$8,000.

The City Flouring Mills were built in 1875 by Coker & Guill, and put in operation August 1 of that year. The building is a frame one, three stories high above the basement: 36x60 feet, and with

the machinery cost about \$36,000. In 1879 W. A. Coker, the present proprietor, bought out Mr. Guill. The mills have a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day, and the machinery is run by a sixty-horse power engine.

The People's Mills were erected in 1878 by C. H. Heard. The building is of brick, 48x52 feet in size, and three stories high above the basement. It cost about \$22,000. There are in these mills four run of buhrs—three for wheat and one for corn—and the capacity is 100 barrels of flour per day. Mr. Heard is the proprietor of the mills, and the present lessee is William McConnell.

Rice & Pape's Mill was built about 1867, and is located on Main Street, in the east part of town. It is a frame building, and consists of both grist and saw mill. The grist is now used mostly for grinding corn, and the sawing of lumber is the main business of the establishment. Its value is about \$4,000.

Polk Lodge, No. 137, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 5, 1853, with but a few members, as follows: E. B. Ames, Benjamin L. Wiley, Isaac R. Diller, J. L. Anderson, H. G. Reynolds and Lorenzo Rathbone. The present officers of the lodge are: R. A. Silliman, W. M.; Jasper N. Meador, S. W.; W. W. Hall, J. W.; A. M. Wilson, Secretary and A. A. Hyatt, Treasurer.

Hamilton Lodge, No. 191, I. O. O. F., was organized October 17, 1856, with the following members: Marshall, M. Young, L. Rathbone, Charles Gilman, John W. O'Neal, Chester Carpenter and D. F. Asbury. The present officers of the lodge are T. M. Puckett, N. G.; F. J. Smith, V. G.; J. S. Sneed, P. S.; John C. Asher, Treas.; Joshua S. Sneed, Dist. Dept. G. M.; Thomas H. Lambert, Rep. The present membership is forty.

McLeansboro Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., was chartered March 17, 1884, with seventeen members. Its first officers were P. L. McNabb, N. G.; R. H. Stanley, V. G.; A. C. Cully, Sec.; W. R. Daniel, P. S.; and T. B. Wright, Treas. Its present

membership is thirty-nine, and its present officers are C. W. Freaze, N. G.; John H. Smith, V. G.; A. C. Cully, Sec. and P. L. McNabb, Treas.

McLeansboro Post, No. 483, G. A. R., was organized September 13, 1884, with thirty-one charter members and mustered in by the special mustering officer, J. T. Vaught, of Enfield, Ill. The following officers were elected: T. M. Eckley, Com.; J. T. Barnett, Sr. V. C.; James Fields, Jr. V. C.; A. De Foe, Chap.; Charles M. Lyon, Surg.; A. A. Hyatt, O. D.; J. M. Blades, Q. M.; J. S. Wycough, O. G.; and the following were appointed: J. N. Reeder, Adj.; W. J. Boyd, Q. M. S., and J. M. Weldin, Sergt. Maj. The present membership is fifty-six, and the present officers are: T. M. Eckley, Com.; H. A. W. Kipp, Sr. V. C.; J. W. Daily, Jr. V. C.; Irvin C. Reeder, Chap.; Charles M. Lyon, Surg.; R. L. Meador, O. D.; A. A. Hyatt, Q. M.; J. M. Weldin, Adj., and J. M. Blades, Sergt.-Maj.

Knights of Honor were organized February 14, 1878, by W. H. McCormick with sixteen charter members, as follows, the officers being included in the list: R. C. Robinson, A. D.; W. R. Studebaker, P. D.; W. I. Davis, V. D.; W. C. Shaw, D.; Thomas Sloan, W. B. Garner, W. R. Daniels, J. A. Baird, Lafayette Howard, J. F. Marshall, Milton Daily, T. L. Lockhart, J. P. Stelle, Arch. Faulkner, R. W. Glen and A. Longworth.

McLeansboro Encampment, No. 74, I. O. O. F., was organized and chartered in 1867. The charter members were Richard W. Townshend, William F. Scott, James Lane, William P. Bowers, John M. Howard, Henry W. White and Alexander J. Gunter. The present officers are: John J. Buck, C. P.; Felix A. Harvey, H. P.; Dr. A. De Foe, Sen. W., and A. M. Gregg, Jr. W.; Joshua S. Sneed, Scribe, Representative and Deputy. The present membership is thirty.

Besides the above there is a lodge of K. of P., of Royal Templars of Temperance, and order of the Eastern Star.

E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s bank was established at McLeansboro in September, 1855, with a capital of \$500,000. Smith Tinkham was president and William Rickcords, cashier. Its circulation was secured by bonds of the State of Ohio, and when the bank went into liquidation in 1862 its circulation was all redeemed in gold.

The Bank of the Republic was established at McLeansboro in the fall of 1856 with a capital of \$1,000,000. Charles H. Rockwell was president and John Rockwell, cashier. Its circulation was secured by bonds of the States of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, and when, in 1862, on account of the war it closed out its business its notes were redeemed at a various and heavy discount.

Hamilton County Bank of *ante bellum* days, like the other two named above, existed only a few years, from the spring of 1855 to about 1862. Its circulation, however, being all based on bonds of Northern States, was all redeemed at par.

Hamilton County Bank was started in 1871 by Chalon G. Cloud on the corner of Washington and Main Streets. Mr. Cloud conducted his business alone for some years, and then employed assistance as such became necessary. The bank remained in its original location until the completion of the present elegant brick building about seventy-five feet westward from the old building in 1881. This is simply a bank of discount and deposit.

The cemetery southeast of the city was established early in 1875. It was platted under the auspices of Hamilton Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. The title to the property was vested in the county of Hamilton for the use of the lodge. When a lot is purchased a certificate is issued under the seal of the lodge and another certificate is issued under the seal of the county clerk. At the time of the establishment of the cemetery the lodge was represented by J. M. Blades, J. J. Buck and A. DeFoe, and the

county by A. G. Cloud and C. H. Heard. The committee on surveying was composed of T. M. Eckley and P. Rearden. The cemetery is very pleasantly situated and tastefully laid out and kept.

The Press. The first printing done in Hamilton County was by James P. Stelle, who made a wooden press and whittled out a font or two of type. A regular printing press was brought to the county in 1855, by James D. Moody, who in a few days after the arrival of the press, started the *Hamilton News*. The paper was 22x32 inches. In a short time A. J. Alden became the proprietor and changed the name to the *Hamilton Sucker*. Mr. Alden continued the publication of the *Sucker* until elected circuit court clerk in 1860, when he sold it to J. W. Meador, who changed the name to the *Hamilton Express*. It was not long before C. C. Carpenter became the proprietor, who published it under the name of the *Hamilton Democrat*. After a few months a tramp printer named Martin rented the establishment and gave the paper a classical name, *The Vox Populi*, but after a few issues it was suspended. After a short period of hibernation the office outfit was purchased, in 1864, by T. L. Lockhart & Co., and John P. Stelle became editor. Heretofore the paper had been Democratic, but under the editorial management of Mr. Stelle it became a Republican paper, under the name of the *Union Eagle*. The circulation of the *Eagle* became larger than any of its predecessors, but, notwithstanding this, it was destined to be short lived, and in the spring of 1865 it was purchased by Judge Lorenzo Goodridge, and T. T. Wilson of Mount Vernon became the editor and business manager, and the paper again became Democratic, the name becoming the *Hamilton Democrat*. Mr. Wilson soon retired, and Judge Goodridge continued the publication of the paper on his own responsibility with the aid of journeymen printers until his death. Shortly after this event T. B. Stelle became the proprietor, and then in about 1869 R. L. Brown, who

changed the name to the *McLeansboro Times*. In 1872 George K. and John C. Edwards bought the *Times*, and ran it in the interest of Horace Greeley for the presidency. In the spring of 1873 M. B. Friend purchased the establishment, and continued its publication until it was burned up in the conflagration which destroyed the buildings north of the public square, in the spring of 1874. During the following summer Mr. Friend, aided by donations, purchased the material of the *Mount Vernon Statesman*, and in July, 1874, again bought out the *Times*, which has been published ever since with a few changes of proprietors: Mr. Friend sold it to J. R. & C. Campbell, October 10, 1878, and in May, 1883, C. Campbell sold his interest to J. R. Campbell, who has since been and is the sole proprietor.

In December, 1870, John Coker purchased the *Shawneetown Mercury*, and moved the material to McLeansboro. The new paper started by him and John P. Stelle, under the firm name of Coker & Stelle, was named the *Golden Era*, the first number appearing January 13, 1872. The *Golden Era* was Republican in politics, and at once reached a circulation of 500. In 1873 the proprietors were John P. Stelle and Mrs. Catharine Coker, and the firm name became Stelle & Coker. On January 15, 1874, W. W. Davisson bought an interest in the *Era*, and it was published under the firm name of Davisson & Stelle until March, 1878, when Stelle ceased to be known as a partner, and Davisson continued to manage it until 1884, when it was purchased by J. R. Campbell, proprietor of the *Times*, and ceased to exist January 3, 1884.

The *Christian Instructor* was published in McLeansboro for a few months, commencing in January, 1872. It was edited by George P. Slade, a minister of the Christian Church, and C. E. Wolfe was one of the publishers. Its circulation reached 900, but it was soon moved to Jeffersonville, Wayne County.

The *Progressive Farmer*, a monthly paper published from the office of the *Golden Era*, was issued for about a year. Its

circulation reached about 2,000 copies. It was edited by James P. Stelle of Mobile, Ala., but was moved to Evansville, Ind.

The Leader, was started in the fall of 1882, by Dr. C. M. Lyon and John Irvin, the first issue appearing November 9. Messrs. Lyon & Irvin purchased a new press in St. Louis. *The Leader* is Republican in politics, and is still published by Lyon & Irvin.

July 4, 1876, was celebrated in a befitting manner at McLeansboro. The morning was ushered in by the firing of 100 guns, which was heard all over the county. By 9 o'clock the citizens were crowding into town. About the same time the Enfield Cornet Band arrived and was the admiration of the crowd. The Flannigan Precinct delegation came in 600 strong, in a driving storm of rain. After a time, however, the rain ceased to fall, and Col. H. W. Hall, Capt. L. W. Cremeens, and Lieuts. A. A. Lasater and John Coker rallied the soldiers in the public square. In the procession the soldiers of the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion followed in the rear of the soldiers of the Black Hawk war and of the pioneer settlers, and marched to the fair grounds. About 6,000 people were present. Prayer was offered by Elder Calvin Allen; the Declaration of Independence was read by C. G. Cloud; poems were read by Mrs. Fannie M. Parker and Mrs. Emma J. Deitz; the oration of the day was delivered by Leonidas Walker; and outlines of the history of Hamilton County, were read by Judge T. B. Stelle. The marshal of the day was Elzathan M. Bowers, and the president was Hon. Robertson S. Anderson.

INCORPORATION.

An act was passed by the Legislature January 31, 1840 authorizing the incorporation of McLeansboro in the following language:

Be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the town of McLeansboro, in Hamilton County, be, and they are hereby authorized to become, incorporated under the general incorporation law, notwithstanding that the town may not contain

150 inhabitants: *Provided* that the corporators be not compelled to work the public highways more than one-half mile from the center of the corporation.

Under this special act an election was held at the courthouse in McLeansboro, October 22, 1842, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the citizens of said town desired to become an incorporated town, with the following result: for the incorporation—Daniel Marshall, Joshua Shoemaker, J. H. Heard, J. S. Kinnear, H. F. R. Smith, J. A. Wilson, David Sharp, W. A. Thomas, J. C. Lockwood, James Hall, John W. O'Neal, William Brinkley, A. Potete and I. S. Warmouth. Against incorporation—none.

The judges and clerk of the election signed the following certificate:

We, J. C. Lockwood, clerk, and James Hall and J. W. O'Neal, judges, certify the foregoing is a true return of the election for and against the incorporation of the town of McLeansboro this 22d day of October, 1842.

JAMES HALL, }
J. W. O'NEAL, } *Judges.*

ATTEST:

J. C. LOCKWOOD, *Clerk.*

The following was signed by J. Shoemaker, justice of the peace:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
HAMILTON COUNTY. }

This day came James Hall and J. W. O'Neal, judges, and J. C. Lockwood, clerk of the election, who took the necessary oaths to perform their duties as clerk and judges of the election for the incorporation of the town of McLeansboro.

JAMES HALL, *President.*

J. C. LOCKWOOD, *Clerk.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of October, 1842.

J. SHOEMAKER, *Justice of the peace.*

Another certificate was as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
HAMILTON COUNTY. } ss.

I, D. Marshall, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of said county, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the return made to me by Daniel Marshall, president, and James Hall, Charles H. Heard, J. C. Lockwood and R. A. Gowdy, Trustees of the Town of McLeansboro.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal this 6th day of December, 1842.

D. MARSHALL, *Clerk.*

It was ordered by the county commissioners' court, that, the trustees of the corporation of the town of McLeansboro being elected, and the said incorporation and town being laid off by said trustees a quarter of a mile each way from the center of the public square, each road that comes into the said town of McLeansboro shall be worked by the citizens of said town as far as the corporation limits extend and no farther, and the said trustees are hereby authorized to have the same measured and stakes set up for the purposes of ascertaining and marking the said distances of one quarter of a mile on each road so entering said incorporated town.

A general law was passed February 10, 1849, entitled "An act to incorporate towns and cities." Under authority of this act an election was held in McLeansboro, January 26, 1856, for the purpose of determining upon the incorporation of the town. James M. Blades was appointed president of the meeting, and M. M. Young, clerk. These two gentlemen, being sworn in by John S. Kinnear, Esq., as judges of the election, proceeded to open the polls for receiving the votes. Nineteen votes were cast—sixteen for and three against incorporation. This election not being satisfactory, another was held on March 8, 1856, at which Daniel F. Asbury, president of the meeting, and William L. Gooden, clerk, were the judges. Twenty-seven votes were cast—twenty-three for and four against incorporation. Upon the strength of this election the town elected a board of trustees, whose names could not certainly be ascertained. The following four names are both asserted and denied, by old citizens who ought to be able to remember, to have belonged to four of the members of the first board of trustees, under this incorporation: Dr. Thomas Sharp, John McElvain, Lemuel Powell and David Sharp. But, at any rate, the incorporation seems to have been an illegal one, for it was deemed necessary by the Legislature to pass the following act, which was approved February 18, 1857:

Be it enacted, etc., That Thomas Sharp, Nathaniel M. Martin, Lewis J. Martin, Lemuel Powell and William L. Gooden be, and they are hereby declared to be, the lawfully organized board of the town of McLeansboro, in the county of Hamilton, under the provisions of Chapter 25, of the revised statutes, and the act approved February 10, 1849, entitled "An act to incorporate towns and cities," and that all previous acts and proceedings of said board of trustees and of their predecessors be and they are hereby declared valid and binding, notwithstanding any informality in the organization of said board, provided the acts were otherwise lawful.

By the same act John S. Kinnear was declared to be the lawfully authorized police magistrate. But whoever may have been the officers under this incorporation as thus legalized or what may have been their acts, it is impossible now to know as either through accident or design, some think the latter, the records have been lost or destroyed down to 1872, since which time a complete list of the officers can be given. In 1872 the trustees were V. S. Benson, T. B. Stelle, J. H. Wilson, J. W. Daily and R. H. Stanley. The officers were: president, T. B. Stelle; clerk, C. M. Lyon; treasurer, J. T. Marshall; constable, John K. Lasater; street commissioner, V. S. Benson; attorney, William Hamill. On the 16th of October, 1872, it was ordered that the corporation limits embrace one square mile of territory, beginning at a point one-half mile north of the center of the public square, and running thence east one-half mile; thence south one mile; thence west one mile; thence north one mile, and thence east one-half mile to the beginning.

In this connection, though out of chronological order, it may not be amiss to record the fact that the first survey of the plat of the town of McLeansboro failed to locate the town, further than to say that it was on the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 5, Range 6, and in future years trouble grew out of this want of definiteness. To remedy the difficulties that were occurring the Legislature passed an act which was approved February 15, 1855, authorizing the citizens of McLeansboro "to cause to be planted and fixed, under the directions of the county surveyor of Hamilton County, at the northwest corner of the lot known in the original

survey and plan of said town as Lot No. 49, as said corner is now known and established, a good and substantial stone monument with suitable marks and inscriptions thereon for the future identification thereof; and also a similar stone at each corner of the public square of said town as ascertained by a survey from said corner of Lot No. 49; and said stones so placed and established shall forever thereafter be preserved as permanent monuments, and shall be deemed and taken as proper starting points for any and all surveys in said town," etc.

In 1873 T. B. Stelle was elected president of the board of trustees; C. M. Lyon, clerk, and John S. McGee, street commissioner. On August 12, 1873, a new board was elected, of which J. W. Daily was chosen president; C. M. Lyon, clerk, and J. M. Shoemaker, treasurer. On August 10, 1874, the question of organizing as a village under the general law was voted on with the following result: For organization 140, against 22. The trustees elected then were J. J. Powell, J. H. Wilson, W. W. Davisson, J. H. Daily, W. Daniels and A. W. Severs. This board elected J. J. Powell, president; T. M. Eckley, clerk, and R. L. Meador, treasurer. An election was then held April 20, 1875, at which William Hamill, P. L. McNabb, V. S. Benson, T. M. Eckley, William J. Tevis and R. L. Meador were elected trustees, and they chose V. S. Benson, president, and C. M. Lyon clerk. Another election was held for trustees August 2, 1875, resulting in the choice of P. L. McNabb, William Hamill, V. S. Benson, J. W. Daily, A. J. Guill and S. Parkhurst. For the year ending April 20, 1876, V. S. Benson was again elected president and C. M. Lyon, clerk. On April 18, 1876, the following board was elected: Lemuel Powell, J. H. Walcutt, John L. Blades, Oscar McGee, W. J. Smith and T. B. Wright; Lemuel Powell was elected president and W. R. Daniel, clerk. Since then the following have been the presidents and clerks of the board of trustees:

Presidents—T. B. Wright, in 1877; L. J. Hale, 1878, T. M.

Eckley, 1879; ———, 1880; John J. Buck, 1881; V. S. Benson, 1882-84; J. H. Wilson, 1885.

Clerks—Joseph F. Marshall, 1877; Joseph N. Meador, 1878; W. A. McElvain, 1879; J. A. Siddall, 1880; Adam C. Cully, 1881 and 1882; John C. Carner, 1883; William McConnell, 1884; C. L. Young, 1885.

April 20, 1886, an election was held to determine the question of organization as a city under the general law, resulting in 184 votes being cast for organization to 99 against it. April 26 a committee was appointed to lay off the city in three wards, but discharged on the 27th. On the 28th the city was divided into three wards, and it was on that day ordered that an election for mayor and two aldermen from each ward be held on May 20. P. L. McNabb was elected mayor, and aldermen were elected as follows: First Ward, J. E. Robinson and William D. Richards; Second Ward, Thomas B. Allen and Stephen F. Cook; Third Ward, W. R. Daniel and T. L. Hunter. The other officers under this first city organization were S. J. Lockwood, clerk; W. McConnell, treasurer and Joshua L. Sneed, attorney. At the same time the question of licensing saloons within the corporate limits of the city was voted on, with the result of there being 125 votes in favor of license to 173 against it. Saloons, however, were licensed during the year ending April 19, 1887, because one of the council who was expected to refuse licenses was found after the election to favor granting them.

At the election held April 19, 1887, for mayor and three alderman, one from each ward, the question of licensing saloons was the principal one at issue. Thompson B. Stelle represented the anti-license element, and received 176 votes for mayor; V. S. Benson represented those in favor of granting license, and received 99 votes for mayor. For clerk William T. Starkey received 261 votes, F. M. Harwood 18, and William V. Sterling 10. For treasurer, William McConnell received 282 votes; for city

attorney, A. M. Wilson received 182, and James Lane 100. The aldermen elected were C. O. Sloan, A. A. Lasater and C. W. Eudaly, in the First, Second and Third Wards, respectively. Those holding over being J. E. Robinson, S. F. Cook and W. R. Daniels, and Charles E. Coker was elected city marshal.

DAHLGREN.

Dahlgren is situated on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in the northwestern part of Hamilton County, eleven miles from McLeansboro. It began to be settled in December, 1870. It was the result of the building of the railroad, and was named in honor of Gen. Dahlgren, who at that time had, it is believed, an interest in the road. The town was originally built on land owned by Abel Kuykendall and A. M. Sturman. The first building was erected by James Steell in 1870 for the purpose of selling goods. Samuel M. Butler began selling dry goods in the same building about March, 1871, and continued in the same business until 1883. About the time the town was started Nathan Garrison established himself in the lumber business, and coupled with that the sale of agricultural implements. The first mill was built by A. M. Sturman & Sons in 1873, since which time they have been engaged in grinding wheat and corn. From 1873 to 1883, they ran a saw mill in connection with the flouring mill. In May, 1871, James M. Burton erected the second store building in the place and commenced selling dry goods. Judge A. M. Sturman built the third, and John Halley the fourth, both of the latter also in 1871. James T. Spence & Co. erected a stave factory, but after three years discontinued the business. The first hotel was built in 1871 by William Carman who continued the proprietor about two years. In 1884, David Usry erected the first livery stable and since that time has, as a general thing, continued its management. The present business of the town consists of five dry goods stores conducted by A. M.

Grigg, A. Aydt, John Halley, Samuel N. Hollowell and B. Brumbaugh; groceries, Barney Wingett and James Monroe; hardware, Solomon Aydt; drug store, J. Burton; harness shop, Charles Aydt; furniture, Nathan Garrison, who also deals in grain, farming implements, ties, etc.; blacksmiths, George McMahon, William Hogue and George Sinks; hotel, David Usry; livery and feed stable, David Usry and George W. Rose; physicians, W. D. Karns, A. M. Brumbaugh and L. C. Morgan; lawyers, Thomas Shipley and L. W. Cremeens; shoemakers, C. M. Brookins and W. B. Underwood.

Dahlgren Lodge, No. 37, of the Order of Tonti, was chartered on August 28, 1886, with twenty-two charter members. The first officers were Past President, Ira A. Goodridge; President, A. M. Grigg; Vice-President, Dr. A. M. Brumbaugh; Secretary, George Miller; Treasurer, Mart. Sturman; Guard, Lewis Shelton; Sentinel, John C. Bowen; Medical Examiner, Dr. L. C. Morgan. The present membership is thirty-seven, and the present officers are A. M. Grigg, President; James M. Burton, Vice-President; Ira A. Goodridge, Secretary; Mart. Sturman, Treasurer; Dr. A. M. Brumbaugh, Chaplain; Lafayette Sturman, Marshal; John R. Grigg, Guard; John C. Bowen, Sentinel; Dr. L. C. Morgan, Medical Examiner. The trustees are George Miller, Columbus S. Shelton and Dr. L. C. Morgan. Ira A. Goodridge is Deputy Supreme President of the general Order and has power to organize lodges.

Local Branch, No. 124, Order of the Iron Hall, was chartered on September 12, 1882, with ten members. The first officers were James M. Burton, Past Chief Justice; Ira A. Goodridge, Chief Justice; W. M. Spencer, Vice-Justice; E. A. Goodridge, Accountant; J. R. Knowles, Cashier; W. D. Karns, Adjustor and Medical Examiner; David Usry, Prelate; C. F. Goodridge, Herald; D. T. Robinson, Watchman; C. M. Brookins, Vidette; J. M. Burton, W. D. Karns, and David Usry, Trustees. The present mem-

bership is forty-two. There have been seven suspensions and one death. The present officers are W. R. Burton, Past Chief Justice; J. M. Burton, Chief Justice; C. M. Brookins, Vice-Justice; W. D. Karns, Accountant and Medical Examiner; Albert Sturman, Cashier; L. W. Cremeens, Adjustor; O. W. Monroe, Prelate; J. M. Harris, Herald; G. W. McMahon, Watchman; John Irvin, Vidette; W. R. Burton, J. H. Pace and G. W. Rose, Trustees. There has been paid out as sick benefits to members of this branch, \$3,280. The original charter members were James M. Burton, Ira A. Goodridge, William M. Spencer, E. A. Goodridge, J. R. Knowles, W. D. Karns, Daniel Usry, C. F. Goodridge, D. T. Robinson, and C. M. Brookins.

Dahlgren Lodge, No. 486, I. O. O. F., was granted a charter on October 8, 1872.

Thackeray is a small town on the Louisville & Nashville Railway, six miles east of McLeansboro. It is in the southwest quarter of the northeast corner of Section 5, Township 5, Range 7, and was surveyed on October 6, 1871. It was named after the English novelist, William Makepeace Thackeray, by the railway company. The first merchant was David Hamill, who was also first postmaster. The present business comprises a general store kept by David Hamill, a grocery store by W. W. Buck & Co., a grocery and drug store by J. L. Millard, and blacksmith shops by J. N. Trout and A. W. Rankin. The physicians are Z. R. Millard and E. G. Neal. There are two churches, Missionary Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal, and a graded school. David Hamill is the present postmaster. Thackeray is headquarters for two gangs of section hands on the Louisville & Nashville Railway, working fourteen men. The population of the place is 165.

Logansport is located in Crook Township in the the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 5, Range 7. It was surveyed June 15, 1857. Eli York was the

first merchant and Tilford Taylor the first saloonist. The post-office was established about 1861 with John Hawthorn postmaster, who has retained the office ever since. The only business in the place for about fifteen years has been a "jug grocery." The town was laid off by William Logan Malone, and named Logansport in his honor.

Broughton lies in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 8, and in the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 7, Range 7. It was surveyed on May 4, 1872.

Jefferson City was platted June 4, 1857, and originally consisted of ten lots on each side of Main Street. There is nothing there now but an old brick house.

New Loudon was surveyed May 15, 1857. Two or three houses are all there is now of the town.

Rectorville was located on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 7, Range 7, and was surveyed February 25, 1857. It has since been vacated.

Macedonia lies in Section 31, Township 5, Range 5, and was surveyed January 29, 1858, and is now a flourishing little village.

Lovilla was located in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 4, Range 5, and was surveyed June 21, 1854. It was killed by the railroad avoiding it.

Walpole is situated on Section 4, Township 7, Range 6, and was surveyed March 11, 1857, and is now a fine little trading point.

Jamestown was situated in the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 5, Range 7. It was surveyed December 14, 1857, but has since died a natural death.

Piopolis is located in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 17, Township 4, Range 6. It was surveyed May 14, 1877, and named in honor of Pius IX. Here is the St.

John's Catholic Church, a store or two and the postoffice. St. John's Catholic Church building is the finest edifice in the county.

Delafield is situated in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and other adjacent quarters of Section 25, Township 4, Range 5. It now consists of little else than a station on the railroad.

Hoodville lies in the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 5, Range 6. It was surveyed September 28, 1866. Hood's addition was afterward made to it, when it was thought the town would be of some importance. There is now a store kept by Epperson Bros., and a saw mill. J. W. Epperson is postmaster. The population is now about fifty.

Belle City, or Belle Prairie as it is otherwise called, was laid out in February, 1862. Main Street runs north and south, Market Avenue and St. Charles Avenue, east and west. In the original plat there were twenty-five lots, a part of them 60x120 feet, a part 60x180 feet and a few 120x213 feet. Lewis' addition was made April 22, 1863, and the town is now quite a flourishing little hamlet.

THE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

Hamilton County Agricultural Board was incorporated July 29, 1880, and organized July 31. In a certain sense it was the successor of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, which was organized probably as early as 1870, but which was inoperative for a number of years previous to the incorporation of the agricultural board. The first officers of this board, elected in 1880, were V. S. Benson, president; John J. Buck, vice-president; C. G. McCoy, treasurer; G. B. Wheeler, secretary; T. B. Stelle, marshal; P. L. McNabb, general superintendent, and M. C. Dale, chief of police. The board purchased the personal property of the old agricultural society, and besides, they own

forty acres of land just west of McLeansboro, which they have fitted up with every necessary convenience. The capital stock of the board was originally \$2,500, divided into twenty-five shares. Since then an assessment has been made of \$45 per share, and the cash value of the real estate and improvements is something over \$10,000. The board has held seven annual fairs, at the last of which they paid out in premiums \$1,312.50. The following have been the officers of this board since 1880:

Presidents—John J. Buck, 1881; W. A. Coker, 1882; J. H. Wilson, 1883-84; W. A. Coker, 1885; V. S. Benson, 1886.

Vice-presidents—W. A. Coker, 1881; James McGilly, 1882; W. A. Coker, 1883; C. G. McCoy, 1884; J. R. Campbell, 1885; J. J. Buck, 1886.

Secretaries—G. B. Wheeler, 1881; W. A. McElvain, 1882; C. G. McCoy, 1883; T. B. Stelle, 1884; W. A. McElvain, 1885-86.

Treasurers—C. G. McCoy, 1881-82; John J. Buck, 1883-85, and T. B. Stelle, 1886.

General Superintendents—T. B. Stelle, 1881; J. H. Wilson, 1882; T. B. Stelle, 1883; V. S. Benson, 1884; J. H. Wilson, 1885, and M. C. Dale, 1886.

Marshals—V. S. Benson, 1881; T. B. Stelle, 1882; V. S. Benson, 1883; W. A. Coker, 1884; T. B. Stelle, 1885, and J. C. Edwards, 1886.

Chiefs of Police—P. L. McNabb, 1881; G. B. Wheeler, 1882; J. R. Campbell, 1883-84; M. C. Dale, 1885, and J. S. Wycaugh, 1886.

FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association was organized about January 1, 1887, and by April 1, 1887, there were thirteen lodges, with a membership of 569. These thirteen lodges belonging to Hamilton County with their secretaries are as follows: No. 57,

secretary, J. Darnell, Akin, Franklin County; No. 76, Charles Durham, Hammock; No. 86, W. K. Burnett, Flint; No. 89, R. E. Binkley, Hoodville; No. 106, Sylvester DeWitt, Palo Alto; No. 117, J. D. Lockwood, Braden; No. 127, John Irvin, Dahlgren; No. 134, J. E. Riggs, McLeansboro; No. 155, C. L. French, McLeansboro; No. 171, D. Daily, McLeansboro; No. 176, Columbus Curtis, Walpole; No. 177, W. D. Snover, Palo Alto; No. 178,—
———. *The Binder* of Marion is the official organ of the association. It has for its motto, "Bound to no party's arbitrary sway, but devoted to the interests of the F. M. B. A."

SCHOOLS.

The schools in Hamilton County were in primitive times like those of the other counties in this volume. They were subscription schools, and taught by men whose principal qualification for the position was their ability to govern the children by corporal punishment. There were many of them, at least, exceedingly generous in the application of the switch. The schoolhouses, one of the first of which was erected about three and a half miles east of McLeansboro, were of logs with dirt floors, with desks and benches arranged around the sides of the house, through which light was admitted by means of greased paper pasted or otherwise fastened in apertures cut through the logs. At first the sessions were held during the long days in summer, school commencing in the morning when the sun was about an hour high and closing within about an hour of sunset, an hour's intermission being allowed at noon. Long school days were then the rule, as if to give the pupil an opportunity to learn all that was possible, or to compel the teacher to fully earn his scant pay of \$1.50 or \$2 per term of six months for each scholar. The text-books used were Dilworth's spelling book, the English reader an arithmetic, and the Bible or New Testament; writing of course was also taught, the ink used being made by boiling down maple

bark, and coloring the decoction with copperas; quill pens were the only ones in use. One of the first teachers was Nathan Jinney, from Virginia, and Dr. Glover came immediately, or soon after, who taught on the Ichabod Mitchell farm. Hardy C. Willis was perhaps the third teacher in the county; he taught in various schools, and when the school lands began to be sold so as to furnish townships with school funds, the townships began to build houses; and when the school tax was levied and began to be collected, the schools gradually changed from a private to a public nature. James Allen was the first school commissioner. From this time on the schools have been steadily but slowly improving, but then there were but very few educated teachers. The first educated teachers who came into the county were Joseph Fitzsimmons, from Pennsylvania, and J. I. McClintock, from Ohio, and the first educated native teacher was George B. Robinson, who was afterward county superintendent for a number of years. The above, as well as the following, taught in the frame schoolhouse in McLeansboro, standing on Pearl Street near Market, before the present brick schoolhouse was erected: Rev. Mr. Cole, Leonidas Walker, Charles A. Heard, Prof. Harris, Mr. Hoyt, John Turrentine and A. J. Walker.

The first report of the school commissioner of Hamilton County now to be found was made to the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending October 1, 1861. According to that report there were then fifty-seven schools in the county, and 2,975 scholars in attendance. Of this number 239 were under six years of age. The number of male scholars was 1,698, and of females, 1,357. The total number of white persons in the county under twenty-one years of age was 6,606. There were seventy-two teachers, sixty of whom were males. In fifty of the fifty-three school districts school had been taught more than six months. There were fifty-one schoolhouses in the county. The highest monthly wages paid to any male teacher

was \$35, and the lowest \$12; the highest monthly wages paid to any female teacher was \$25, and the lowest \$10. The entire sum paid out for teachers' wages was \$8,025.46.

In 1864, the first year in which any record was made of the number of certificates granted, there were granted forty-eight certificates, eleven of which were of the first grade, twenty-nine of the second and eight of the third. The youngest teacher was seventeen years of age and the oldest fifty-five.

In 1865, the first year of the county superintendency, Leonidas Walker, who had been school commissioner for several years, was the superintendent. Following are the principal statistics contained in that report: There were still fifty-three school districts, but the number of schools had increased to fifty-nine, and in fifty-two of the districts school had been taught more than six months. In one only had there been no school. The entire number of white persons in the county under twenty-one years of age was 6,996, and the number between six and twenty-one was 4,883. There was one graded school in the county, in Township 7, Range 5, and there were three private schools. The principal of the township school fund was \$30,508.42, and the entire amount paid out as teachers' wages was 9,419.76. The highest monthly wages paid to any male teacher was \$80, in Township 5, Range 6; and the highest to any female teacher was \$45, in Township 7, Range 7. During the year ending September 1, 1865, there were granted sixty-nine certificates, seventeen of which were of the first class or grade, fifty of the second and two of the third. Fifty-one certificates were granted to male teachers and eighteen to females.

G. B. Robinson became county superintendent in 1865, and his report made in 1866 was the first that took cognizance of the colored pupils as a separate class. There were in the county four colored persons under twenty-one years of age, three of whom were between six and twenty-one, which number was

unchanged in 1867. In 1870 there were 7,851 white persons under twenty-one and fifteen colored. The whole number of white persons between six and twenty-one was 5,148, and of colored persons twelve. The number of school districts had increased to sixty; the number of male scholars in attendance was 2,392 and of females, 1,945. There were sixty-three male teachers and eleven females. The number of schoolhouses was sixty, of which thirty-four of them were of logs and twenty-six frame. The new schoolhouses built in 1870 cost \$2,888.36. The amount paid out as wages to male teachers was \$10,567.10 and to females \$896.45. The value of the schoolhouses was \$14,670, of the grounds \$2,406, and the total value of school property in the county was \$19,620.

In 1880 there were in the county 9,351 persons under twenty-one years of age, and 6,494 between six and twenty-one. There were sixty-seven school districts and sixty-seven schools, one of which was graded. In this school there were 158 male and 168 female pupils. In the ungraded schools there were 2,493 male and 2,174 female pupils. There were then forty-six frame schoolhouses, nineteen log ones and one brick in Township 5, Range 6. Besides the above enumerated pupils, there were 129 in three private schools. The amount of wages paid to male teachers was \$9,542.31, and to female teachers \$2,416.18. The township school fund still remained at about \$30,000, and the school property was valued at \$28,749.

Lafayette Howard became county superintendent in ———. His last report was made in 1886. From this report the following statistics are obtained, showing the condition of the schools at the present time: The number of male persons in the county under twenty-one years of age was 5,010, of females, 4,835; of males between six and twenty-one, 3,470, of females, 3,233. The number of ungraded schools was sixty-four, of graded schools six. The number of pupils in the latter was, males, 446, females,

434; in the former, males, 2,284, females 2,050. The number of male teachers in the graded schools was ten, females, six; in the ungraded schools, males fifty-eight, females, twenty. The total number of teachers in the county was ninety-four. The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher was \$75, and the highest paid any female was \$35; the total amount paid male teachers in the graded schools was \$3,059, and in the ungraded schools, \$10,565.82; female teachers in the graded schools, \$1,451.15, and in the ungraded schools, \$2,403.51. Thus the total sum paid out to teachers was \$17,479.52, while the entire expenditure on account of schools was \$24,586.93. The number of schoolhouses was seventy—sixty-two frame, seven log and one brick. The value of all the school property in the county, in buildings, grounds, notes, bonds and cash, in 1886, was \$29,389.67.

The number of certificates issued during this year was to males, first grade 4, second grade, 35; to females, second grade, 19.

Johnson Lane became county superintendent in the fall of 1886.

The following figures will show the compensation received by the county superintendent for certain years, statistics for other years unavailable: For 1870, \$475.73; 1871, \$678.58; 1872, \$801.88; 1873, \$814.18; 1883, \$150; 1884, \$300; 1885, \$300; 1886, \$944.95. The superintendent now receives a salary according to the following principle—\$5, per day is allowed for visiting schools, and the number of days to be spent in this way is limited to 150 and \$4 per day is allowed for office work, and the aggregate number of days spent in both visiting schools and office work can not legally exceed 200 each year. Besides this compensation a small commission is allowed on funds handled, so that the entire compensation does not vary much from \$1,000, per annum.

The school fund has not on the whole been managed to the best

advantage. According to the report of the sale of swamp lands, made in 1863, there had been sold 70,310.72 acres of these lands for the aggregate sum of \$48,128.24, and there had been recovered from the Government of the United States for lands wrongfully sold \$5,573.30, making the total receipts \$53,750.54. The expenses had been for recovering from the Government, \$1,568.68, and for surveying and other public work connected with the swamp lands, \$4,770.73, and there had been appropriated to the townships \$14,400.35, leaving a balance on hand of \$33,010.78. At the March term of the county court, 1858, it was reported that out of a balance of \$53,218.68 there had been appropriated to the nine whole townships \$7,200, and to the six half townships \$2,400, and there had been paid out for the jail \$4,500, a total sum of \$14,100, leaving a net balance of \$39,118.68. In 1861 a report was made showing that this sum had shrunk to \$12,576.61, secured by mortgages, but a part of which could not be collected, and "the deficiency was supposed to have been paid out in expenses." From the sale of the sixteenth sections \$9,000 was realized. At the present time the county fund consists of \$450, and the township fund of \$28,879.74.

The first school in McLeansboro was taught in a log schoolhouse 12x14 feet in size, standing not far east of the present depot. It had no floor, and the fire was built in one corner, the smoke escaping through a hole in the roof. Afterward there was a small house built near where Mrs. Lockwood lives, with a puncheon floor, a clapboard door and a greased paper window. Benches for seats were made of split saplings with legs driven into the rounded sides. When this house was no longer fit for use another was built back of the present location of Judge Marshall's barn. This also was of logs and lasted many years, but at length C. H. Heard, desiring to further the cause of education and to educate his own children at home, built the frame schoolhouse standing on Pearl Street near Market, at his own expense.

After the passage of the free school law the property was purchased by the town for \$800. Two teachers were employed from that time forward until more were needed, and the school has since then been a graded school. In 1877 the contract for building the present brick schoolhouse in the southeast part of the city was let, and the cost of the house was about \$9,000. A. J. Walker was the first principal in this new schoolhouse, and he has been succeeded by Milton Daily, Lafayette Howard, H. A. Ingram, J. P. Stelle, Julian L. Frohock, Johnson H. Lane and J. M. Biggerstaff.

The Catholic school at Piopolis is sustained by voluntary contributions of the parishioners. It numbers in two grades eighty-nine pupils, and is the largest graded school in the county. It is in session ten months, and is sustained independently of the public school system because its supporters believe that religious and moral training should go hand-in-hand with the training of the intellect.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Hamilton College was an institution of learning established at McLeansboro in 1874, from which much was expected, and from which much might have been realized had harmony prevailed in its councils. The president of its board of trustees was Judge S. S. Marshall, and its secretary was J. P. Stelle. The faculty consisted of Prof. W. I. Davis, president; Prof. J. F. Leslie, Mrs. W. I. Davis and Prof. M. W. Spencer. At the session beginning April 5, 1875, there were eighty students in attendance, and in both 1876 and 1877 there was a large attendance. The college used the upper story of the Methodist Church during its existence. In 1875 the institution was chartered, and a movement inaugurated looking to the erection of a college building. Land was offered to be donated both by Judge S. S. Marshall and C. H. Heard, but it was found impossible to agree upon which location to choose, and in 1880 all hopes of establishing the school

on a permanent basis were abandoned. The first diplomas were issued in 1876 from the commercial department to B. F. Gullic, Columbus M. Hall and Arthur T. Secor. Others were granted by the teacher's department and also by the scientific department the same year. The last diploma was granted to J. B. Kinnear, July 25, 1880, at which time the college closed.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The first teachers' institute held in Hamilton county was at the Anderson schoolhouse, two miles southwest of McLeansboro. It continued only one day in August, 1868. There were twenty-five teachers present. John P. Stelle was the principal lecturer, his subject being "The Importance of Teachers' Institutes." The instructors at this institute were John Turrentine, C. W. Anderson, James W. Jones, Wade Hungate and John P. Stelle. The second institute held in the county was at McLeansboro. It commenced on Friday, August 28, 1868, and continued two days. About fifteen teachers were present, and the lecturers were John Turrentine, whose topic was "School Government," John P. Stelle and C. W. Anderson. The superintendent reported that as a general thing teachers did not appreciate the value and importance of institutes, which is not surprising as that was the first year they had had an opportunity of attending them.

Subsequent superintendents have made very meager reports of institutes held since 1868. They have been as follows: J. P. Stelle organized township institutes in 1877, holding several in each township, himself, with several of the teachers, being the instructors. Lafayette Howard in 1883 held the county normal institute at McLeansboro, commencing July 10 and continuing six weeks. Mr. Howard, Prof. Alexander of Carbondale and J. G. Kirby of Hamilton County were the instructors. Twenty-four teachers were in regular attendance, each paying \$6 for the term's instruction. In 1884 the county normal institute commenced

July 22, and continued four weeks. The instructors were Prof. S. H. Ward of McLeansboro, Lafayette Howard and in penmanship J. G. Wheeler. Eighty-four teachers were in attendance. The institute commenced its session for 1885 on July 22, and continued four weeks. The instructors were Prof. J. P. Stelle, Jesse Hardister and Lafayette Howard; and for 1886 it commenced July 20, with Profs. J. P. Stelle, Johnson H. Lane, Jesse Hardister, J. M. Biggerstaff and Lafayette Howard for instructors. One hundred and thirty-six teachers were in attendance.

INSTITUTE FUND.

The county has as yet made no provision for an institute fund. The first fund of this kind of which there is any report was established in 1883, and the first report covers the period from July 1, 1883, to August 31, 1884. It is as follows:

Received from first grade certificates issued to men.....	\$ 7
Received " second " " " " "	83
Received " " " " " women.....	29
Donated by the county superintendent.....	5
Registration fees from non-holders of certificates.....	36
Total.....	<hr/> \$160
Paid out for instructors.....	\$135
Incidental expenses.....	12
Room rent.....	10
Balance on hand.....	3
Total.....	<hr/> \$160

The institute fund for 1885, was as follows:

Received from men for first grade certificates.....	\$ 7
Received " " " second " "	75
Received " women " " " "	36
Received " " " rejected.....	29
Received " men "	40
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$187
Paid conductors and instructors.....	\$ 85
Incidental expenses.....	48
Balance on hand.	54
<hr/>	
	\$187

For 1886 the total receipts were \$136, and the expenses for instructors and conductors \$72.50, and for incidental expenses \$45, leaving a balance of \$18, on hand.

CHURCH HISTORY.

It is generally believed that Ten Mile Church was the first one established in the county, and also that the first white person who died in the county was buried there. About the same time a Baptist Church was established at Old Village, in the southern part of the county, and it is a remarkable fact that at this Baptist Church, camp meetings, commencing about 1828, were thereafter held for forty consecutive years. Robert Moore was the first preacher at Ten Mile Church, and the second was Chester Carpenter, who established another church near the Wayne and Hamilton County line, about the time of the establishment of the church at Old Village. Concord Methodist Episcopal Church was also one of the pioneer churches, and among the pioneer ministers of the gospel were Archibald Harris, Scott Harrison (colored), David McLin, Thomas Files, Rev. Mr. Manns and Rev. Mr. Fox. Most of the preaching in the early day was at homes of the settlers, and was attended by congregations collected together from distances of from ten to twelve miles, and it is generally believed and frequently asserted that there was more real piety then in the community than now.

Ten Mile Church was organized September 2, 1820, by Elders Wilson Henderson, John Wren and Chester Carpenter. It has nearly always been one of the largest churches in Hamilton, and Elder Hosea Vise has been its pastor for over twenty-five years.

Beaver Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1844, under the labors of Elder Hosea Vise. In 1855 it had a membership of fifty-five, and that year united with the Franklin Association. In 1857 it united with the Fairfield Association. In 1875 the church was removed to Thackeray, and has since been known as

the Thackeray Baptist Church. The membership is about seventy-five, and the pastor is Rev. Thomas A. Dulaney. The present church building cost about \$800.

Little Prairie Church was organized in the winter of 1844-45, under the preaching of Elder T. M. Vance, who began to preach there in June, 1843. This is now called Dahlgren Church, and belongs to the Fairfield Association.

Antioch Church was organized in May, 1845, with the following membership: N. Harrelson, Thomas T. Hanks, John Whitehead, Nathaniel Vise, William B. Vise, James Matheny, Henry Whitehead, James Whitehead, William Meadows, Elizabeth Hanks, Mary Edwards, Sarah Matheny, Keziah Vise, Elizabeth Vise and Susannah Whitehead. Elder Hosea Vise was the first pastor, and served the church in that capacity over twenty-five years. A Sunday-school was organized in 1845. Antioch Church is one of the largest Baptist Churches in Hamilton County, having a membership of more than one hundred, and Rev. M. J. Jones is the present pastor.

Blooming Grove Church was organized May 19, 1850, with twenty-two members. The council consisted of Elders Robert Lee, C. R. Pitman and R. Shirley. The deacon was J. W. Ingram. Elder Russell Shirley was the first pastor. This church is about three miles west of McLeansboro. It has sent out six ministers of the gospel. It practiced foot-washing two years, since which time the practice has been abandoned. The present membership is one hundred and sixty-five, and Rev. Laban Estes is the pastor.

Union Baptist Church was organized November 23, 1870, by Elders C. Allen and C. Y. Allen. It is located ten miles west of McLeansboro. Elder C. Y. Allen was the first pastor and remained with the church seven years. It is the regular successor of the Union Church established in 1851 in a schoolhouse near where the present Union Church is located. This was

organized by Elders S. A. Martin and W. P. Sneed. For some time it grew and prospered, but in 1867 its membership was reduced to twenty, and they agreed to dissolve. The present church is in a flourishing condition.

McLeansboro Baptist Church is the successor of two other organizations of the same kind, both of which failed. It was organized February 13, 1872, by Rev. C. Allen and John A. Rodman with the following members: A. DeFoe, James H. Daily, James Braden, Elvira Howard and Julia Gray. On April 12, 1874, John C. Hall, A. DeFoe and Henderson Daily were appointed a committee to draft plans for a new church building. The building committee consisted of Jasper Boyd, J. H. Daily and T. B. Wright. A. A. Young, of Hoodville, took the contract to build the church for \$2,250, and it was dedicated in 1876 by Rev. Mr. French. Since then its pastors have been Revs. C. Allen, John Rodman, W. H. Carner, Mr. Goodwin and the present pastor, Rev. Laban Estes. The present membership is about one hundred and sixty. T. B. Wright was the superintendent of the Sunday-school from 1883 to 1886, and the present superintendent is J. C. Asher. There are ten teachers and one hundred and seventy-five scholars.

Hopewell Church was organized October 29, 1877, under the labors of Elder James King and six members—one male and five females. The council consisted of Elder James King, Deacon M. W. Fuller and J. W. Smith. Elder John W. Dillingham was the first pastor. In 1877 the membership increased to seven. This church is located on the State road, three miles east of McLeansboro. The present pastor is Rev. J. C. Elliott.

Knight's Prairie Church is located seven and a half miles southwest of McLeansboro. It was organized about 1853. Its house of worship was blown down in 1886 and in the fall of the same year a new frame church 30x40 feet was erected at a cost of about \$700. The present membership is about one hundred

and sixty and the present pastor is Rev. Laban Estes. The Sunday-school consists of about fifty scholars, and Huston Burnett is the superintendent.

Hickory Hill Church was organized in March, 1861, with twelve members, Mr. James Twigg being the first upon the list. The presbytery consisted of A. H. Benson and John Grider. The church belongs to the Fairfield Association. The first pastor was Rev. A. H. Benson. The first building used by this church was a log one erected in 1858, and this was superseded in 1884 by a frame structure 30x50 feet in size, and worth about \$1,000. The present membership is about one hundred and thirty, and the present pastor Rev. J. C. Elliott.

New Hope Church was organized in 1859. Rev. John B. Smith was pastor of this church in all twenty-seven years. The present pastor is Rev. Thomas A. Dulaney, and the present membership one hundred and twenty. R. T. Webb is the superintendent of the Sunday-school which consists of about forty scholars.

The other Baptist Churches in Hamilton County are Belle City and New Liberty Churches.

Concord Methodist Episcopal Church was among the earliest religious organizations in the county. It is located five miles east of McLeansboro and was established about 1830. A log house was built which was used until about 1860, when a new one was erected. The present frame church was erected in 1871. It is 36x40 feet in size and cost about \$1,000. At this time the church has forty-five members, and Rev. J. A. Leatherman is the pastor.

The first class organized in McLeansboro is said by some to have been as early as 1835, and the first preacher here to have been Isaac G. Barr. Both Mr. Barr and J. C. Houtse were circuit riders here in 1837 or 1838. Services were held in the school-house and in the courthouse for about twenty years. Rev.

Simon Walker was also one of the early circuit riders, the circuit then extending from Carlyle to Carmi. He was on this circuit for many years. About 1853 a church building was erected 40x60 feet in size at an expense of about \$1,200, but in the spring of 1856 this edifice was destroyed by fire, and it again became necessary to have recourse to the courthouse, which they continued to use until 1870, when they erected the present two-story brick church on a lot presented to them by John S. Kinnear. The building committee consisted of R. L. Meador, E. E. Welborn, and John S. Kinnear. P. C. Eudaly contracted to erect the building which is 46x80 feet in dimensions, and cost \$8,000. It was dedicated in the spring of 1871 by Rev. Mr. Bowen. The present membership of this church is about one hundred and fifty, and of the Sunday-school about two hundred. A. Longworth is the superintendent, and there are in the school eleven teachers. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Walker, Morris, Bayard, Caughlin, Thompson, Ravenscroft, and Pender.

Mary's Chapel (Methodist Episcopal) is located four miles south of McLeansboro. It was started about 1851 or 1852. Services were held for a number of years in a schoolhouse. Its first six members were Thomas Edwards, Margaret Edwards, William and Mary Matheny, Eliza and Mary Carey. After the last of whom the chapel was named. At the present time this organization has a church building similar to that of Concord Church. The membership is about one hundred, and Rev. J. A. Leatherman is the pastor. The Sunday-school of which Henry Madison is superintendent, has about sixty scholars.

Thackeray Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the spring of 1880, with twelve members—C. G. Neel, Mrs. M. E. Neel, O. O. Walker, Mrs. Amanda J. Walker, F. A. Ferry, Mrs. Frances Ferry, P. G. Threlkel, Sylvester Nelson, Mrs. Mary Nelson, Miss Catharine Fuller, Miss C. A. Hamill, William A.

Phipps, Miss Nancy Malone and James Livingstone. Following are the names of the ministers of this church: Rev. W. A. Browder, Rev. W. T. Morris, Rev. J. H. Bennett, Rev. W. A. Porter and Rev. J. A. Leatherman. The church building was erected in 1883 at a cost of \$723. It is 28x36 feet and has a seating capacity of 250. The building committee were David Hamill, E. G. Neel and O. O. Walker. The present membership is about seventy-five, and the church is in a good condition. The Sunday-school, of which David Hamil is superintendent, has about fifty-six scholars.

Sulphur Springs Methodist Episcopal Church lies about two miles southeast of McLeansboro. It has no church building, but worships in the same building with the Baptists. The present membership is fifty-two, and Rev. J. A. Leatherman is the pastor. The Sunday-school, of which Milo Biggerstaff is superintendent, has about sixty scholars.

Dale Methodist Episcopal Church was started in 1880. Having no church building, services are held in the schoolhouse. There are about forty-five members, and Rev. J. A. Leatherman is pastor. The Sunday-school, of which Rev. C. T. Douthit is superintendent, has about forty scholars.

Oliver Methodist Episcopal Church lies about five miles southeast of McLeansboro. It was started in 1885, by Rev. William A. Porter, with fifteen members. They now have forty members, and a church building 24x36 feet, which cost them \$500. The present pastor is Rev. J. A. Leatherman.

Dahlgren Methodist Episcopal Church was organized as a class in 1872, by Rev. Mr. Caldwell, with fourteen members, and Rev. C. W. Morris was the originator and principal mover in the building of the new church which was erected in 1873, and dedicated on July 20, 1875, by Bishop Bowman of St. Louis. The pastors of this church have been Rev. Mr. Caldwell, in 1872; Rev. C. W. Morris, 1873; Rev. J. N. Bostorff, 1874; T.

N. Johnson, 1875; L. C. Cullon, 1876; C. C. Young, 1877; Arthur Sharp, 1878; Ollen Rippitoe, 1879; J. W. Fields, 1880; Rev. Mr. Franklin, 1881; J. W. Bain, 1882-83; Hardin Hutchcraft, 1884-85; J. T. Huffman, 1886-87.

Josiah Allen, a deacon of the Missionary Baptist Church, organized the first Sunday-school in Hamilton County, and Mrs. Hosea Vise organized the first in the immediate neighborhood of Macedonia.

The McLeansboro Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1822, by Rev. David W. Macklin from the Anderson Presbytery, Kentucky, with six members. Rev. Mr. Macklin continued to preach a number of years, and was followed by Revs. Jesse Pearce, W. M. Hamilton, J. Alexander and William Davis. In 1837 the church became disorganized, but after some time it was reorganized by Revs. Milledge Miller and R. M. Davis. This was about 1850, and services were held in the courthouse, but soon transferred to Union Hall some distance out into the country. Here again the church became disorganized, but in 1874 it was the second time reorganized by Rev. R. M. Davis, who continued as pastor for eight years. In 1875 A. T. Sullenger, A. M. Wilson, A. Weldon and a few others raised a subscription, and built their present church building on Market Street, near the depot, which was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Hogg. The building is 32x66 feet, and cost \$3,000. Since the retirement of Rev. Mr. Davis, Rev. George W. Williams has been the pastor. The membership of the church is about seventy-five, and of the Sunday-school, of which A. M. Wilson is the superintendent, one hundred.

West Union Cumberland Presbyterian Church is located in Beaver Creek Township. The building was erected in 1878, at a cost of \$750, with a seating capacity of 800. The building committee were William Land, J. F. McCord and R. W. Jordan. The original members were William Land and wife, Daniel Land,

Thomas Land and wife, J. F. McCord and wife, James and Mary Dryden, John F. M. Oliver and wife, Samuel Gowdy and wife, E. N. Miller, Richard Land and wife, John Fields and wife, Nancy Qualls, R. W. Jordan and wife, William, Edward, Alexander and Miss Martha Jordan. The first minister was Rev. J. M. Miller, and the present one Rev. C. W. Fields. The present membership of the church is fifty-four.

On the 9th of February, 1880, Mrs. Mary A. Pake went to the home of Mrs. J. J. Beecher for the purpose of meeting there Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour. Her object was to solicit his assistance in the establishment of an Episcopal Church in McLeansboro, and to invite Rev. M. Stelle, of Cincinnati, to take charge of it. The Bishop suggested to the prospective members at McLeansboro to raise \$500 to pay a part of the salary of the rector. The sum of \$200 was promptly subscribed and Rev. I. N. W. Irvine invited to take charge of the church. The services were held for a time in the hall of J. M. Shoemaker. The first members were Mr. and Mrs. William Rickcords, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Pake, Miss Annie Jones, Miss Mary Jones, Mrs. John Darley and Mrs. J. M. Shoemaker. Charles H. Heard gave a lot July 5, 1880, and under the supervision of William Rickcords. J. M. Shoemaker, C. G. McCoy, S. J. Pake and L. Powell, a church was built, the corner-stone being laid August 19, 1880, by Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour. The contract to build the church was let August 13, 1880, to W. S. Thompson, of Mount Vernon, and when completed it cost \$10,000. The first sermon was preached in this building February 19, 1882, by Rev. R. B. Hoyt. The church is of brick with a short tower, and is quite an ornament to the town. It is even said to be the finest finished church edifice in southern Illinois. The rectors have been Revs. I. N. W. Irvine, R. B. Hoyt and C. B. Mee, the present incumbent.

The First Christian Church of McLeansboro was organized February 9, 1876 by Elder James T. Baker, with seventeen mem-

bers, as follows: John J. Buck, Dorcas Buck, George W. Garrison, George Lee, N. R. Gullic, R. H. Stanley, Sarah Drew, Nancy Drew, Eliza Dickson, Letha Etta Garrison, Della Stanley, William H. Buck, Mary Lee, O. L. Hyatt, Flora Hyatt and Wesley Chelf. The first officers were as follows: Elders, John J. Buck and George W. Garrison; deacons, P. L. Dickerson, N. R. Gullic and George Lee; O. L. Hyatt, clerk and Wesley Chelf, treasurer. Services were held in the courthouse until their present church building was erected. The building committee consisted of B. F. M. Pemberton, J. J. Buck and Oscar Lee. Liberal suscriptions were made by the citizens, and in June, 1880, the contract was let to George Haufman for \$1,365. The church is a frame building, standing at the corner of Main and East Border Streets. When completed about January 1, 1881, it cost about \$1,800. At the present time the church has 110 members, and the Sunday-school, of which J. W. Jones is the superintendent, has about 120 scholars. The pastors have been T. W. Wall, D. Logan, G. W. Murl, George E. Flower, J. W. Higley, B. R. Gilbert, N. S. Haynes, J. S. Clements and J. P. Davis.

The Church of God (Christian) is located in Beaver Creek Township. In August, 1854, it was organized, services being held in David Upton's barn. In March, 1855, a log church was erected at a cost of \$13. The first members were Jefferson Garrison and wife, Frances; Sarah Smithpeter, Alfred Drew, Eliza Lasater Jane Reynolds, John W. Fry, William C. Davis, Lotta Jones, Vica Vaughn, Caleb Ellis, Sarah Farmer, Henry J. Williams, Nancy J. Drew and James E. Lee; the elders were Alfred Drew and Caleb Ellis; deacons, James Drew and Jefferson Garrison; the first minister was Joseph Goodwin. In 1874 a church was erected at a cost of \$800, the building committee being M. E. Ellis, John Mason and W. W. Buck. The ministers since Mr. Goodwin, have been Samuel V. Williams, Alfred Drew, Joseph

Bayless, D. Logan and D. A. Hunter. The church is in a flourishing condition.

The New White Oak Church (Christian) is located in Beaver Creek Township. It was organized in 1885, and a church building erected at a cost of about \$600. The building committee consisted of J. R. P. White, Edmond York, Henry Bailey, James Hobson and James Madcalf. The first minister was Rev. D. Logan and the next, Rev. Thomas Purvis. This church is also in a flourishing condition.

Mt. Pleasant Christian Church was organized about the year 1856 by Elder Moses Goodwin with about twenty-seven members, and the following officers: Elders, Alfred Drew and William I. Richards; deacons, Jefferson Garrison and James E. Lee. The organization was effected at the residence of Jefferson Garrison in Jefferson City. For some time the society met from house to house, but in the next year after the organization they erected a log church. A new church was built in the fall of 1873 and spring of 1874; the building is 36x50 feet and cost \$1,200. The present membership is about 125. The present pastor is Rev. J. T. Purvis; the Sunday-school, of which Charles L. French is superintendent, has now about fifty scholars.

Macedonia Christian Church was organized in 1886, with twenty-three members; as yet it has no church building.

Liberty Christian Church was organized about thirty years ago, and has a building worth about \$1,000. There are also two other Christian Churches in this county, namely, Broughton and Walpole.

Twenty-five German Catholics arrived at Piopolis from Baden, August 21, 1841. Soon after their arrival they united in one of their humble dwellings in private worship, according to the custom of the old church of the Apostles. The first priest to visit them, February 12, 1843, was Rev. Father Elisha J. Durbin, who resided at the chapel near Morganfield, Ky. Rev. Father Roman

Weinzopfeln came here May 16, 1845, from St. Wendel, Md. After 1849 this small congregation of Catholics was attended from Shawneetown, Ill., by Fathers Fahy, McCabe and Walsh, and in 1858 by Father Fischer of St. Marie, Jasper Co., Ill. The church property, forty acres, was bought in 1844; a block church was erected, which had to give place to a more spacious structure in 1857. The first bishop of Alton, Rt. Rev. H. D. Juncker, was here August 13, 1859, and appointed the Fathers of the Franciscan order at Teutopolis, Effingham County, to attend the place regularly. These pastors were Rev. P. Capistan, 1859-60; Rev. P. P. Ferdinand, 1860-61; Rev. P. Servatius, 1862; Rev. P. Kilian, 1863-64; Rev. Father Edward Herman, the first resident priest, 1864, who was succeeded in 1865 by Rev. Blasius Winterhalta, and in 1871 by Rev. Father John Neuhaus. In 1870 the Sisters of the Precious Blood arrived from Baden, and started a parochial school, which has been kept up ever since. Until 1876 the neighboring congregations of McLeansboro, Enfield, Carmi, and Mt. Vernon were supplied from this place and Mt. Vernon and McLeansboro, even until 1880. The congregation now numbers 562, but they are neither German nor Dutchmen, 445 of them being native Americans. The new brick church measures as follows: tower and sanctuary included 118 feet long, it is 50 feet wide, height inside 41 feet, outside 51 feet, and to the top of the gilt cross 131 feet. The cost was \$13,000, exclusive of the work done by the congregation. Rev. John N. Enzlberger is the present pastor.

St. Clement's Roman Catholic Church at McLeansboro is a body of Catholics originally worshipping about two miles west of McLeansboro on the McGilly farm, and afterward on the farm of Lawrence Paul about one-half mile east of McLeansboro. It then had about twenty-five members, and was attended from Piopolis. It is now attended by Rev. H. J. Hazen, from Mt. Vernon, Ill. In 1884 this body erected a frame church building, worth

about \$2,000, in the eastern part of McLeansboro, when the membership was about 40. It is now 140, and arrangements are in progress to make an addition to the church at an expense of about \$1,000.

McLeansboro' Presbyterian Church was organized December 16, 1867, by Rev. John Huston. Religious services had been conducted previously, however, to this time in McLeansboro, through the efforts of Elder Milton Eckley in 1866, who secured a visit to the town by Rev. John Crozier, who preached several times in the courthouse. The members of the church, organized by Rev. Mr. Huston, were Henry W. White, Joseph R. Siddall, John Parkhill, Martha Parkhill, Elizabeth Parkhill, Julia White, Sarah Parkhill and Rebecca H. Siddall. A church building was dedicated in April 1869, which cost \$3,500. The ministers have been Rev. John Huston from the time of the organization until January 1, 1873; after him Rev. John Branch served the church several times, and in 1879 Rev. B. C. Swan became the pastor. This church was received into the Presbytery of Saline April 2, 1868, and the presbytery met here April 22, 1869, Rev. B. C. Swan remained until the spring of 1884, and was followed by Rev. J. I. Campbell, who was stated supply during the summer. The pulpit was then vacant until February, 1886, when Rev. J. H. Stephenson, the present stated supply, began preaching. The membership of the church is now twenty-four. The Sunday-school has about sixty scholars and six teachers, and T. M. Eckley is the superintendent.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

LOCATION, BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY is situated in the center of the southern portion of Illinois, and, according to the Government survey, it embraces the territory of Townships 5, 6, and 7, south of the base line, in Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 east of the third principal meridian, excepting that part of Townships 5 and 6 south, in Range 1 east, which lies west of Little Muddy River. It also includes that part of Township 6 south, in Range 1 west, which lies east of said river, containing about two sections. It is bounded on the north by Jefferson County, on the east by Hamilton and Saline Counties, on the south by Williamson County, and on the west by Jackson and Perry Counties. It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, and averages twenty-three and a half miles from east to west, and eighteen from north to south, thus containing an area of 423 square miles or 270,720 acres. About one-fourth of its area was originally open prairie, and the rest heavily timbered. The prairies are mostly small, not more than two or three miles wide, and mostly flat. There are also wide belts of low, flat bottoms along all the main streams, and there is considerable rolling and hilly upland heavily timbered. The streams are Big Muddy and its tributaries, and Middle Fork and its tributaries, which drain nearly the entire county, with Little Muddy running along its western boundary line a distance of twelve miles or more, through Townships 5 and 6 South. The general direction of all these streams is toward the southwest, and although they furnish an abundant supply of water for stock, they are too sluggish to furnish any valuable water power.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The geological formations belong exclusively to the drift and the coal measures, and the coal measures here belong to the upper division of the coal formation. The drift deposits consist mainly of brown and yellow sandy clays containing gravel and small boulders, the largest of the boulders ranging from two to three feet in diameter. The average thickness of the drift clays is about thirty feet. Frankfort is situated on a hill nearly 100 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The coal of Franklin County is of but little value, the seams being uniformly too thin for working, and there is no outcrop of stratified rocks in any of the deep gulleys that furrow the sides of the Frankfort hill. The drift clays are, however, much thicker here than in other portions of the county, their average thickness being about thirty feet. There is an abundance of sandstone suitable for building purposes, located mainly a few miles to the west, and particularly a few miles to the northwest of Benton. Coal No. 7 is believed to underlie the county at a depth averaging from about 150 feet in the northern and western portions to about 500 feet in the central and southern portions, too deep for profitable investment in mining operations at present. Limestone suitable for the kiln is found about two miles west of Frankfort, and is about eight feet thick. It has been quarried somewhat for building material.

SOIL AND NATURAL PRODUCTS.

There is great variety in the soils of this county, though all are at least of fair fertility. The bottom lands are low and subject to overflow. The prairies are generally level and small, and are often surrounded by an area of post oak flats which have a poor, thin soil. The rolling timbered portions which are covered with a growth of oak and hickory, black walnut and elm, linden, wild cherry, honey locust, sassafras, etc., are the richest

lands in the county, and will bear continued cultivation without the aid of artificial stimulants longer than any other uplands in this portion of the State. Originally the timber of the uplands were the oak in its varieties, ash, hickory, elm, black walnut, linden, wild cherry, honey locust, etc., while the bottom lands were covered with burr-oak, water-oak, hickory, elm, sweet gum, black gum, birch, soft maple, sycamore, etc. There has been an abundance of excellent timber for building or mechanical purposes, the supply of which is now almost exhausted.

INDIAN TRIBES AND WILD ANIMALS.

Prior to the beginning of the settlements of Franklin County the territory composing it had been for ages the home of the wild men of the forest—the Indians, known by the tribal names of Shawnees and Kaskaskias. The Shawnees occupied that section of country lying between the Wabash and the Big Muddy Rivers, and had their camping grounds near the Saline River, and on the eastern border of Franklin County. The Kaskaskias occupied the territory lying between the Big Muddy and the Mississippi Rivers, and had their camping grounds on the Okaw and Beaucoup Rivers. Here, too, in the unbroken forest and open prairies wild animals, such as bears, wolves, panthers, wild cats, deer and other species, roamed at will, unless pursued and slain by the Indian hunter, when their flesh became his food and their skins his raiment. The forests, in consequence of their being annually burned over by the Indians, were void of underbrush and other rubbish, and in the summer months almost the entire surface had the appearance of a velvety lawn of natural grass bedecked with wild flowers, which made the vast and extended landscape a thing of gorgeous beauty. “These Indian tribes would occasionally trespass upon the hunting grounds of the other, from which quarrels ensued, and finally a battle, which was fought by agreement on the half-way ground in Town Mount

Prairie, about three miles below the present site of the town of Old Frankfort, about the year 1802. The Kaskaskias were under the command of their chief, John Du Quoin, then quite an old man, and a good friend to the whites. The Shawnees were commanded by a chief of rather a treacherous nature, which, in all probability, was the cause of the fight. Although the battleground has been in cultivation a number of years, yet the marks are sufficient to locate it. The farm now occupied by Hezekiah Swafford, and the one occupied by the Dennings in Town Mount Prairie, are at the extremes of it, the main fight taking place a little south of Mr. Swafford's residence." A very large number of the Kaskaskias were slain, the remainder falling back on the trail leading from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia to the Big Muddy River. Here they were compelled to make a stand, while their women and children crossed over, and again lost heavily. Those who succeeded in crossing continued their retreat on the aforesaid trail, being hotly pursued by the enemy until they reached Little Muddy, where, in attempting to cross—the river being swollen—they were nearly all butchered, and the tribe almost annihilated. The Shawnees after that held undisputed sway, until the encroachments of the white settlers steadily and surely drove them across the Mississippi.

EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

In consequence of the difficulties that existed among the Indians, there were no settlers this side of Equality until the year 1804, when seven brothers by the name of Jordan, John and Willing Browning, Joseph Estes, and a man by the name of Barbrey, a brother-in-law to the Jordans, from Smith County, Tenn., located in this county, and built a fort and block-house where the residence of Judge William Elstun now stands. These settlers were all related. John Browning's mother was Mollie Jordan, sister to the seven Jordan brothers. John Browning

was the father of James and Levi, who were well known to nearly all citizens of the county. The latter still survives and is a prominent merchant at Benton. Elias Jordan, the father of Moses, was one of the seven Jordans. William Browning died in 1817. From the time of the building of the fort until about the year 1815, little or no attempt was made to cultivate the soil, the settlers subsisting almost entirely upon game, honey and a little corn, which they, by close watching, succeeded in raising and preventing the Indians from stealing. While these early settlers were thus fortified, and in the year 1812, James Jordan and Mr. Barbrey, while out of the fort gathering wood, were fired upon by the Indians. Barbrey was killed and scalped. James Jordan was wounded in the leg. After obtaining re-enforcements from Frank Jordan's fort, which was then located in what is now known as Williamson County, about three miles south of the first named fort, the whites started in pursuit of the Indians, and followed them as far as the Okaw River, but did not succeed in overtaking them. Barbrey was buried at the fort and his grave still remains near the residence of Judge William Elstun. This was the starting of the first graveyard in Franklin County.*

The Jordan settlement was made in what is now Cave Township.

John Browning returned to Tennessee in 1805, and came back to this county in 1806, and lived about two years in Jordan's fort. About this date he guarded the mail for one or two years, between Shawneetown and Kaskaskia, and afterward assisted the government surveyors in the survey of the lands of the county. In 1820 he located on the Browning Hill farm, and subsequently became a prominent Baptist minister, and died June 13, 1857. James K. and William R. Browning, twin brothers, and sons of John Browning and wife, were the first

*From the Centennial address delivered in Benton in 1876, by Judge W. H. Williams, the historical facts of which are by permission introduced into this history.

white children born in the county. They were born December 24, 1810, in the old Jordan fort. "As pioneers and settlers, few did more than John Browning and his wife. Coming here in 1804, they at once commenced to subdue the soil and raise children, becoming the parents of eighteen (three set of triplets—nine children at three births—and twins once). Two of the triplets, Joseph and Jonathan, lived to be middle aged men, and raised quite large families." Other early settlers of Cave Township were John McCreery with his family, and his son Alexander with his young wife, who came from Kentucky in 1817. The former settled in the place now known as the Fancy farm. Alexander McCreery brought his household and kitchen furniture along with him in a pair of saddle bags. He settled the farm now occupied by Judge Wm. Elstun. Aaron Neal and his brother Moses, settled near the present site of Parrish, in 1812. Isaac Moberly, John Hall, Nathan Clampet, John W. Swafford, Nathaniel Jones, John Plasters, Wm. Jackson, David Williams, James Isaacs, Thomas Lampley, J. L. Cantrell, John Harlow and Henry Yost, were all early settlers in the southeastern part of the county. John Jones and his son John, and his son Wiley, the father of W. R. Jones, the ex-sheriff of Franklin County, came from Tennessee in 1830, and settled in Cave Township.

The next settlement seems to have been made on Six Mile Prairie, in what is now Six Mile Township. In 1811 Charles C. Humphreys, grandfather of W. J. N. Moyers the present county judge, came from Philadelphia and settled on this prairie. His nearest neighbor was then twelve miles away. In 1812 he kept a ferry across Big Muddy, above the present site of Blairsville. Subsequently, on account of the hostility of the Indians, he moved with his family to Kaskaskia, and when it became safe he returned to his farm on the prairie, where he lived until his death. He was undoubtedly the first settler in that portion of the county.

About the year 1818 others began to settle in that part of the county also, among whom was Gilbert Browning, who settled on Six Mile Prairie, and Washington Campbell, who settled on the edge thereof, and near the county line on the west. Also Samuel Stacks, the Burnses, the Adkinses, the Kirkpatricks, Benjamin Pope, Beverly S. Minor, Solomon Snider, Richard Sanderfur, Jonathan Dobbs and John Swain were among the early settlers in that portion of the county. From 1817 to 1823 peace generally prevailed in the county, except on Six Mile Prairie where the Indians continued to harass and annoy the settlers, until they were ordered to leave, which they did, but returned annually to hunt until 1832, after which they remained permanently away.

The first settlers of Denning Township were David and John Dement, Nicholas, William and John Gassaway, S. M. Hubbard (father of George T. Hubbard, of Benton), Anderson P. Farris, Dyer Adams, James A. Deason, Dudley W. Duncan, Isaac Barber, John and James Dillard and Moses M. Rawling. The early settlers of Frankfort Township were Moses Garrett, Elijah Ewing and Thomas Roberts, who entered their lands in 1814, and William Farris, John Wren, John Crawford, Joshua Ewing and Ben. Rogers, who entered their lands in 1816-17. All of these persons probably settled several years previous to the entry of their lands at the land office. Other early settlers were Meshack Morris, Edward H. Ridgway, W. S. Duncan, Solomon and John Clark, Jeremiah Neal, Welden Manning, Tilmon B. Cantrell, Capt. A. J. Ice, Noan Avery, Margaret Towns and Mrs. Judge Osteen.

The settlement of Eastern Township took place soon after the Jordan settlement was established, and some of its early settlers were William Neil, James, John and William M. Akin, John and Robert McLane, and the following at the dates annexed to their names, to wit: William B. Dillon, 1820; James Summers, 1822; Rev. Ananias Elkins, about 1820; Christopher Ing, 1829;

Rev. Braxton Parrish, 1821, and Elijah Estes, 1818—the latter two coming from the Duck River country in Tennessee.

Herron Taylor and his wife, with their family of nine sons and one daughter, came from Wilson County, Tenn., in 1815, and settled in what is now Northern Township. Mr. Taylor was the father of Elisha Taylor, who was the father of Isham C. Taylor, now a resident of Benton. Lazarus and Eli Webb came from the Duck River country in Tennessee, and settled in that township, and entered land in 1816. About the same time Jacob Phillips, Jacob Clark, James Allen, James A. Hughes and Reuben Clark settled in that portion of the county. William Frizzell settled in an early day on the prairie which now bears his name, and was one of the first, if not the first settler in Ewing Township.* Joseph Estes settled in that part of the county about the same time, and John Page, in 1817. Benjamin Smith, some of the Ewings, Walter S. Aiken, Achilles D. Dollins, Abraham Rea, James Young, Michael Rawlings, Felix G. Gholson, John T. Knox, Daniel B. Thomas, Daniel Glover and Martin Wooley were early settlers in Benton Township. Also, Adam Clem, in 1830; James Whittington, in 1832, and William Mooneyham, in 1848, were settlers.

Among the early settlers of Browning Township were John Hudson, Philip Brashears, A. U. Harrison, and the following, with dates of settlement annexed to their names, to wit: Carter Greenwood, 1818; Matilda Jones, 1818; Joseph Teferteller, 1836. The Mulkeys, Barzilla and Levi Silkwood, George Tefer-teller, William Tinsley, John Kirkpatrick and Benjamin N. Harrison were early settlers in Tyrone Township. Baker King settled in Goode Township in 1813, and Lewis Hillin, William A. Docker, Robert M. Galloway, Benjamin Goode, Adkins Greenwood, John Maccavoer and George W. Therdevant were early settlers of the northwestern part of the county. Nathaniel B.,

*Chamberlain Hutson settled on the same prairie in 1815.

and John M. Robinson, William Nicol and John Sandusky were early settlers in Barren Township.

It will be observed that the first settlement of the county was made in the southeastern part thereof, and the settlements of the other localities have been given, as nearly as possible, in the order of their dates. The northwestern portion of the county had but few settlers until after 1830. "These settlers were all hardy and could endure almost anything. Without any of the many appliances and inventions to which we are now accustomed, they lived and were happy. They raised their own flax, spun and wove it, and made it into such garments as they needed. Six yards of cloth were considered an extravagant amount to put into one dress, which for information of the ladies, we will say, was invariably made plain with but two widths in the skirt, the front one cut gored. The men wore hunting shirts, with buckskin leggins and moccasins. They had no table ware, except pewter plates, and some of them worn through at the center; did all their cooking with a skillet and lid, using their hunting knives at the table for all purposes."* Their dwellings were rude log cabins, with the floor made of puncheons and the roof of clapboards, and the old-fashioned open fireplace with its stick and mud chimney in one end. Their tables and stools were made of lumber, dressed with the ax and broad-ax, and their bedsteads, (like the "forked deer" bedsteads, as they were called in West Tennessee), were made in the corners of the room, by the use of only one post, the house logs furnishing a support for the other parts of the frame. On the frame thus constructed, rough boards or puncheons were placed, and their beds made thereon. When two-story cabins were erected, the upper room was usually reached by a ladder made of poles and rounds, and standing in the corner or at one side of the lower room. Before horse mills were erected the settlers pounded their corn into meal in a mortar. The mor-

*Centennial speech of Judge Williams.

ters were usually made by burning the center out of a large stump, until a cup or bowl was formed, and then scraping out the charred part of the wood until it was clean. In this the grain was pounded with a maul, which, to lessen the labor, was sometimes suspended to a "sweep" or spring-pole. The first horse mill in the county was erected at Jordan's Fort by Thomas Jordan about the year 1809-10. Soon thereafter one was erected on Crawford's Prairie by John Crawford, and another on Frizzell's Prairie by Wm. Frizzell, and later Jonathan Herron built a horse mill on Buckner Hill, and about 1838 John Browning built one on his farm on Browning Hill. The first water-power mills in the county were built in the year 1838, one on Big Muddy, at the Hillin's Ford, and another on Middle Fork, near Macedonia. And the first steam-power mill was erected by Augustus Adams, about the year 1850, on Hickman's Branch, one and a half miles southwest of Benton.

MILLING, HUNTING, ETC.

Before any mills were erected in the county, some of the settlers in the western part thereof went to Kaskaskia, a distance of forty miles or more, to get their milling done. For the want of roads, the grain was taken to the early mills entirely on horseback, and some of the settlers went to the Kaskaskia Mills in the following novel manner: They would take three horses, ride one and strap six bushels of corn on each of the other two, and drive them in front. In this way they would get a grist of twelve bushels ground at once—enough to last a long time. When the horse mills were erected nearer at home, the proprietors made a rule to grind only two bushels at a time for each customer. All had to await their turn, consequently when a man went to a mill he often had to camp over night and wait until the next day for his turn. For many years the first settlers had no other bread except that made of corn meal. However, "their tables were well supplied with victuals; venison and bear meat was plenty,

and with a hoe cake to sop in the gravy, they thought it was good enough for any one." Wild game and wild fowls of all kinds were abundant—the most valuable of the former being the deer, and of the latter the wild turkey. Wild honey, which the busy bees stored away in hollow trees, was also abundant. To give the reader an adequate idea of the great abundance of deer, it is related by reliable old citizens yet living, that from about the year 1830 to 1850 the farmers spent nearly all their time each year, after gathering their crops until the following spring, in hunting—not only for the pleasure, but also for the pecuniary profit. They killed the deer and carried the hides and "saddles" to market. After taking out the "saddles," the balance of the carcass, excepting sometimes a small portion used for home consumption, was thrown away. The "saddles," as they were called, consisted of the hams and loins, or in other words the hind quarters left together, and the average weight of each was from thirty to forty pounds. These were sold to the merchants of Benton, for from 40 to 75 cents each, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. And the hides with hair left on brought from 8 to 10 cents per pound, and with the hair shaved off, from 12 to 15 cents per pound. W. R. and L. Browning, who were then merchants in Benton, bought on some occasions as high as 1,000 pounds of hides in a single day, and at the same time two or three other merchants of the town were engaged in the same business. A like number of "saddles" of venison, excepting those consumed at home, were also sold in the market.

About the year 1840 James Eubanks killed thirteen deer one morning before breakfast. This may seem incredible, but the proof has been furnished the writer, who, however, was not informed at what time Mr. Eubanks got his breakfast, but presumes it was a little late. During the late fall and early winter months many hunters killed on an average as high as thirty deer

per month. At the same time they did an extensive business in the fur trade—coon and mink being also very abundant. The home merchants hauled their deer hides, furs, venison and other game to St. Louis in wagons, where the same were sold or exchanged for goods—the latter being brought home on the return trip. During the period above referred to, and prior thereto, and also for several years thereafter, the hunting was nearly all done in the manner called “still hunting,” that is by individuals and without a pack of hounds. But about the year 1860 another method was adopted, that of organized companies with a pack of hounds, the hunters being mounted on horseback. Thus organized and equipped they would surround a large tract of country, taking care to place a number of their best marksmen on the trails where the deer were accustomed to travel, and where they would be most likely to try and make their escape, and then contract their line and travel toward the center. In this manner the deer and other animals would be corralled together, and killed at the points where they attempted to break through the lines and make their escape. This method of hunting soon thinned them out, and prevented their further breeding, and they have since become almost if not quite extinct.

It may surprise some of the readers of this work to learn that slavery of the colored man once existed in the territory of which Franklin County is now composed. The following is the history pertaining thereto, as given by Judge Williams in his centennial speech: “Considerable commotion was exhibited over the adoption of the constitution, in consequence of that instrument prohibiting slavery in the State. Nearly all of the first settlers were from the Southern States, and brought some few slaves with them. The Jordans, McCreerys, Crawfords, Clarks and a number of others owned slaves in this county while Illinois was a Territory, and in that early day—1810 to 1819—the excitement upon the slavery question was intense. Their negroes were

sometimes kidnaped, taken South and sold—sometimes taken East by means of the underground railroads and freed. When the State was admitted almost all of the negroes that then remained were taken to the Territory of Missouri and sold. Some were held there until the question of slavery was settled beyond controversy in this State, when many of them were brought back and manumitted as provided by law, among which were those owned by the McCreerys, Crawfords and Clarks. After the death of John McCreery, Alexander, his son, went to Missouri and brought an old negro woman that his father owned, and bought her husband, Richmond Inge, out of slavery for \$300, settled them upon eighty acres of land, which by frugality, economy and hard work they finally paid for, and are yet (1876) living upon it in Williamson County. Those negroes who were thus brought back generally remained with their former masters until they died." This humane and generous act of Alexander McCreery justly entitles him to a prominent place in history.

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.

The first old settlers' reunion of Franklin County was held at the fair grounds in Benton, on Saturday, the 14th of August, 1886. Hon. Peter Phillips was elected chairman and Hon. C. C. Payne, secretary. Speeches were made by Revs. Hosea Vise, John Sullivan, T. P. Harrison and Carter Greenwood, Dr. Durham, Dr. Hamilton, Hon. F. M. Youngblood, Hon. T. J. Layman and other old settlers.

The following old settlers were present:

	Date of Settlement.	Age.		Date of Settlement.	Age.
Baker King.....	1813	76	Mrs. Judge Osteen.....	1827	75
Robert Taylor.....	1815	84	Capt. A. J. Ice.....	1829	67
Jesse Taylor.....	1815	76	Christopher Ing.....	1829	70
Peter Phillips, native.....	1817	69	Adam Clem.....	1830	73
John Page.....	1817	72	James Whittington.....	1832	66
John Sullivan, native.....	1817	69	James Deason.....	1834	75
John Kirkpatrick.....	1818	68	Wm. A. Swafford, native.....	1834	62
Matilda Jones.....	1818	76	Nancy Bain.....	1835	84
Margaret Towns.....	1818	81	Rev. Hosea Vise.....	1836	76
Carter Greenwood.....	1818	70	Joseph Tefertiller.....	1836	68
John Dillard.....	1819	81	Wm. Mooneyham.....	1838	67
James Dillard.....	1819	74	Jackson Mannering.....	1838	62
Levi Browning, native.....	1820	66	R. J. Thurston.....	1840	70
Russell Webb, native.....	1821	65	James Bailly.....	1844	71
Wm. B. Dillon.....	1820	77	Pearl White.....	1845	77
James Summers.....	1822	83	James Burket.....	1848	60
John Miller, native.....	1822	64	Michael Boyer.....	1849	64
Alex. Kirk, native.....	1824	62	Joe. R. Marvel.....	1854	71
Noan Avery.....	1825	63	John Roundtree.....	1855	82
James Eubanks, native.....	1826	60	John Roberts.....	.....	68
Isham Taylor, native.....	1826	60	Joseph McDonald.....	.....	71
Polly Adams.....	1827	74	Polly Ward.....	.....	86

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, after which the meeting, which was attended by about 2,000 people, adjourned: President, Wm. A. Swafford; vice-presidents, W. J. Murphy, Warren McCreery, A. N. Manion, Michael Boyer, J. S. Webb, Joshua Mann, B. A. Jeffreys, Isham Harrison, Jackson Mannering, Abner Rea, Levi Browning, L. D. Clayton. It will be seen from the foregoing that only a few of the really early settlers remained to attend this reunion. Their comrades of the early days, who shared with them the struggles and privations of pioneer life, have passed away from earth, and they, too, soon shall follow. They have lived to see the country develop, partially by their own efforts, from the savage barbarism of the past, to the beautiful, enlightened and Christianized country of the present. They have "fought a good fight," and may they reap a rich reward when time rolls them into eternity! There is a venerable couple living in Benton, Mr. Abel Ward and wife, Polly Ann, who settled in Franklin County in April, 1840. On the 7th of February, 1887, this old couple met with their relatives and friends, and

celebrated the sixty-eighth anniversary of their marriage, which took place in the year 1819. In the bonds of wedlock they have lived nearly three score and ten years. "Mrs. Hall, mother of Aunt Betsey Rogers, was one of the most noted women that ever lived in Franklin County, on account of her advanced age. She died about the year 1853, at the age of one hundred and eleven years. Her mental faculties were pretty well preserved to the last. She had done a great deal of hard labor during her life, and for several years prior to her death, kept her hands in motion as though she was spinning flax."

LAND ENTRIES.

The first settlers exercised "squatters' rights," and located upon their lands before the public domain in this section of country was surveyed and made subject to entry. The first entries of lands within the county were made in the year 1814.

The settlement of the county was slow and gradual, as evidenced by the fact that only about one-half of the public lands were entered prior to the year 1850. In 1854 Congress passed the Gradation Act, known also as the "Bit Act," which reduced the price of the public lands in Illinois from \$1.25 per acre to 12½ cents (one bit). This act going into effect, a great rush was made in October of that year to the land office, then located at Shawneetown, by parties who immediately entered all the lands they could possibly pay for. In few years after this date most of the best lands subject to entry were taken up.

The following is a list of the names of persons who made the first entries in each township and the years in which they were made:

Names.	Congressional Townships.				Date.	Civil Townships.
Sarah Galloway.....	Township	5	South,	Range 1 East	1831	Goode
Lewis Hillin.....	"	5	"	" 1 "	1833	"
Wm. A. Docker.....	"	5	"	" 1 "	1833	"
Levi Silkwood.....	"	6	"	" 1 "	1831	Tyrone
John Kirkpatrick.....	"	6	"	" 1 "	1831	"
John M. Mulkey.....	"	6	"	" 1 "	1833	"
Crawford Burns.....	"	7	"	" 1 "	1829	Six Mile
Benj. Pope.....	"	7	"	" 1 "	1831	"
Solomon Snider.....	"	7	"	" 1 "	1831	"
Jas. T. Akin.....	"	5	"	" 2 "	1831	Barren
John Sandusky.....	"	5	"	" 2 "	1831	"
Wm. Blanton.....	"	5	"	" 2 "	1833	"
A. U. Harrison.....	"	6	"	" 2 "	1817	Browning
John Browning.....	"	6	"	" 2 "	1819	"
Kinchling Odum.....	"	6	"	" 2 "	1819	"
Lewis Barker.....	"	7	"	" 2 "	1815	Denning
Francis Jordan.....	"	7	"	" 2 "	1816	"
David Dement.....	"	7	"	" 2 "	1816	"
Joseph Estes.....	"	5	"	" 3 "	1818	Ewing
William Frizzell.....	"	5	"	" 3 "	1818	"
John Cox.....	"	5	"	" 3 "	1818	"
Achilles D. Dollins.....	"	6	"	" 3 "	1828	Benton
John R. Williams.....	"	6	"	" 3 "	1836	"
Martin Wooley.....	"	6	"	" 3 "	1836	"
Moses Garrett.....	"	7	"	" 3 "	1814	Frankfort
Elijah Ewing.....	"	7	"	" 3 "	1814	"
Thomas Roberts.....	"	7	"	" 3 "	1814	"
Elijah Taylor.....	"	5	"	" 4 "	1815	Northern
Eli Webb.....	"	5	"	" 4 "	1816	"
Lazarus Webb.....	"	5	"	" 4 "	1816	"
Benjamin C. Fisher..	"	6	"	" 4 "	1814	Eastern
William Neil.....	"	6	"	" 4 "	1818	"
James Akin.....	"	6	"	" 4 "	1830	"
Francis Jordan.....	"	7	"	" 4 "	1814	Cave
Isaac Moberly.....	"	7	"	" 4 "	1814	"
Alex McCreery.....	"	7	"	" 4 "	1815	"

From the foregoing it appears that some of the first settlers occupied their lands a long time before acquiring title thereto by entering them at the land office and receiving patent-deed from the United States. For instance, Six Mile Township was settled as early as 1811, but no lands were entered there until 1829.

Originally the title to all the lands of the Territory of Illinois vested in the United States, and not until after the public survey had been made, and a land office established, did the Government begin to part with its title to said lands. After the State was admitted into the Union, Congress passed several acts, donating to the State certain lands for specific purposes. The lands thus

donated and situated in Franklin County were classified as "school lands," "swamp lands" and "railroad lands." The school lands, which were donated for educational purposes, consisted of Section 16 in each congressional township, and there being twelve of these townships in the county, twelve sections or 7,680 acres were thus donated. According to an act of the General Assembly of the State, passed February 16, 1857, these lands were divided into lots of forty acres, and a value fixed on each by the school trustees of the townships, and were afterward sold by the county school commissioner, at the courthouse, after due notice to the public of the time and place of sale. They were sold at public outcry to the highest bidder, provided his offer was not below the fixed value thereof. The proceeds of the sale of each section of land became a permanent fund, belonging to the township in which it was situated. This fund was to be loaned for the benefit of the common schools, the interest only to be appropriated each year. On the 28th of September, 1850, Congress passed a law granting to each of the several States of the Union the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold and situated respectively therein, to enable the States to construct levees and drains to reclaim the said lands, and on the 22d of June, 1852, after said lands had been selected and patented to the State, the Legislature passed a law granting the same lands to the counties in which they were situated, "for the purpose of constructing the levees and drains, and the balance of said lands, if any, after the same were reclaimed as aforesaid, to be distributed equally among the townships in each county, for the purpose of education, or the construction of roads and bridges, or to such other purposes as might be deemed expedient by the court or county judge." Under the foregoing provisions the first selection of swamp lands, amounting to 33,700 acres to which the county acquired title, was situated in the several civil townships as they are now composed, as follows: Goode, 380 acres; Tyrone, 480 acres; Six Mile, 1,600

acres; Barren 4,360 acres; Browning, 5,160 acres; Denning, 4,600 acres; Ewing, 800 acres; Benton 5,040 acres; Frankfort, 4,400 acres; Northern 4,000 acres; Eastern, 1,960 acres; Cave, 920 acres. The foregoing did not include all the swamp lands of the county, consequently a second selection was made, consisting of 6,716 acres, thus making 40,416 acres in all, to which the county acquired title. The second selection was distributed in the several townships in about the same proportion as the first. On the 15th of September, 1852, the county court appointed Levi Browning, Esq., as drainage commissioner, whereupon he filed his official bond in the penal sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties, and took the oath of office. The swamp lands were surveyed and platted by Elijah T. Webb, the county surveyor, and in June, 1854, the court ordered the drainage commissioner to proceed, as the law directed, to sell said lands at the courthouse, and to continue the sale from day to day until all were sold. This duty was promptly and faithfully performed by Commissioner Browning, and on the 8th of December, 1858, he filed his final report of sales, showing that he had sold the entire amount of said lands, at prices varying from 25 cents to \$4. 25 per acre, and that the proceeds amounted in the aggregate to \$20,466.83. This amount was expended by said commissioner, under the direction of the county court, in constructing levees on Big Muddy and other streams in the county, and in constructing various drains for the purpose of reclaiming the said lands. A portion was also appropriated to improve the highways.

An act of Congress, passed September 20, 1850, granted certain portions of the public lands to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of constructing a railroad. And on the 10th of February, 1851, the Legislature of the State passed an act incorporating the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and granted the same lands to it. By this means the said railroad company acquired title to 33,078 acres of land in Franklin County, distrib-

uted in the several civil townships of the west half of the county as follows: Goode, 7,255 acres; Tyrone, 8,802 acres; Six Mile, 6,709 acres; Barren, 3,447 acres; Browning, 3,166 acres; Denning, 3,699 acres. According to the grant, these lands were exempt from taxation, so long as they remained the property of the railroad company. All of these lands have been sold to individual purchasers, except about 10,000 acres, which the company still retains, and which are exempt from taxation.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, ETC.

Agriculture has always been the leading industry of the people of Franklin County. Being situated as it is on the dividing ridge between the Mississippi River on the west, and the Wabash and the Ohio on the east, it has always been deprived of river, and until recently, of railroad communication, and having had no other facilities than wagons for transporting its commodities to city markets, the towns have remained small, and no considerable manufactories have been established. The first merchants of the county brought their goods in wagons from Shawneetown and Kaskaskia, and later their goods were brought principally from St. Louis. The venerable merchant of Benton, Mr. Levi Browning, relates that on one occasion, during the decade of the forties, he went to St. Louis for the mercantile firm of W. L. Browning & Co., with fourteen wagons, all laden with castor beans, which shows that the raising of this vegetable was an industry of the farmers of that period. Having sold the beans, he loaded part of the wagons with goods, and returned to Belleville, where he loaded the rest with flour, and then returned home with them. It cost 40 cents per hundred weight to thus convey produce to the city, and the same to bring merchandise therefrom. And he states that it costs nearly that price to get goods from St. Louis at the present time.

In 1850, according to the United States census, the number

of acres of improved land within the county was 29,003, and of unimproved lands 50,304, and the population was only 5,681. These figures prove conclusively that during the first forty-six years after the settlement of the county began, it developed very slowly. The cash value of the farms in 1850 was \$272,075, and of farming implements \$26,984. To show, in a more comprehensive way, the further development of the county pertaining to agriculture, stock raising, etc., the following valuable table of statistics is appended.

	1850	1870	1880
Number of horses.....	1,909	4,306	4,844
Mules and asses.....	284	1,482	1,876
Milk cows.....	2,005	3,280	3,401
Working oxen.....	802	577	28
Other cattle.....	3,425	.....	3,965
Sheep.....	5,228	18,196	5,769
Swine.....	21,719	25,490	28,685
Bushels of wheat.....	3,008	111,689	453,023
Bushels of rye.....	19	5,195	163
Bushels of Indian corn.....	268,690	653,299	1,049,554
Bushels of oats.....	24,833	222,426	130,702
Bushels of potatoes.....	.....	27,968	17,355
Bushels of sweet potatoes.....	.....	.....	4,828
Pounds of butter.....	.....	64,556	251,573
Tons of hay.....	.....	4,835	4,209
Pounds of wool.....	.....	48,956	19,390
Pounds of tobacco.....	18,556	.....	98,672

The value of the livestock was in 1850, \$152,719; in 1880, \$562,281. In 1880 there were 133,691 acres of improved land in the county, and the value of the farms was \$2,662,000.76, and of farm implements \$165,655, and the estimated value of all farm products sold, consumed, and on hand for the year 1879 was \$858,108. By a careful study of the foregoing statistics, questions of great importance will be suggested to the reader who desires to become informed concerning the laws of cause and effect, supply and demand, etc. The first column shows the development the county made in agriculture up to the year 1850, and the last column shows the further development up to 1880, and by comparing the figures of the second and third columns, the increase

and decrease for the decade of the seventies is noted. Notice the decrease from 1850 to 1880 in working oxen. This is easily accounted for: the lands have been cleared, and the log heaps, for the making of which the oxen were so valuable, do not have to be made now. But the decrease in the number of sheep raised and the pounds of wool produced, from 1870 to 1880 presents a question of great importance, not so easily answered. Many other questions of great importance, to the farmer especially, are suggested by a comparison of these figures.

Agriculture in Franklin County has not reached its highest development, for the reason that the lands have been cultivated too many years without a proper succession of crops, and without being fertilized. However, the raising of clover as a fertilizer has begun, and if persevered in it will bring grand results.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

This Board was organized in 1859. A tract of ten acres, lying south of and adjoining the town of Benton, was purchased from Abraham Rea and his wife, for the sum of \$100, and a deed procured for the same, dated August 27, of that year. The board began to improve the grounds, and to fit it up for use, and held the first exhibition in the year 1863. Since that time "annual fairs" have been held. The grounds not being large enough another tract of land adjoining, containing six and thirteen one-hundredth acres, was purchased for the sum of \$230, and a deed procured for the same dated April 17, 1879. The whole tract is now enclosed, and the buildings consist of a large floral hall, and an amphitheater recently erected and capable of seating 1,000 persons. There are sufficient stalls for horses and cattle, and pens for other stock; there is also a good well of water and three large cisterns. The race course has recently been improved at considerable expense. The board, in order to make these recent improvements, has been compelled to

borrow money, and now owes a debt of about \$2,500. The society has a valuable property, and gives good annual exhibitions, and always pays the premiums promptly. For the last two years a horse fair has been held in the month of June. The officers consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and also a board of twelve directors.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Franklin County was organized in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the Illinois Territory, approved January 2, 1818. The following is a copy of the act, entitled, "An act forming a separate county out of Gallatin, White and the detached part of Jackson Counties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Illinois Territory, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all that tract of country within the following boundaries to wit: Beginning at the corner of Townships 10 and 11, on the line between Ranges 4 and 5, thence north with said line thirty-six miles; thence west twenty-four miles, to the third principal meridian; thence south with the same to the line dividing Townships 10 and 11; thence east to the beginning, shall constitute a separate county to be called Franklin. And for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for said county the following persons be appointed commissioners: Samuel Hay, Samuel Omelvany and Richard Maulding, which said commissioners, or a majority of them, being duly sworn before some judge or justice of the peace, in this Territory, to faithfully take into view the situation of the settlements, with an eye to future population, the convenience and advantage of the people, and the eligibility of the place, shall meet on the third Monday of February next, at the house of Moses Garrett, in said county, and proceed to examine and determine on the place for the permanent seat of justice, and designate the same: *Provided* the proprietor or proprietors of the land shall give to the county, for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of land at the said place of not less than twenty acres, to be laid out in lots and sold for the above purpose. But should the said proprietor or proprietors refuse or neglect to make the donation aforesaid, then, and in that case it shall be the duty of the commissioners to fix on some other place for the seat of justice as convenient and advantageous as may be to the inhabitants of said county, which place fixed and determined upon, the said commissioners shall certify under their hands and seals, and return the same to the next county court, in the county aforesaid, which said court shall cause an entry thereof to be made on their books of record, and until the public buildings may be erected, the courts shall be holden at the house of Moses Garrett in the county aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* The commissioners aforesaid shall receive a compensation of two dollars each for every

day that they may necessarily be employed in fixing the aforesaid seat of justice, to be paid out of the county levy by an order of the county court.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That whereas the counties of Gallatin, Edwards, White, Crawford and Franklin compose one district for the purpose of electing a member of the Legislative Council, the citizens of said county entitled to vote may, at any election for a member of the Legislative Council to represent said district, proceed to vote for such member, and it shall moreover be the duty of the sheriff of said county, within ten days after the close of said election, to attend at the courthouse of the county of Gallatin, with a statement of the votes given in such county, to compare the polls of the respective counties, and join with the sheriffs of Gallatin, Edwards, Crawford and White Counties in making out and delivering to the persons duly elected a certificate thereof, and for a failure thereof he shall forfeit and pay the same penalties, and for the same purposes, that the sheriffs of Gallatin, Edwards, Crawford and White are subject.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the citizens of the said Franklin County are hereby declared entitled in all respects to the same rights and privileges in the election of a delegate to Congress that are allowed by law to the other counties in this Territory, and all elections are to be held at the same time, and conducted in the same manner, as is provided for other counties.

SEC. 5. *And it is further enacted,* That the counties of Franklin and Jackson shall vote for one representative to the House of Representatives, at their respective seats of justice, at the time prescribed for holding such elections. And the sheriffs of said counties shall meet at the courthouse of Jackson County, within twenty days after such election, and make out a certificate, signed by both of said sheriffs, to the person duly elected, and if the said sheriffs shall fail to do the same they shall be fined and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for the use of the said counties, recoverable by indictment, in the county in which such delinquent sheriff may reside. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

GEO. FISHER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PIERRE HENARD,

President of the L. Council.

Approved, January 2, 1818.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

The territory described in this act included all of what is now Franklin and Williamson Counties, excepting a small tract in Township 6 south, lying between Little Muddy River and the third principal meridian, which has since been attached to Franklin County. The first section of the foregoing act required the commissioners appointed thereby to report their proceedings pertaining to the location of the seat of justice to the county court, to be spread upon the records of said court, but the records of said court, together with nearly all other

county records, were subsequently destroyed by fire, and consequently it is impossible now to give full particulars concerning the organization of the county. It is evident, however, that these commissioners did not permanently locate the seat of justice, for the reason that the General Assembly of the State of Illinois (which was admitted into the Union, December 3, 1818), passed an act on the 1st of February, 1821, appointing Conrad Will, Isaac Casey, Samuel Omelvany, James Kirkpatrick and George R. Logan commissioners to establish a permanent seat of justice in and for the county of Franklin, which said commissioners, after being duly sworn "to faithfully take into view the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlements, with an eye to the future population and eligibility of the place," were to meet on the first Monday in April, 1821, or within six days thereafter, at the house of William B. Perry in said county, and proceed to examine and determine on the said seat of justice for said county and to designate the same: *Provided* that the proprietor or proprietors of the land should give to the county, for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of land not less than twenty acres to be laid out in lots and sold for that purpose. And the act further provided that until the public buildings were erected the courts should be held at the same places where they had previously been held. Accordingly these commissioners selected the site of the old town of Frankfort for the location of the permanent seat of justice. This site was then owned by Moses Garrett who donated and conveyed it to the county for the purposes aforesaid, and it accordingly became the permanent seat of justice. The town was surveyed by Lemuel Harrison, and in 1826, a diminutive courthouse and jail were built. Prior to this time the courts had been held and the public records kept at the house of Moses Garrett, about three miles east of Frankfort, and a portion of the time on the farm since occupied by the Dennings.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT.

Among the first duties of the county commissioner's court, after completing the organization, and after the seat of justice became permanently established, was to appoint commissioners to locate and open up public roads, to connect the new county seat with other points in the then sparsely settled country. The old Indian trail from Shawneetown to St. Louis became what is now known as the Shawneetown and St. Louis road. A road was opened from Frankfort to Mount Vernon, the present county seat of Jefferson county, in 1823, under the supervision of the highway commissioners, Lemuel R. Harrison, Braxton Parrish and Andrew Harrison, over what was then considered a swamp. Other roads were located and opened up as fast as the settlers became able to perform the necessary labor. In February, 1821, Samuel McClintock was authorized by the Legislature to build a toll bridge across Little Muddy where the State road from Kaskaskia to Shawneetown crosses it, and Lewis Barker and the said McClintock were authorized to build a toll bridge across Big Muddy at the point where said road crosses it. In 1835 the western boundary of the county was changed in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State, passed on the 6th of February of that year, which provided that Little Muddy River should constitute the dividing line between Franklin and Perry Counties, in Townships 5 and 6 south, instead of the third principal meridian, which was formerly the dividing line. And in 1839 Franklin county was divided, and the county of Williamson established in accordance with the following act entitled

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE COUNTY OF WILLIAMSON.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly,* That it shall be lawful for the legal voters of the county of Franklin to meet at the respective places of holding elections in said county on the first Monday in August next, and vote for or against the division of said county; and if it shall appear, by the returns of the election aforesaid, that a majority of all the votes given of said election shall be in favor of division the said county of Franklin shall be divided, and the following shall

be the boundaries of a new county, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of township eight south, range four east of the third principal meridian; thence west with the said township line dividing townships seven and eight to the third principal meridian; thence south with the third principal meridian to the township line dividing ten and eleven south; thence east with the said Township line to the line dividing ranges four and five east; thence north with the said Range line to the beginning, and which new county, so formed, shall be called Williamson.

SEC. 2. The legal voters of the counties of Franklin and Williamson shall meet at their respective places, holding elections on the first Monday in September next, and proceed to elect county officers for each of said counties, which officers, when so elected, shall hold their respective offices until the next general election for such officers, and until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not be so construed as to prevent any county commissioners, residing within the limits of the said new county, from serving out the time for which he was elected as a commissioner of the said county of Williamson. * * * *

By further provisions of said act John Reid of Perry County, Noah Johnson, of Jefferson County, and Milton Carpenter, of Hamilton County were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice for Franklin County at the center thereof, or at some point the most eligible and nearest thereto, taking into view the convenience of the place, together with the advantages of the county to be derived from such location. They were to require from the owner or owners of such location a donation of at least twenty acres, on which to lay out a town and erect public buildings. The act also provided that the county commissioners' court, and the circuit court within the county of Franklin, should be held at such place or places in the county as the county commissioners should designate, until the public buildings were erected.

In compliance with the foregoing an election was held at the several voting places on the first Monday of August, 1839, and upon counting the votes cast it was found that a majority were in favor of the new county. Accordingly the commissioners appointed by said act to locate the seat of justice for the county of Franklin proceeded to the performance of their duties as provided by the law, and at the September term, 1839, of the county commissioners' court, they filed their report in the words and figures following, to wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
FRANKLIN COUNTY, } ss.

We, Milton Carpenter, of Hamilton County; John Reid, of Perry County, and Noah Johnson, of Jefferson County, commissioners, appointed by an act of the General Assembly, approved February the 28th, A. D., 1839, entitled "An Act to establish the county of Williamson," to select and permanently locate the seat of justice of Franklin county, make the following report, to wit: That a majority of us met at the town of Frankfort, on Monday the 19th day of August, 1839, and on Tuesday the 20th, we proceeded to the house of Abraham Rea, in said county, at which place we were joined by the third commissioner, and after being duly sworn by Lawson Thompson, Esquire, an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, we proceeded to view the several different situations in and about the center of said county, and after such examination as the case required we selected and agreed upon (as a place suitable) a spot on the northeast fourth of the southwest quarter of section number eighteen in township six south, and range number three east of the third principal meridian in said county, on or near the summit of a mound or hill in the edge of the timber, and at the south end of Rawling's Prairie.

And we further state, That we set up a stake at the root of a forked hickory tree on the said tract of land, which is said to be owned by one John Ewing and one Walter S. Akin—the said Ewing and Akin having agreed to give a donation of twenty acres of land. The center of said donation to be at or near the root of said tree and stake, and the bounds to be in such shape as the county commissioners shall hereafter order and direct, having due regard that said stake and the spot upon which the said forked hickory tree stands as the center of the public square, and we further state that we have permanently located the seat of justice of Franklin county in said State on the ground aforesaid, upon condition that the owner or owners of said land shall make, out or cause to be made out, to the proper authorities of said county a good and sufficient general warrantee deed to said donation of twenty acres, in such shape as the county commissioners shall direct, which donation is understood to be confined to the aforesaid quarter-quarter section.

Given under our hands and seals this 21st day of August, A. D., 1839.

MILTON CARPENTER. [SEAL.]

JOHN REID. [SEAL.]

NOAH JOHNSON. [SEAL.]

To the County Commissioners of Franklin County.

In accordance with this report, title was acquired by the county of Franklin from the aforesaid John Ewing and Walter S. Akin, for twenty-two acres of land covering the particular "spot" on which the important "stake and forked hickory tree" was located, by donation and deed of conveyance dated September 8, 1839. Having thus acquired title to the land, the county commissioners proceeded to lay out a town thereon, and named it Benton. The town was surveyed and platted by

Another sale of lots took place on the 21st and 22d of April, 1841, when twenty-one lots were sold for the aggregate sum of \$509.62, and a further sale was made on the first Monday of June following, when eight lots were sold for the aggregate amount of \$440.50, the total amount for which the lots were sold at these three sales being \$3,645.12.

At the March term, 1840, of the commissioners' court, it was ordered that the courts should continue to be held at Frankfort until further orders. About this time certain parties were protesting against the location of the new county seat. The contest, however, was settled, and the further orders given by way of an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved January 7, 1841, declaring "That from and after the first day of March, 1841, the seat of justice in and for the county of Franklin, shall be deemed, and held to be at the town of Benton." Accordingly the removal was made, and the first term of the county commissioners' court held in the town of Benton was in March, 1841, when there were present Abraham Rea, Benj. W. Pope and John Crawford, commissioners; S. M. Hubbard, clerk, and Wm. S. Crawford, sheriff.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The contract for building the first courthouse and also a clerk's office, in the town of Benton, was awarded to Augustus Adams, for \$539.50, and the buildings were erected in the spring of 1841, and the balance of \$255.33 remaining due on the contract, was allowed by the commissioners' court, at the June term of that year. This courthouse, which was a small frame building, stood on the public square until the building of the second courthouse was commenced, and then moved to the corner opposite to and north of the United Baptist Church, where it still stands, being now used as a dwelling-house. The first action of the court pertaining to the building of a more substantial and more commodious courthouse, was taken in March, 1842, when it

was ordered that a brick courthouse be erected in the town of Benton, and that the contract for the building of the same be awarded to the lowest bidder at the June term of the court in that year, the plans and specifications to be made known prior to that time. Accordingly the contract for the erection of all of the building, except the inside work, was awarded to Joseph T. Tucker. The building was constructed, and the county commissioners, at their December term, 1844, examined the same and found a deficiency in the roof about the chimneys, and other deficiencies, and thereupon retained \$100 from the contractor to cover such deficiencies, and accepted the building. They then awarded the contract for the inside work to other parties. The building was completed in 1845, the whole costing about \$3,000. It was a two-story brick structure, about 40 feet square, with the offices of the clerk of the county commissioners' court, and the clerk of the circuit court on the first floor, and the courtroom on the second. The building was erected for the contractor by Jarvis Pearce.

DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

On the night of the 18th of November, 1843, the aforesaid clerk's office, which was built by Mr. Adams, was consumed by fire, and with it nearly all of the public records of the county were destroyed. Afterward the General Assembly of the State, by an act passed January 21, 1845, appointed Lemuel R. Harrison, Walter S. Akin, and Samuel K. Casey, commissioners of a board of investigators, to restore the lost records of the county, at the expense of the State. Accordingly these commissioners met in Benton on the 19th of May, 1845, and employed S. M. Hubbard as their secretary, and proceeded to the performance of their almost impossible duties. After the death of Mr. Hubbard, which occurred soon thereafter, they employed Wm. R. Browning as their secretary. They restored the

records so far as it was in their power, it being impossible to restore such records of courts and of written instruments as were entirely wiped out of existence by the fire. Their efforts and work was limited to the restoration of the records of titles to real estate, and of instruments remaining in the hands of individuals. A call was made for all persons having deeds of conveyances, and other written instruments which had been recorded, and which were entitled to record, to reproduce them to the said board of investigators, to be re-entered of record. In this way many instruments came into their hands, and were thus restored to record. At the September term, 1845, of the commissioners' court, Wm. R. Browning, secretary of the said board of investigators, filed the following accounts for services, to wit: Lemuel R. Harrison, 26 days, \$45.50; Walter S. Akin, 25 days, \$43.75; Samuel K. Casey, 20 days, \$35.00; S. M. Hubbard, 14 days, \$24.50; Wm. R. Browning, 10 days, \$17.50. These accounts, after being verified, were allowed by the court and ordered to be certified by the clerk, to the State auditor of public accounts at Springfield for payment.

The contract for the building of the present courthouse was awarded in 1874 to John J. St. Clair, of Benton, for the sum of \$23,750, which amount was afterward raised on account of certain changes in the plans and specifications to \$24,000. The old courthouse was sold to the said contractor for \$125. He used some of the material of it in the construction of the new building, which is a substantial and quite ornamental two story brick structure, with halls and stairs, and the offices of the county court judge, county court clerk, circuit court clerk and county treasurer, with large fire-proof vaults for the public records, on the first floor, and the courtroom and jury rooms on the second; it is warmed by the use of stoves.

The present "poor farm" consisting of 120 acres, and situated in Section 29, in Benton Township, about two miles southeast

from Benton, was purchased by the county for \$1,200, and a deed procured for the same from Tihman B. Cantrell and wife, dated December 3, 1861. The buildings on said farm are common log houses, which are in a dilapidated condition. The county, however, is preparing to construct such buildings as the necessities of the case may require. At the present writing there are twenty-three paupers supported on the farm. Of these, three males and three females are insane, three women are blind, and one lady Mrs. Sarah Maddox is one hundred years old. The balance are middle aged persons and children. The average number of inmates of the poorhouse for the last six years has been about eighteen. Prior to the purchase of this farm, the dependent poor or paupers were farmed out by the year to citizens, who, for a stipulated price, became responsible for their care and support.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the public officers of the county, and dates of their terms of service, so far as it is possible to obtain the same. Had all the records been fully made, and all been preserved, the task of compiling a complete list of officers would have been comparatively easy. No records of the courts can now be found back of 1838, consequently the list back of that date must be incomplete.

County court clerks—S. M. Hubbard, 1838, and subsequent thereto until his death, which occurred in 1845; then Wm. A. Denning and John Edgerly, each a short time during that year; Samuel K. Casey, a portion of the year 1846; Wm. R. Browning, 1846-53; Thomas J. Mooneyham, 1853-57; James L. Dollins, 1857-61; Calvin M. Clark, 1861-73; E. Fitzgerrell, 1873-77; Charles A. Akin, 1877-82; T. P. Harrison, 1882-86 present incumbent and re-elected.

Circuit court clerks—S. M. Hubbard, 1837-46; Wm. R. Browning, 1846-53; Thomas J. Mooneyham, 1853-57; Lemuel R. Har-

rison, 1857-60; B. W. Martin, 1860-61; C. M. Clark, 1861-63; Wm. B. Kelley, 1863-64; Carroll Payne, 1864-65; John A. Rodman, 1865-67; J. S. Barr, 1867-68; T. M. Mooneyham, 1868-76; Rob. H. Flannigan, 1876-80; James F. Mason, 1880-84; Wm. F. Spiller, 1884, present incumbent.

Sheriffs—David Maxwell, who lived on Garrett's Prairie near Frankfort, was the first sheriff of the county, and was elected perhaps in 1820. He was followed by Thomas J. Mansfield and John Crawford, who held the office prior to 1836, then Willis Allen, 1836-38; Wm. S. Crawford, 1838-41; Benjamin Smith, 1841-42; George W. Akin, 1842-48; Thomas J. Mansfield, 1848-49; Thomas J. Mooneyham, 1849-53; Lewis G. Payne, 1853-55; Wm. Mooneyham, 1855-57; James Swafford, 1857-59; Wm. Mooneyham, 1859-60; Marion D. Hodge, 1860-62; John Denning, 1862-64; Isaac Ward, 1864-66; M. D. Hodge, 1866-68; W. B. Denning, 1868-70; Carroll Moore 1870-72; Cyrus D. Means, 1872-74; J. F. Mason, 1874-76; James M. Akin, 1876-78; W. D. Seber, 1878-80; Wm. R. Jones, 1880-86; John B. Moore, 1886, present incumbent.

Treasurers—For the last eighteen years, J. M. Vancil, 1869-71; John W. Hill, 1871-73; T. W. Sweet, 1873-77; A. C. Stallcup, 1877-82; S. W. Swain, 1882-86; J. A. Dollins, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Circuit court judges—Walter B. Scates from 1837 and perhaps prior thereto until 1847; Wm. A. Denning, 1847-54; Wm. K. Parrish, 1854-59; Wm. J. Allen, 1859-61; Andrew D. Duff, 1861-75; Monroe C. Crawford, 1875-78; John Dougherty, 1878-79; Daniel M. Browning, 1879-83; David J. Baker, 1883-85; D. M. Browning, David J. Baker, R. W. McCartney and O. A. Harker, have since presided alternately.

State attorneys—Samuel Marshall, 1837-39; Wm. H. Stickney, 1839-41; Willis Allen, 1841-45; Wm. A. Denning, 1845-47; Samuel Marshall, 1847-50; Wm. K. Parrish, 1850-53; M. C. Craw-

ford, 1853-54; John A. Logan (late United States Senator), 1854-57; M. C. Crawford, 1857-59; Edward V. Pearce, 1859-61; J. M. Cleminson, 1861-63; A. P. Corder, 1863-64; C. N. Damron, 1864-69; F. M. Youngblood, 1869-72; W. W. Barr, 1872-77; W. J. N. Moyers, 1877-81; John A. Treece, 1881-85; Wm. S. Cantrell, the present incumbent since 1885.

Coroners—A. H. Cook, 1876-78; John Mulkey, 1878-80; J. H. Fleeman, 1880-82; James J. Miller, 1882-83; John L. Ragland, present incumbent since 1883.

Surveyors—The present surveyor of the county is Isaac R. Spillman, who was elected in 1883. His immediate predecessor was W. W. Whittington, who held the office several years, and his more remote predecessors, were Elisha T. Webb and Calvin M. Clark.

The representatives to the Constitutional Convention of 1818, from Franklin County were Isham Harrison and Thomas Roberts. In 1886 Wm. Hoskinson, of Benton, Franklin County, and A. K. Vickars, of Johnson County, and Wm. H. Bundy, of Williamson County were elected to represent this senatorial district in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. Hon. Wm. W. Hoskinson died while at his post of duty at Springfield, on the 25th of February, 1887. The district is represented in the State Senate at present by Hon. Daniel Hogan of Pulaski County. The Nineteenth Congressional District, which includes Franklin County, is now represented in the Congress of the United States by Hon. R. W. Townshend, of Shawneetown, who was first elected to that office in 1876.

TAXATION AND FINANCES.

During the early year of the existence of the county "the sheriff was *ex-officio* collector of the revenue, and handled the State and county taxes, which for the year 1825 was twenty cents on the hundred dollars. The farmers were not then burdened with taxa-

tion, and could readily exchange deer, bear and coon skins for tax receipts. The largest tax was a special assessment of two dollars on each white male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one years, made for the purpose of raising a fund for paying a premium then offered for wolf scalps. This assessment was discretionary with the county commissioners, and by law, wolf scalps were receivable in payment for taxes. The persons liable to assessments invariably came forward and paid their poll taxes in 'legal tender' wolf scalps, and a number paid all their taxes in the same kind of "change." As time rolled on, and public buildings had to be erected, and highways and bridges constructed, and the labor and salaries of public servants increased, taxes had to be increased in proportion. However, it was many years before the taxable property of Franklin County, and the taxes assessed thereon, amounted to as much as some single townships do at the present time. The earliest tax duplicate that has been preserved is for the year 1851, which gives the following recapitulation: Total value of lands, \$218,078; value of town lots, \$18,217; personal property, \$205,961; total taxable property, \$442,256. Taxes assessed thereon as follows: State tax, \$2,683.90; county tax, \$1,788.27; total taxes, \$4,472.17. The foregoing shows that the personal property was almost equal to the assessed value of the lands. Perhaps less than one-half of the lands had then been entered—the title to the balance still being in the hands of the general Government and of the State, and therefore not taxable. Between 1850 and 1860 about one-half of all the lands of the county were entered, and made subject to taxation, and this, of course, greatly increased the taxable property. Coming down to the year 1870, the taxes are found to be as follows.

State tax.....	\$ 7,878 17
County tax.....	4,715 84
Principal and interest tax on bonds.....	2,357 92
Pauper tax.....	1,768 44
Special tax.....	8,842 21
District school tax.....	14,061 33
Total Taxes	\$ 39,623 81

By comparing these figures it is found that of the whole amount of taxes charged, over one-third were for school purposes, and that the total amount when compared with the total taxes charged in 1851, is found to be eight times as large. The following table shows the total assessed value of all the taxable property in the county, and the total taxes charged thereon, as shown by the tax duplicates for the year 1886.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total value of taxable property.	Total taxes charged thereon.
Goode.....	\$ 64,356 00	\$ 2,321 97
Tyrone.....	106,412 00	3,152 26
Six Mile.....	97,774 00	2,508 68
Barren.....	83,382 00	3,032 10
Browning.....	98,167 00	4,006 96
Denning.....	93,253 00	3,778 28
Ewing.....	127,113 00	2,742 51
Benton.....	232,976 00	9,800 36
Frankfort.....	196,305 00	5,245 13
Northern.....	101,693 00	3,466 68
Eastern.....	95,299 00	3,225 36
Cave.....	142,130 00	4,450 01
Totals.....	\$1,348,860 00	\$ 47,730 30
Belleville & Eldorado Railroad taxes added....		5,815 90
Grand total of taxes.....		\$ 53,546 20

The following is the official financial statement of the county for the fiscal year ending September 1, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

On county tax account.....	\$ 10,828 71
On courthouse tax account.....	5,384 28
On special tax account.....	7,689 80
From William F. Spiller, excess of salary.....	261 40
Total receipts.....	\$ 24,164 19
Assets—Balance due from town collector.....	\$ 475 00
Liabilities—Judgments in the circuit court.....	3,298 37

EXPENDITURES.

J. A. Jones, U. S. District Clerk on judgments.....	\$7,338 65
Paid balance of courthouse bonds.....	4,500 00
Warrants to county judge.....	700 00
County orders.....	7,577 51
Jury certificates.....	3,695 90
Treasurer's commissions.....	238 12
Treasurers incidental expenses.....	19 21
<hr/>	
Total expenditures.....	\$24,069 39
Balance to equal receipts.....	94 80

RAILROAD BONDS.

A proposition to subscribe \$200,000, to the stock of the Bellville & Eldorado Railroad Company, upon condition that the company's road should be built through the county, and the work thereon commenced within nine months, and completed by the 1st of June, 1872, was submitted to the people of the county, at an election held on the 11th of September, 1869, and carried. In February, 1871, the county board by an order extended the time for commencing the work on the road to January 1, 1872, and its completion to January 1, 1874. The board of supervisors of the county, on the 13th of December, 1876, passed a resolution to issue the bonds to the extent of \$150,000, which was accordingly done. The construction of the railroad was not begun until January, 1877, and it was not completed through the county until November 1, 1869. Subsequently in the case of Franklin County *vs.* The Bellville & Eldorado Railroad Company, tried before Judge Harlan, of the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, a decision was rendered which virtually made void \$50,000 of the said bonds; and in the case of Richard Richeson *vs.* The People *ex rel* Wm. R. Jones, tax collector, which was appealed to the supreme court of the State, the \$100,000 of said bonds were declared void on the ground that the county board had no authority to extend the time of commencing and completing the road. This railroad, which is the only one in Franklin County, enters the county near

its southeast corner, and passes through it by way of Thomasville, Parrish, Smothersville, Benton, Buckner, Christopher and Mulkeytown, and crosses the west line of the county about midway between the northwest and southwest corners thereof.

The following statement shows the population of Franklin County at the end of each decade of ten years, beginning with the year 1820, only two years after the organization: Year 1820, including territory of Williamson County, 1,763; 1830, 1,763; 1840, 3,682; 1850, white 5,646, colored 35, total 5,681; 1860, white 9,367, colored 26, total 9,393; 1870, white 12,642, colored 6, total 12,646; 1880, white 16,099, colored 30, total 16,129.

Politically the county of Franklin has always been Democratic, and prior to the late civil war the Democratic party was overwhelmingly in the ascendancy. During the war, and at the close thereof, the Republican party began, and has since gained in numbers, so that at the last State election, that of 1886, the Democratic majority was reduced to 191 votes. The vote of the county at the last three presidential elections stood as follows: 1876—Tilden, 1,302; Hayes, 966. 1880—Hancock, 1,610; Garfield, 1,286. 1884—Cleveland, 1,729, Blaine, 1,431.

COUNTY-COMMISSIONERS' COURTS.

The first constitution of the State of Illinois, which was adopted on the 26th of August, 1818, provided that there should be elected in each county three county commissioners, for the purpose of transacting all county business, whose term of service, power and duties, should be regulated and defined by law. Subsequently the Legislature of the State provided for the election of said commissioners, and their organization as a court, and defined their numerous duties. The early records of the county having been destroyed, it is impossible to state who first composed this court for the county of Franklin, or to give a history in full of its early proceedings. The caption of the

first record of this court which has been preserved reads as follows: "At a court of county commissioners, begun and held at the clerk's office December, 1838, present, the worshipful Fred. F. Duncan, Cyrus Campbell and John Crawford, commissioners; S. M. Hubbard, clerk, and Wm. S. Crawford, sheriff." The following is a list of county commissioners who composed this court from 1838 to 1849, at which time a change was made by law in its organization, viz.: Fred F. Duncan, 1838-39; Cyrus Campbell, 1838-39; John Crawford, 1839-42; Benj. W. Pope, 1839-42; John Dillon, 1839-40; Abraham Rea, 1840-44; Elijah Taylor, 1841-47; W. H. Eubanks, 1842-48; Carter Greenwood, 1844-46; Moses Neal, 1846-49; C. F. Mulkey, 1847-49; Matthew Ing, 1848-49. On the 3d of March, 1845, the General Assembly of the State passed an act pertaining to counties and county courts, providing that "each county which has heretofore been, or may hereafter be established in this State, according to the laws thereof, shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of 'The county of ——, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, in any court of record, either in law or equity, or other place where justice shall be administered.'" The said act also provided that "There shall remain as at present established, in each county of this State, and shall be established in each county hereafter created, a court of record, to be constituted, composed of three commissioners, elected by the people as hereinafter provided, to be styled *the county commissioners' court* of ——— County." It further provided that there should be four sessions of the county commissioners' court held in each year at the usual place of holding courts, or at the office of the clerk, to commence on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December, and each to continue six days if the business should not be sooner completed; and that two commissioners should constitute

a quorum to do business, and any one of said commissioners was empowered to call special sessions when urgent business required it. The county commissioners, under this act were each allowed \$1.50 per day for each day they were necessarily employed in the performance of their duties, and the one "who should be oldest in commission" was to preside at all meetings of the court. Prior to the enforcement of this act, the commissioners' court had original and appellant jurisdiction over criminal proceedings, but now that power was taken away from it, and its duties were limited strictly to county business, and its jurisdiction thus defined by said act.

SEC. 25. The said court shall have jurisdiction throughout their respective counties, in all matters and things concerning the county revenue, and regulating and imposing the county tax, and shall have power to grant license for ferries and for taverns, and all other licenses and things that may bring in a county revenue, and shall have jurisdiction in all cases of public roads, canals, turnpike roads and toll bridges, and where law does not prohibit the said jurisdiction of said courts; and shall have power and jurisdiction to issue all kinds of writs, warrants, process and proceedings by the clerk, throughout the State, which are necessary to the execution of the power and jurisdiction with which said courts are or may be vested by law.

The county commissioners' court continued to transact the county business, until it was superseded by the county court in 1849, at which time it ceased to exist in Franklin County and the performance of its duties passed to the latter court.

The new constitution of the State of Illinois, which was adopted by the Convention August 31, 1847, and ratified by the people March 6, 1848, and became effective from and after April 1, of that year, provided in Article V, Section 17, that one county judge should be elected by the qualified voters of each county, who should hold his office for four years, and until his successor should be elected and qualified, and by Section 18, it provided that "The jurisdiction of said court should extend to all probate, and such other jurisdiction as the General Assembly might confer in civil cases, and such criminal cases, as might be prescribed by law, where the punishment was

by fine only, not exceeding one hundred dollars. And by Section 19 it was provided that the county judge, with such justices of the peace in each county as might be designated by law, should hold terms for the transaction of county business, and should perform such other duties as the General Assembly should prescribe." In accordance with these provisions of the constitution, the General Assembly of the State, on the 12th of February, 1849, passed an act with the following provisions.

SECTION 1. That there shall be established in each of the counties in this State, now created and organized, or which may hereafter be created or organized, a court of record to be styled "The County Court of _____ County." The said judges shall be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1849, and on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, quadrennially, forever thereafter, by the qualified voters of the respective counties, and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The act further provided that at the same time of electing the judge of said court, a clerk thereof should be elected whose term of office should be the same. The powers and jurisdiction of this court were defined as follows:

SEC. 13. The county court shall be and is hereby vested with all the powers and jurisdiction of the probate court, as now established by law, and appeals may be taken from, and writs of *certiorari* prosecuted upon, its judgments rendered under the powers conferred in this act, in the manner prescribed by law in the case of similar judgments rendered by the probate court. The county court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in hearing and determining all applications for the sale of real estate of deceased persons, for the payment of debts for said decedents, and shall make all orders and render all judgments on such applications that the circuit court might or could make or render in similar cases, and final process may issue as from the circuit court.

SEC. 14. The county judge shall be a conservator of the peace, and shall have the same civil and criminal jurisdiction as the justices of the peace in this State; and shall have the same power and authority to preserve order in the court, and punish contempt offered the court while in session that the circuit court now possesses

SEC. 15. The said judge, with two justices of the peace designated and provided for, shall, in all cases, whatever, sit as a county court, have, exercise and possess all the powers, jurisdiction and authority heretofore conferred by law on the county commissioners' court of this State, and shall sit for the transaction of county business on the first Mondays of December, March, June and September, in every year, and shall continue open until the business before them is disposed of; and called or special terms, for the transaction of county bus-

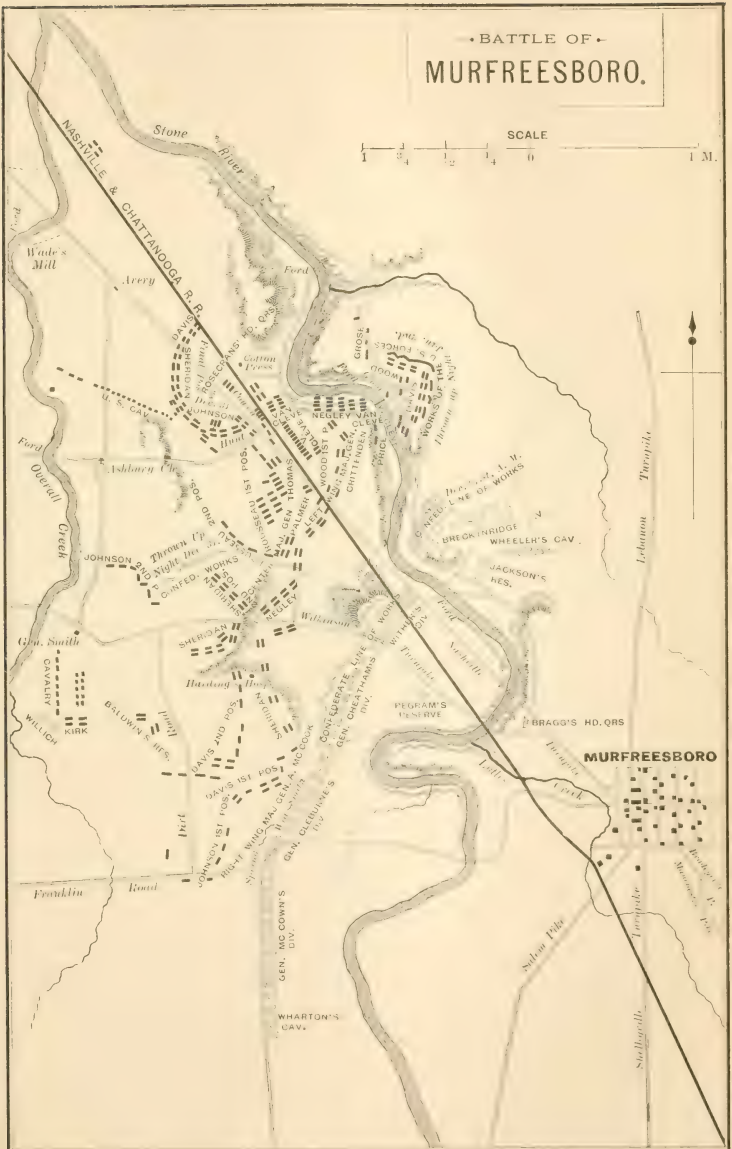
iness, may be held, as now provided by law, for special terms of the county commissioners' courts. The act also provided that justices of the peace should be elected at the same time that the county judges were elected, and that the county court, with the county judge only presiding, should sit on the first Mondays of every month, except the months of December, March, June and September, and on the third Mondays of said months.

Thus it will be seen that the county court presided over by the county judge only, held twelve sessions in each year for the transaction of business coming within its jurisdiction, and that said court, when presided over by the county judge and two justices of the peace, as associate judges, held four regular sessions in each year for the transaction of the county business coming within its jurisdiction.

In accordance with the foregoing provisions, the officers elected in 1849, for the county court, were Andrew J. Duff, judge; W. R. Browning, clerk; and of the justices of the peace elected at the same time, Wilson Rea and B. Scarborough, were designated and became associates of the judge elect. These officers, after being duly commissioned and qualified, met at the courthouse in Benton, on the first Monday of December, 1849, and opened the first term of this newly created court. The county court thus organized continued to perform its functions until 1872, when it was deprived of its jurisdiction over county business by reason of the adoption, by the county, of township organization. It continued, however, to hold its monthly sessions as provided for in the act creating it, but the quarterly sessions, formerly held by the judge and two associate justices, ceased to convene. On the 26th of March, 1874, the General Assembly of the State, passed "an act to extend the jurisdiction of county courts, and to provide for the practice thereof; to fix the time for holding the same, and to repeal an act therein named." This act provided that the county judge should be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1882, and every four years thereafter. The jurisdiction of the court was classified and defined as follows: Probate jurisdiction—"county courts

MURFREESBORO.

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shall have jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; all matters relating to apprentices, proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and in proceedings by executors, administrators, guardians and conservators for the sale of real estate for the purposes authorized by law, and such other jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law. All of which, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered as probate matter, and be cognizable at the probate terms hereinafter mentioned. The probate terms of the county court, shall commence on the third Mondays of each month during the year, except the months provided in this act for the holding of law terms, and shall be always open for the granting of letters testamentary and guardianship, and for the transaction of probate business."

Law jurisdiction—"The county court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all that class of cases wherein justices of the peace now have or may hereafter have jurisdiction, where the amount claimed, or the value of the property in controversy, shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and concurrent jurisdiction in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates." The act provided that the law terms in Franklin County should be held on the third Mondays of February and August in each year.

LIST OF COUNTY JUDGES.

The following is a list of the county judges of Franklin County from the organization of the county court in 1849 to the present writing, and of the associate justices from the same time down to 1872: Judges—Andrew J. Duff, 1849–53; John Duff, 1853–57; Moses Neal, 1857; W. R. Browning, 1857–59; W. J. Dillon, 1859–61; Walter S. Akin, 1861–62; John W. Hill, 1862–65; W. E. Smith, 1865–69; D. M. Browning, 1869–79; William H.

Williams, 1879-86; W. J. N. Moyers, present incumbent, elected in 1886. Associate justices—Wilson Rea and B. Scarborough, 1840-53; Andrew J. Ice and Carter Greenwood, 1853-57; John W. Hill, 1857-62; Lewis G. Payne, 1857-65; William Osteen, 1861-65; Isham Harrison, 1865-69; J. M. Akin, 1865-72; G. G. Sweetin, 1869-72.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION AND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

On the 7th of November, 1871, an election was held in the several voting precincts of the county, for the purpose of submitting to the people the proposition of adopting township organization, and upon counting the votes, it was found that 987 had been cast in favor of township organization and 520 against it, consequently township organization was adopted, and the county court appointed Calvin M. Clark, T. K. Means and J. W. McCreery commissioners to divide the county into civil townships. These gentlemen met and performed this duty, and filed their report at the March term, 1872, of said court. They divided the county into civil townships, precisely as it is now divided, and gave to each the same name that it now bears, except Township 7 south, Range 2 east, which they named Townmount instead of Denning, as it is now called.

The first board of supervisors elected under the foregoing provisions met in special session at the courthouse, in Benton, on the 22d of April, 1872, when the following persons were enrolled as supervisors, viz.: John A. Walker, Samuel McClelland, Caleb T. Mulkey, David Martin, Franklin L. Rea, William J. Murphy, Gilbert G. Sweetin, Isaac Ward, Mounteville Fitts, Peter Phillips, John H. Hogan and Jesse G. Mitchell. These supervisors organized for business by electing Gilbert G. Sweetin as chairman for the ensuing year. One of the first duties performed by them was to demand of their clerk a statement showing the financial condition of the county. On the following day,

said clerk filed such statement in the following words, to wit: Outstanding county bonds, \$8,500, bearing 10 per cent interest, due in 1874; county orders, jury certificates and judges' warrants, \$948.17; total indebtedness, \$9,448.17; revenue in the hands of treasurer and collector, \$7,194. Since 1872, the township organization of the county has been twice abolished, and county commissioners' courts re-established, but at the present writing, the county is, and for the last two years has been, under township organization, and the board of supervisors at present (February, 1877,) consists of the following named gentlemen, of the following named townships: J. M. Brayfield, of Goode; W. H. Mulkey, of Tyrone; Robert Standerfur, of Six Mile; William Hutson, of Barren; John H. Hill, of Browning; W. J. Murphy, of Denning; J. M. Darr, of Ewing; T. M. Mooneyham, of Benton; William Saddler, of Frankfort; W. H. Boyer, of Northern; Thomas Sullivan, of Eastern, and W. A. Stewart, of Cave. The supervisors are elected annually at the April elections, and they organize themselves into a court by electing, at their first meeting in each year, one of their members as chairman to preside during the year. Their jurisdiction is limited strictly to county business as has been heretofore defined.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the circuit court of Franklin County was held at Frankfort, the old county seat, soon after the organization of the county was completed, by Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, then a member of the supreme court. The latter court was then composed of five judges, who, after performing their duties on the supreme bench, would separate and hold the several circuits courts of the State, which were then but few in number. Judge Lockwood was succeeded by Judges Browne, Hardin and Scates, who presided over the court prior to the removal of the county seat. A list of their successors has been given elsewhere

in this work. Judge Williams of Benton said, in his centennial address, in reference to early times: "In those days a meeting of the circuit court called the lawyers together from all parts of the State, some of them following the judges around the circuit, and coming to Frankfort from Kaskaskia, which was then the capital of the State. This practice continued for quite a number of years." The circuit court districts were then very large, and somewhat similar in size to the enormously large circuits over which some of the old "circuit riders" and missionaries of the Methodist Church used to ride. And these early lawyers, who traveled with the judges in their circuits, often had experiences somewhat like those of the old "circuit riders" of that church; their calling however was quite different. The State was originally divided into nine judicial districts, and by an act of the Legislature, in 1841, the Third District was made to consist of Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Union, Williamson, Alexander, Johnson, Jefferson and Marion Counties. The State was redistricted under an act of the Legislature, passed in 1877, which changed the number of this district from the third to the first, and made it to consist of Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, and Saline Counties, and as provided by law, there are three judges elected within the district to preside and hold the courts in the several counties. The terms of this court are now held in Franklin County, beginning on the first Mondays of April and October in each year.

The records of the circuit court, which have not been destroyed, begin with the March term, 1837, when Judge Walter B. Scates was presiding, and S. M. Hubbard clerk, and Willis Allen sheriff. The following is a list of the grand jurors selected for that term, viz.: James Eubanks, Austin Y. Kelly, Jonas Lance, Chas. Miller, Isham Tyner, Alfred J. James, Henry Staff, Fred. Duncan, James Berry, Wm. Arnold, Samuel Donoway, Elijah Spiller, Sr., Thomas E. Loudon, Wm. T. Davis,

Moses Odum, Levi Stroud, Joseph Sanders, Robert Worthen, James Akin, James F. Chenoeth and Aaron Denning—the latter being foreman of the jury. This jury was selected and served half a century ago, and all have since passed to that “unknown land from whence no traveler e’er returns.”

IMPORTANT TRIALS.

The most important case tried in the circuit court of Franklin County, in an early day, was tried before Wm. A. Denning, judge, in 1847, and which grew out of the troubles in Massac County the preceding year. The citizens of that county had been annoyed for some time with a band of horse thieves, which they undertook to suppress by an organization, which they termed “Regulators.” A counter-movement was at once made by a party calling themselves “Flat Heads,” and matters continued to grow from bad to worse, until a regular battle ensued. Such a state of anarchy prevailed that judges could not hold court in that county. George W. Akin, of this county, was appointed deputy United States marshal, and with about one hundred of the citizens of this county went down and arrested about fifty of the offenders, and brought them to Benton for trial. The Regulators under arrest were prosecuted by Richard Nelson, and defended by Hon. Walter B. Scates. Such was the zeal manifested by the respective attorneys that a quarrel ensued, and an attempt, on the part of Nelson, to take the life of Scates. It appears that after court had adjourned one day, hot words were passed between the attorneys, whereupon Nelson drew a pistol and fired at Scates, missing him. The friends of the parties interfered, and prevented further trouble.* On this occasion the prisoners were, for a while, under guard at the hotel, being in charge of Wm. Moon-eyham (a resident of Benton and still surviving), who was then acting as adjutant for the marshal, Mr. Akin. Hon.

* Centennial speech of Williams.

Walter B. Scates called to see some of the Regulators who were his clients, and was refused admission by Mr. Mooneyham, who had orders from the marshal to admit no one, whereupon Scates declared that he would have a law passed permitting attorneys to visit their clients at any time and under all circumstances. He kept his promise and such a law was afterward passed.

Another important case involving the question of forgery, and the title to a quarter section of land near the old town of Frankfort, and which created a great deal of public excitement, and much contention between parties related to each other, was that of John W. Pry *vs* John Pry, Sr. The origin of this case, and the facts connected therewith, as developed by the pleadings, and the evidence produced thereon at the trial, are as follows: On the 13th of August, 1862, William Pry, the father of John W. Pry and the son of John Pry, Sr., enlisted as a soldier in the United States Army for three years, and about the 1st of May, 1864, when he was with the army in the State of Georgia, he wrote to his father, at Frankfort, in this county, directing him to sell and convert into money certain personal property then in his possession, and belonging to the said William Pry, and to invest the proceeds thereof, together with about \$50 then in his hands and belonging also to said William, in the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 7 south, Range 3 east, in said county belonging to one Bailey Martin, and also directing him to have the deed of the land made jointly to the plaintiff, John W. Pry and Hamilton Pry, the latter being a minor son of John Pry, Sr., and brother of the said William. Accordingly the said John Pry, Sr., on the 5th of August, 1864, purchased of the said Bailey Martin and wife the said quarter section of land, for the sum of \$200, and paid for it with the proceeds of said personal property, and the money then in his hands belonging to the said William, as stated above, and took a deed from the said Martin and wife to John W. Pry, the plaintiff, and Hamilton Pry.

The deed was executed and handed by these grantors to John Pry, Sr., to be kept by him for the use of the grantees therein named. John W. Pry was then an infant, about three years of age, and the said Hamilton, his uncle, about seventeen. In September, 1864, Hamilton Pry died intestate, and without children or decendants of children, and soon after his death and before the aforesaid deed had been put on record, the said John Pry, Sr., erased the "W" in the plaintiff's name, and the name of Hamilton Pry altogether from the deed, thereby making it in form a deed to himself instead of to the aforesaid grantees, as originally written, and afterward on the 22d of August, 1871, he caused the same, in its altered form, to be put on record as a deed from the said Martin and wife to himself, and after William Pry returned from the army, and before the said deed was recorded, the said John Pry, Sr., conveyed the west half of the said quarter section of land to the said Wm. Pry, by a quit-claim deed. He afterward conveyed portions of the east half of said quarter section of land to other parties, among whom was also the said William Pry and John Pry, Jr., another of his sons. The prayer of the plaintiff's complaint in this action was to have the original deed from Martin and wife and the record thereof corrected, and the title to the said land confirmed in the said John W. Pry, and that all subsequent deeds from John Pry, Sr., be declared null and void, and set aside as clouds upon his, the plaintiff's, title. The decision of the lower court not being satisfactory, the case was appealed to the supreme court of the State, and an opinion rendered by that tribunal in favor of the plaintiff, which restored to him the legal and equitable title to his interest in said land, as originally conveyed to him by the said Martin and wife. It was claimed by the defendant, John Pry, Sr., that the erasures in said deed and the recording of it was done by him, with the consent and knowledge of William Pry, to enable him to convey the land, and not with fraudulent intent, and the fact that he did convey one half

of the land to William Pry, who furnished the purchase money, would seem to support this theory of the case, but the supreme court thought otherwise. Be that as it may, this case fully illustrates the danger of erasing portions of instruments after being executed, and before being recorded, whether with or without fraudulent intent.

Perhaps the most remarkable case that was ever tried in Franklin County, and one wherein an innocent man became in danger, upon circumstantial evidence, of having to suffer the penalty for the crime of murder, was that of *The People vs. David Williams*. The facts of the case are as follows: The defendant, David Williams, and one — McMahan were accustomed to associate together as "hail fellows well met," just before and at the close of the late civil war, and together they departed from the county, and after being absent for some time, returned, both with a considerable amount of money. It was supposed that they had, somewhere, enlisted in the army for large bounties, or perhaps had enlisted as substitutes for drafted men, from whom they received large sums of money, and then deserted, or "jumped the bounties" as the offense was then called. Soon after returning to the county McMahan became suddenly missing, and no one seemed to know any thing as to his whereabouts. But the last that was seen of him before his disappearance, he was in company with the said David Williams, which fact caused suspicion to rest upon the latter. Afterward, about the first of the year 1866, the remains of a human body were found about two miles southeast of Benton, on a top of a fallen tree, and were supposed to be the remains of McMahan. A coroner's inquest was held, and upon the verdict of the jury Williams was arrested and placed in jail to await trial. Soon thereafter he was taken out on a writ of *habeas corpus* and tried before Andrew J. Duff, then judge of the circuit court. He was prosecuted by Hon. T. J. Layman, and defended by Hon. F. M. Youngblood and Hon. Flannagan. The

evidence was that the last seen of McMahan was in company with Williams, that he had several hundred dollars in his possession, and a pocket knife found with the remains was identified by witnesses as one belonging to McMahan, and the hair of the murdered man was red, and so was McMahan's, and certain teeth of the murdered man were removed, corresponding with the lost teeth of McMahan. There were also other circumstances proven, in corroboration of the foregoing. The people, through their attorney, Mr. Layman, were making a strong case on circumstantial evidence against the prisoner, which the people, including defendant's attorneys, thought amply sufficient to warrant the judge in remanding him back to jail, and sufficient also to secure his conviction on final trial. On the second day of the trial, when the evidence was nearly closed, and the guilt of the prisoner fully established in the minds of those who heard the evidence, the closing scene of the tragedy was enacted. Just at this critical moment the supposed murdered man, McMahan, deliberately, and to the great astonishment of all, walked into the courtroom. He was immediately indentified by a number of his former acquaintances, and also by the witnesses on whose testimony the case was being made against the prisoner. This, of course, put an end to all further proceedings against the prisoner, and he was set free.

By way of explanation, it is proper to state that some person who knew the parties, and who knew of the prosecution of Williams, happened to be at the depot at Tamaroa, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and espied McMahan among the passengers on a train, and prevailed on him to get off and come at once to Benton, to save the man that was being prosecuted for his murder. It was not publicly known who the murdered man was, but from certain incidents which came to light, he was supposed to have been a gambler, who had been killed by another gambler, in an old house on the south side of the street leading west from the public square,

in Benton. This house being unoccupied at the time was a place of resort for gamblers. It was supposed that some strangers of that profession, had congregated there, and quarreled and killed one of their number, and carried him out and concealed him as before mentioned.

The historical committee who prepared the centennial speech hereinbefore referred to, relates an amusing case as follows: "Justices of the peace in early days had rather an indefinite idea of the extent of their jurisdiction, but tried all cases upon their merits, and meted to the culprits such punishments as were pointed out by the statute. As an illustration of the speedy manner in which crime was punished, a good story is told by some of our old citizens, to the effect that a certain person was brought before a justice of the peace, living in the northern part of the county, charged with hog stealing. A jury was regularly impaneled to do justice to the accused, as well as the people of the State of Illinois, and who, after hearing the evidence, concluded the fellow was guilty, and returned their verdict accordingly, fixing his time in the penitentiary at one year, upon which verdict the justice of the peace rendered judgment, and sentenced the accused to the penitentiary for the term of one year. As soon as the constable heard the conclusion of the sentence, he proceeded to rig up a sled, upon which the prisoner was conveyed to Frankfort, then the county seat, a distance of about twenty miles, on the way to the State's prison. Upon his arrival at Frankfort, the constable was convinced that the proceedings were irregular, and he turned his prisoner loose."

BENCH AND BAR.

Among the first legal practitioners of the county was Hon. Walter B. Scates. He was one of the early circuit court judges of this, then the third, judicial district, and served as such for a series of years. On the 15th of February, 1831, he was

elected as one of the judges of the supreme court of the State, and served as such until January 11, 1847, when he resigned. In 1853 he was again elected by the people to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Lyman Trumbull. He afterward practised law in Chicago, where he died. He was one of the compilers and authors of the Statutes of Illinois, by Scates, Treat and Blackwell.

Judge William A. Denning began the practice of law at Frankfort, the old county seat, about the year 1830, and moved to Benton soon after the seat of justice was moved thereto, and soon thereafter he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, and was subsequently elected judge of the circuit court, and was also elected by the General Assembly as judge of the supreme court, in the place of Walter B. Scates, resigned, his commission dating January 19, 1847. Meanwhile he presided over the Benton Circuit Court from 1847 to 1854. After completing his term on the supreme bench he returned home to Benton, and resumed his practice, which he continued until his death, which occurred August 14, 1856. He was large in stature, and had a fine personal appearance, and was an able judge and powerful advocate.

Hon. Richard Nelson was a native of the Isle of Man, and when a young man he came to the house of S. M. Hubbard, who was then the clerk of the circuit court at Frankfort, riding on a poor old horse which the Hubbards appropriately named "bones." He at once began the practice of law, and resided with Mr. Hubbard for several years, during which time he rendered him some assistance in his office. He soon rose to eminence and became, it is said, the best chancery lawyer in southern Illinois, and when in his prime he had the credit of being the best judge of law in the county. He was tall, spare and commanding in appearance, and had an extensive practice extending through many coun-

ties in this part of the State. He afterward left the county, and died at Metropolis.

Hon. William K. Parrish, son of Rev. Braxton Parrish who was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers, was born and reared in Franklin County, and began the practice of law, at Benton, about the year 1845. Though very young he soon developed so much ability, and became so proficient in his profession, that he succeeded Hon. William A. Denning as judge of the circuit court, and served in that capacity from 1854 to 1859. He was an able jurist, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died April 22, 1861, aged only thirty-seven years, and his remains lie in the cemetery at Benton.

Hon. Andrew D. Duff, who was the first county judge of Franklin County under the constitution of 1848, began the practice of law in Benton, and subsequently became a profound lawyer and careful judge, and served on the bench of the circuit court from 1861 to 1875—fourteen years. He was a close student, and one of the few who developed all the talents that nature gave him. He is still living, at a very advanced age, and resides in Arizona.

Hon. John A. Logan, the lawyer, soldier and statesman, was born February 9, 1826, at Murphysboro, Jackson Co. Ill., when the State was in its infancy. He served in the Mexican war as a lieutenant of Company H, First Regiment Illinois Volunteers. In 1849 he was elected to the office of county clerk of Jackson County, but soon resigned that position to enter the law department of the Louisville University, where in due time he graduated with honor, and returned to Murphysboro, and began the practice of law in partnership with his uncle, Hon. Alex. M. Jenkins. In 1852 he was elected to represent Franklin and Jackson Counties in the Illinois Legislature, for a period of two years, after which he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Third Judicial District, and performed the duties of that office

from 1854 to 1857, during which time he resided at Benton and was a member of the Benton bar. The purpose of this sketch is mainly to speak of him as a citizen of this county, and a member of its bar. His history is too well known to need further mention here. He became eminent as a lawyer, able, brave, and heroic as a volunteer general of the army, and pre-eminently useful and brilliant as a statesman. He died at his residence, in the city of Washington, on Sunday afternoon, December 26, 1886.

Monroe C. Crawford was an excellent jury lawyer, and a man of good ability and of fine personal appearance, and was very popular. He practiced for a series of years in Benton, and held the office of judge of the circuit from 1875 to 1878. He is now the county judge of Union County. Edward V. Pierce practiced law in Benton from about the year 1853 to 1864, and developed such ability that for a portion of this time he stood at the head of the bar. He now resides at Du Quoin. Hugh Montgomery, Samuel K. Casey and others were, at different times, able representatives of the Benton bar. The following is a list of the names of the members of this bar at the present writing (March, 1887), with the dates of their beginning the practice, to wit: F. M. Youngblood, 1862; T. J. Layman, 1864; C. C. Payne, 1869; C. H. Layman, 1870; D. M. Browning, 1866; T. M. Mooneyham, 1866; W. H. Williams, 1867; R. H. Flannigan, 1871; W. S. Cantrell and W. J. N. Moyers, 1873; J. S. Smith and J. A. Treece, 1880; G. C. Ross, 1881; Isaac R. Spillman, 1883; A. C. Terhune, 1884; Aaron Neal, 1867. The bar of Franklin County has always been and is still distinguished for its ability. Of this list of attorneys the older ones in practice have become able and efficient, while the younger ones are making rapid advancements in the profession. Hon. F. M. Youngblood has the reputation of being one of the best orators and best criminal lawyers in southern Illinois.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The county of Franklin has not been behind her sister counties in helping to fight the battles of our common country. Among the early settlers were a few survivors of the war of the Revolution, and also of the war of 1812-15. But the first military bodies, organized within the county for actual service, were those formed in 1832, for the purpose of participating in the war with the Indians, known as the Black Hawk war, which resulted in the defeat of the Indians, and their removal, by treaty, to lands beyond the Mississippi River. There were three companies raised and organized in this county (then including the territory of Williamson County) on that occasion, all of which joined the Second Illinois Regiment, and were mustered into the service of the United States for ninety days under the call of the governor of the State, made on the 15th of May, 1832. The members of these companies all being early settlers of the county, their names are hereby given in full. The first company consisted of captain, George P. Boyer; lieutenants, Jacob Phillips and Thomas P. Moore; sergeants, Thomas Adams, Jacob Clark and Edward Franklin; corporals, William Fleming, William Akins and Augustus Adams; bugler, William Whittington; privates, Benj. Adams, Thomas Bevers, James Bowling, Benj. Bowling, Henry Bowyer, John Berry, Jacob Bailey, James Browning, William Clampet, Evan Cleveland, John Clark, Jesse Cleveland, Reuben Clark, John P. Due, Vachel Dillingham, Absalom Estes, James Farris, Joseph Gifford, Thomas Hail, Moses Jordan, Elijah Jordan, James Jordan, Nathaniel Morgan, Aaron Neal, James Plasters, Abraham Redburn, Garrett Robertson, A. W. Richardson, John Scribner, James and Noah Summers, James Schoolcraft, John Slater, Benj. and James Whittington, Benj. Williams, Wm. Ward and Joseph Western.

The second company consisted of captain, William J. Stephenson; lieutenant, Tramel Ewing; sergeants, John P. Maddox, Ander-

son P. Corder, Henry Hays and John T. Knox; corporals, Thomas Province and Michael Rawlins; musician, Walter B. Scates;* privates, John Robbitt, Josiah B. Denning, Elisha Eubanks, Anderson P. Farris, Hez. and Robert Garrett, William Gassaway, Benj. F. Hickman, John Hays, William A. Hubbard, Lewis Hillen, Nat. Jones, Thomas Knox, Larkin Lynch, William P. Maddox, Andrew Miller, Moses Neal, Benj. W. Pope, Henry Rotramel, Andrew Robertson, Ezekiel Rawlings, Wilson Rea, Harvey Swafford, H. M. Silkwood and Benj. Talbot.

The third company consisted of captain, Obediah West; lieutenants, Robert West and Hugh Parks; sergeants, Wilie Scott and William Henry; corporal, Moses Odum; privates, James Browning, Pleasant Bradley, Wash. Beasley, Edward Franklin, Isaac Groves, Jabez Hooker, Augustus Henry, Giles Joiner, Henry Layman, Junior Meriditch, William Murphy, Albert Province, Thomas Pully, Samuel Parks, Richard Price, Andrew Price, William Rich, William Ran, Seth Roper, David H. Springs, Robert Worthen, John Ward, Dickson Ward, Robert Watson, Isaac Youngblood and Zach. George. These companies, after having served until hostilities ceased, were mustered out of service at Dixon Ferry, August 7, 1832, by Capt. Z. C. Palmer of the Sixth United States Infantry, upon the order of Maj.-Gen. Scott, commanding the Northwestern army. These pioneer soldiers have nearly all completed the battle of life, and gone to rest—the only ones now living, being Edward Franklin, Jesse Cleveland, James Summers and Benj. Whittington of Capt. Boyer's company, and John T. Knox and Elisha Eubanks of Capt. Stephenson's company.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The next war in which the citizens of Franklin County participated was that between the United States and Mexico, when Company K, of the Sixth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, was

*Afterward judge of supreme court.

raised at Benton, and mustered into the service with its regiment at Alton, Ill. This regiment was organized at Alton by Col. James Collins, its commander, in the month of August, 1847, and was mustered into service for the term of "during the war with Mexico," and was mustered out at the same place in July, 1848, after the close of said war. The commissioned officers of company K, were Capt. John Ewing, who died at Tampico, Mexico, October 3, 1847; James R. Pierce, who was elected captain, October 7, 1847, and died March 28, 1848, at Puebla; Thomas J. Mooneyham, who was elected captain from first lieutenant, in April, 1848; Daniel Mooneyham, who was elected first lieutenant April 4, 1848; Second Lieut. William P. Maddox, who died in Puebla March 28, 1848; and William Bates and John H. Mulkey, who were elected second lieutenants, April 4, 1848. The regiment of which this company formed a part saw no actual service, except that of camp and garrison duties—the war was virtually over when it reached the field—its loss, however, by death from disease during its stay in Mexico, was very heavy. Company K at its organization had 102 men including the officers; thirteen of these were discharged in Mexico during the year, on account of disability caused by disease, and thirty-eight of them died there, thus leaving fifty-one—just one-half of their original number who returned home and were mustered out with the regiment. And of these the only ones that are known to be living at the present writing are: lieutenants, Daniel Mooneyham and John H. Mulkey; sergeant, James S. Rotramel; musician, Elijah Rotramel; privates James Burkett, Andrew P. and Gassaway Elkins, A. R. Hamilton, Oliver C. Martin, Moses I. Maddox, William Pitchford and Benjamin H. Williams.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

At the approach of the late civil war, it might have been supposed, from the fact that the citizens of Franklin County were

mostly emigrants, or the descendants of emigrants from the Southern States, that they would naturally sympathize with the Southern cause, but the great number that enlisted to suppress the Rebellion proves the contrary to have been true. In the spring of 1861, when the music of the country was the shrill sound of the fife and the beat of the drum, and the "dogs of war" were let loose, the excitement here, as well as elsewhere, ran high, and when the muster rolls were opened, men were eager to enlist and join the army for the preservation of the Union. In May, 1861, the first company of soldiers, containing eighty-nine men, was organized at Benton, and on the 28th of that month it was mustered into the United States Army as Company C, of the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, of which Michael K. Lawler, of Gallatin County, was the first colonel. The commissioned officers at date of muster were Capt. William S. Crawford and Lieuts. William J. Dillon and Andrew J. Ice. Capt. Crawford resigned October 20, 1861, and was succeeded in his office by First Lieut. William J. Dillon. The latter was killed while bravely commanding his men in the battle of Shiloh, and Lieut. A. J. Ice was then promoted to the captaincy, and Sergt. John D. Denning to the office of second lieutenant. In addition to the foregoing company, forty-two Franklin County men enlisted, and were mustered into other companies of this regiment.*

Another company, containing twenty-three men from Franklin County, and the balance from adjoining counties, was organized in Benton, in August, 1861, and mustered into the service on the 18th of September following, as Company I, of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, of which John A. Logan was the first colonel. The first commissioned officers of this company were Capt. Edwin S. Cook of Pekin, First Lieut. John Mooneyham of Benton, and Second Lieut. Robert A. Bowman of Pekin. Lieut. Mooneyham resigned March 18, 1862. Carroll Moore of

*Regimental histories compiled from adjutant-general's report.

Benton was made first sergeant at the organization of the company, and by subsequent promotions became captain thereof. There were sixteen recruits who subsequently joined this company from Franklin County, thus making thirty-nine in all who served in the company from this county.

A company of cavalry was organized at Benton, in August, 1861, and temporarily attached to the Thirty-first Infantry, but subsequently mustered into the service as Company C, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. The company contained at its organization ninety-one Franklin County men and a few from adjoining counties. Its first commissioned officers were Capt. John J. Dollins, and Lieuts. Montreville Fitts and Oliver C. Martin. Capt. Dollins, in August, 1862, became the first colonel of the Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, and was killed at Fort Pemberton, Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. Lieut. Fitts became captain of Company C, *vice* Dollins, promoted. Thirty-three recruits were afterward added to this company from Franklin County, thus making in all 124 men. There were also four Franklin County men in Company E of this regiment. Another company of cavalry was organized at Benton in September, 1862, with seventy-two Franklin County men, and on the 15th of January, 1863, it was mustered into service as Company F, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. The company afterward received two recruits from Franklin County. The first commissioned officers of the company were Capt. Joseph Adams, and Lieuts. George T. Hubbard and George W. Stewart, all of Benton.

The companies that composed the Fifteenth Cavalry Regiment were independent companies, attached to infantry regiments and acted as such. The regiments moved with the army from Cairo in the spring of 1862, up the Tennessee River to Fort Henry, where it disembarked, and was moving to the rear, when the fort was evacuated by the enemy, of which they took possession but remained there only a few days. It then moved under command of

Gen. Grant to Fort Donelson, and afterward moved with the fleet up the Tennessee River to Pittsburgh Landing, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. It then moved with the army to Corinth, Miss., which was evacuated by the enemy on the night of May 29, 1862. Subsequently it moved to Jackson, Tenn., where it was organized into Stewart's battalion, commanded by Col. Cornine. In the month of November it returned to Corinth, Miss., and in the spring of 1863 it was organized into the Fifteenth Regiment. George A. Bacon was commissioned colonel, and F. T. Gilbert, lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was in the command of Gen. G. M. Dodge, and scouted through the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee, until October, 1863, when it went to Memphis, and from thence to Helena, Ark., where it arrived about the month of November, and then under command of Gen. Buford of Illinois it did post duty, and long and severe scouting through Arkansas and Mississippi. On the 10th of August, 1864, it was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it was mustered out on the 25th of August, 1864. The recruits, whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and finally mustered out at San Antonio, Texas.

Company A, of the Fortieth Illinois Infantry, was raised in Franklin and Hamilton Counties in July, 1861, and mustered into the service on the 10th of the following month. It contained only ten men from Franklin County. Company F of this regiment was raised in the eastern part of Franklin County in August, 1861, and mustered into the service on the 10th of that month. At the organization it contained fifty-two men of Franklin County, and subsequently received thirty-two recruits therefrom. The first commissioned officers of this company were Capt. Tilman Shirley, and Lieuts. Wm. T. Ingram, and Joseph Ing. Company K, of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, which was organized in Jefferson County in October, 1861, contained nine men

from Franklin County. (For sketch of the Fortieth Illinois, see Hamilton County.)

Company I, of the Fifty-sixth, Illinois Infantry, was organized in December, 1861, with forty-four men from Franklin, and the balance from other counties. It was mustered into the service on the 27th of February, 1862. The first commissioned officers of the company were Capt. Wm. B. Dillon, and Lieuts. James M. Akens and Erastus M. Gates. Company E, of the same regiment, also had eight enlisted men from Franklin County. (See Saline County.)

Company F, Sixty-third Illinois Infantry, raised in Franklin and adjoining counties in February, March and April, 1862, was mustered into the service on the 10th of the latter month. It contained thirty-two men from Franklin County. The first captain of this company was Joseph F. Lemen of Belleville, who was afterward promoted to the office of major, when Lieut. Williamson M. Davis of Mulkeytown became captain. The Sixty-third Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., and mustered into the United States service April 10, 1862, with Francis Moro as colonel thereof. This regiment served in the States up and down the Mississippi River, thence moved to Chattanooga, and participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge; then returned to northern Alabama, and went into winter quarters at Huntsville, where on January 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans. In May following the regiment moved to Kingston, Ga., and guarded the railroad until November 11, when it was ordered to join Gen. Sherman, which it did, and with Sherman's army it marched from "Atlanta to the sea;" thence through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington, and marched in the grand review at the latter city; thence to Louisville, where it was mustered out July 13, 1865. It traveled by rail 2,208 miles, by water 1,995 miles and marched 2,250 miles, making the total distance traveled 6,453 miles.

Company B, Eighty-ninth, Illinois Infantry, was organized at Frankfort in August, 1862, and contained eighty-six men from Franklin County, and afterward received four recruits therefrom, making ninety in all. The first commissioned officers were Capt. Travis O. Spencer, and Lieuts. Henry W. Smith and Horace W. Adams, all of Franklin County. This regiment was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and was afterward assigned to the Sixth Brigade, Second Division, McCook's corps of Buell's Army. The following is a list of battles in which the regiment was engaged during its term of service: Lawrenceburg and Perryville, Ky., Murfreesboro or Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, Pickett's Mill, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, investment of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was mustered out of the United States service on the 10th of June 1865, near Nashville, Tenn., and was discharged at Camp Douglas, Chicago, on the 24th of June, 1865. It did excellent service, and sustained heavy losses in several engagements.

Companies A, F and I, of the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, were raised and organized at Benton in August, 1862, and Company K of the same regiment was raised at the same time from Franklin and adjoining counties. A contained 89, F 81, I 85 and K 25 men, all from Franklin County, thus making 280 men which the county furnished for that regiment. Daniel Mooneyham of Benton was commissioned and served as major of the regiment. The first commissioned officers of Company A were Capt. Marion D. Hoge and Lieuts. Green M. Cantrell and William B. Denning; the first commissioned officers of Company F were Capt. Grayson DeWitt and Lieuts. Carrol Payne and Jesse G. Payne; the first commissioned officers of Company I were Capt. William L.

Britton and Lieuts. William S. Bales and William W. McAmie, and the first commissioned officers of Company K were, Capt. Mark Harper, of Hamilton County, and Lieuts. James S. Wycough and John T. Barnett, of Franklin County. The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized at Anna, Ill., by Col. Thomas S. Casey, and mustered into the United States service September 11, 1862, by Capt. Washington, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry. On the 23d of said month it was ordered to Louisville, where it was assigned to the Nineteenth Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio. On the 27th of the same month, it left Louisville with its command in pursuit of Bragg's army, and first encountered the enemy in a skirmish at Danville, Ky., and successfully routed him. On the 15th and 16th of October it was again engaged in a skirmish with the rear guard of Bragg's army. It afterward moved with the army of Rosecrans to Nashville, where it encamped November 7, 1862. On the 26th of December, it moved with the army toward Murfreesboro, and first encountered the enemy at Lavergne, and drove him back toward the former place. It participated in the battle of Murfreesboro exactly where the monument to its (Hazen's) brigade now stands, and was highly complimented for its gallant services. In May, 1863, the regiment, being much reduced because of losses sustained in battle and otherwise, was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, and afterward it participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the various engagements of the Atlanta campaign. It marched with Sherman from "Atlanta to the sea;" thence through the Carolinas, and thence to Washington, where it participated in the grand review, and where, on the 5th of June, 1865, it was mustered out of service. From there it moved by rail to Chicago, where, on the 15th of June, it received final payment and discharge.

Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infan-

try, was raised in Franklin and Williamson Counties, in September, 1862, and contained fifty men from Franklin County. Its first commissioned officers were Capt. William J. Moyers and Lieuts. Alex. McRoyall and Martin V. B. Deal, all of Franklin County. (For history of this regiment, see index of Williamson County.)

Company K, of the Thirteenth Illinois (consolidated) Cavalry, contained forty-two men from Franklin County, and was mustered into the service February 12, 1864. The captain of this company was Henry W. Smith, of Benton, and the first lieutenant was John Scarborough, of Ewing.

Company A, of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, was raised in Franklin and Perry Counties in May, 1864. George T. Hubbard, of Benton, was the first lieutenant of this company, and Wm. T. Ingram, of Franklin County, was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The company contained thirty-eight men from this county. This regiment rendezvoused at Centralia, Ill., and was mustered into the service for 100 days, June 1, 1864, with Frederick A. Johns as colonel thereof. It then moved to Columbus, Ky., where it remained doing garrison duty until September, and then marched to some other points, and returned again to Columbus; thence it moved to Cairo, and thence by rail to St. Louis, where the several companies were sent to man the forts around that city, and remained in charge of the same until October 15. The regiment was then sent to Camp Butler, where on the 22d of the same month it was mustered out of the service. In October, 1864, a new company A was raised for the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, and sixteen men from Franklin County enlisted therein. The lieutenants of this new company, Ralph W. Marshall and Henry Van Dorn, were both from this county.

Company H, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, which was mustered into the service in February, 1865,

and mustered out in September following, contained eleven men from Franklin County.

Company K, Seventy-first Illinois Infantry, was organized in July, 1862, in Franklin and adjoining counties. It contained twenty-four men from Franklin County. The commissioned officers were Capt. James Creed, of Benton, and lieutenants Flavius J. Carpenter and Absalom A. Lasater, of McLeansboro. The regiment was mustered into the service for three months only, and Company K served nearly all its time, guarding Big Muddy Bridge on the Illinois Central Railroad. It was mustered out October 29, 1862.

The following recapitulation of the foregoing chapter, which has been carefully compiled from the report of the adjutant-general of the State of Illinois gives the company and regiment, date of organization and the number of soldiers furnished in each, by the county of Franklin, for the United States Army during the civil war.

Company C, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, organized in May, 1861, 89, recruits 42; Company I, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, organized in August, 1861, 23, recruits 16; Company C, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, organized in August, 1861, 91, recruits 33; Company E, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, 4; Company F, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, organized in September, 1862, 72, recruits 2; Company A, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, organized in July, 1861, 10; Company F, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, organized in August, 1861, 52, recruits 32; Company K, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, organized in October, 1861, 9; Company I, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, organized in December, 1861, 44; Company E, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, organized in December, 1861, 8; Company F, Sixty-third Illinois Infantry, organized in February, 1862, 32; Company B, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, organized in August, 1862, 86, recruits 4; Company A, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, organized in August, 1862, 89; Company F,

One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, organized in August, 1862, 81; Company I, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, organized in August, 1862, 85; Company K, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, organized in August, 1862, 25; Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, organized in September, 1862, 50; Company K, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, organized in February, 1864, 42; Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, organized in May, 1864, 38; Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, organized in February, 1865, 11; Company A, Twentieth Illinois Infantry, organized in October, 1864, 16; Company K, Seventy-first Illinois Infantry, organized in July, 1862, 24—total, 1,110.

Although Franklin County as a whole manifested great loyalty to the Union, as shown by the foregoing, a portion of her citizens, at the outbreak of the war, were in deep sympathy with the Southern cause, and a few of them actually went south and joined the Southern Army.

BENTON.

The origin of the town of Benton, which was established in 1839, and the particulars pertaining thereto, has been given in the history of the location of the county seat. The original town has since been enlarged by the following additions: Akin's addition, adjoining the original plat, on the north side of West Street,* was surveyed in February, 1852, by Elijah T. Webb, for Walter S. Akin the owner thereof. It contains twenty lots which are now mostly occupied with residences. Denning's addition, lying on the east side of South Street, and both north and south of the railroad, contains sixteen lots each 98x130 feet. It was surveyed in January, 1854, by E. T. Webb for William A. Denning the proprietor thereof. Martin's and Ward's addition, adjoining the old town plat on the north side of East

* In locating the additions to the town of Benton the streets leading each way from the center of the public square are designated North, East, South and West.

Street, was surveyed in February, 1860, by Calvin M. Clark, for B. W. Martin and Isaac Ward. It contains thirteen lots of different sizes. Cantrell's addition, consisting of a large residence lot in the eastern part of the town, and on the north side of East Street, was surveyed in 1864 by E. T. Webb. Fountain's addition adjoining the original town plat, and lying on the south side of East Street, contains four large lots one of which is occupied by the Regular Baptist Church. It was surveyed in April, 1867, by E. T. Webb, for Henry C. Fountain, the owner thereof. Clark's addition contains three large residence lots south of Denning's addition, and east of South Street, and was surveyed in February, 1873, by E. T. Webb for Calvin M. Clark. Southeast addition lying in the southeastern part of the town, between Church Street and Webster Avenue, was surveyed in May, 1877, by W. W. Whittington, for Stephen Burton the proprietor. It contains six lots of irregular size. Fountain's second addition, lying in the eastern part of the town, and between East and Church Streets, was surveyed in June, 1878, by W. W. Whittington, for Henry C. Fountain. It contains four large residence lots. Moore's and Hoblit's addition, lying south of Webster Avenue and east of Denning's addition, was surveyed in September, 1878, by W. W. Whittington for Carroll Moore and G. B. Hoblit. It contains twelve lots, each 75x133 feet, and five lots each 50x70. Turney's addition, the northwest corner of which is the southeast corner of Benton corporation, was surveyed in October, 1878, by Walter S. Hawks, for Mrs. Elizabeth Turney and her husband. It contains sixty-four lots, for suburban residences outside of the corporation. McFall's addition, containing sixteen lots, lying west of North Street, and adjoining the old town plat, was surveyed in September, 1881, by W. W. Whittington, for W. W. McFall, the original owner thereof. Hoblit's addition, containing ten lots, was surveyed in April, 1883, by Mr. Whittington, for G. B. Hoblit, the proprietor.

All of these additions are partially, and some of them completely, covered with residences. The business of the town is located mostly on the original town plat.

The old cemetery, where the remains of many of the first citizens of Benton are now reposing, lies in the southwest part of the town, and from its appearance it seems to have been abandoned and neglected. The new cemetery contains about nineteen acres, and lies on the west side of South Street, and one-half mile south of the line of Benton corporation. It is owned, controlled and cared for by the officers of Benton Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M. and Charity Lodge, No. 284, I. O. O. F.

Going back to the origin of Benton, it is found that at the sale of the town lots, Abraham Rea, manifested an anxiety to purchase Lot No. 38, it being the one on which the Arlington Hotel now stands. Water was then very scarce, there being no springs on the town site, and the anxiety of Mr. Rea to possess this lot led some to suppose that he had either found water, or knew that it could easily be obtained on the said lot; consequently the bidding for it was sharp, but Mr. Rea seemed determined to have it, and it was finally struck off to him for the sum of \$235, as shown under the head of "Sale of Lots," elsewhere in this work. Here the first improvement in the town, aside from the county buildings, was made by Mr. Rea, who erected thereon a round log house, 14x16 feet square, in which to keep a grocery. And soon thereafter Augustus Adams built a small log house, in which to keep a grocery, on the corner of Lot No. 25, where Hubbard Bros. are now doing business, and at the April term 1842, of the county commissioners' court, it was ordered "that Abraham Rea, be licensed to retail spirituous liquors, and to keep a house of entertainment at the house of Abraham Rea, on Lot 38, in the town of Benton, for the space of twelve months from date." Mr. Rea gave bond in the sum of \$100, conditioned to keep an orderly house, and paid \$12 in county orders for his

license. What kind of entertainment was to be given in a "round log cabin 14x16 feet square," may be a matter of conjecture. It may be presumed, however, that it consisted of a lunch accompanied with spirituous liquors to "wash it down." At the same term of said court, license was granted to Augustus Adams "to retail spirituous liquors, and keep a house of entertainment at his house in Benton for twelve months from date." He also gave bond, but had to pay \$25, in county orders for his license, more than double what Mr. Rea's license cost him. This may be accounted for, when the reader is informed that Mr. Rea was one of the county commissioners composing the court that granted the said licenses. These retailers of "spirits" each became the other's surety on the bonds. These houses of entertainment were the first two business houses in the town, but they were of very short duration. In those days it was thought that there was no harm in taking "a little wine for the stomach's sake."

The next improvement in the town was a frame house built by J. T. Knox and W. S. Akin, on Lot No. 24, where Dr. Hutson's drug store now stands, and soon thereafter the said Knox and Akin and James Rodgers erected buildings extending from the aforesaid house eastward to the alley. These buildings covered the front of Lots 23 and 24, and were called the "White Row." The first hotel in the town was erected and kept by Wm. R. Browning on the corner of Lot 39, which is west of the public square and north of West Street. And the next hotel was kept by James Rodgers, where the Arlington Hotel now stands, and on the site of the aforesaid house of entertainment, which was formerly kept by Mr. Rea. The prices then charged at these hotels or taverns were 10 cents per meal, and 25 cents for supper, lodging and breakfast. Corn bread was mostly used then, and the price of corn was from 50 to 75 cents per barrel of five bushels. About this time, or perhaps later, John Mobley kept

a hotel where Mason's restaurant is now located on Lot No. 23. The first merchants of the town, aside from those who sold "groceries" and retailed spirituous liquors, were Akin and Knox, Wm. R. Browning, Tilman B. Cantrell and A. D. Wilbanks. The latter came some time during the forties, later than the others, and opened his store in a building on the Arlington House corner, with a stock of goods costing \$1,000. This new store, with its new and large stock of goods, as it was then considered, created considerable excitement, it being so much larger than the other stores. The growth of the town was gradual, and during the decade of the fifties, the merchants were Akin and Espey, Wm. H. Fountain, Ralph Elstun, Wm. R. and L. Browning, Jeff Mooneyham, J. T. Cook, John Ward, Daniel Mooneyham and John and Edward Mobley. In 1853, Wm. R. and L. Browning, built a saw mill where the Benton Mills now stand, and the latter mills were built by them in 1855. Soon thereafter they sold the saw mill and it was moved away. The origin of the Franklin Mills was a cotton-gin. These mills have reached their present excellence, by degrees. In connection with the cotton-gin, stones were put in for grinding corn, and afterward buhrs were put in for grinding wheat, and then the cotton-gin was abandoned. The building was enlarged from time to time, until it reached its present dimensions, and is now a first-class roller mill.

During the decade of the sixties the merchants of Benton were R. Elstun & Son, William R. & L. Browning, Akin & Espey, William H. Fountain, Hogue & Cantrell, Mason & Rodman, S. J. Layman and Rea & Morris. Prior to the civil war Benton had attained only about one-third of its present size, and prior to 1869 there was not a brick business house in the town. The St. Clair & Cantrell brick block on the north side of the public square, and the Ward & Moore Block on the south side thereof, were built in 1869, the Bank Block in 1881, the

Hoskinson Block in 1883 and the Odd Fellows' Block in 1886. The business of the town now consists of the following houses and business firms: Exchange Bank of Ward & Moore, established in 1876; dry goods and groceries—J. T. Chenault, W. T. Hampton, R. E. Hoskinson and J. G. Mitchell & Co.; groceries—Swafford Bros., James Little, Hubbard Bros., Stallcup & Hill, A. H. Crosby; general stores—Priester & Sloan, L. Browning & Co.; clothing—W. R. Browning & Co.; millinery—M. E. Hutson, M. & M. Hubbard and Mrs. M. A. Mason; hardware—Fitzgerrell & Hudelson and St. Clair Bros. (the latter firm also runs a wagon factory); groceries and harness—George T. Hubbard & Co.; harness, saddles and upholstery—A. D. Jackson; drugs and books—Dr. E. G. Hutson and Webster Bros.; hotels—Hudson, Arlington and Stine; restaurants—W. K. Mason and C. W. Webster; boots and shoes—John McCollum & Co.; billiard hall—J. S. Elder; bakery—Henry Dueppe; photographer and jeweler—J. G. Buchanan; insurance and abstract office—J. F. Mason; livery stables—Weston & Ells, H. A. Stratton and A. J. Crisp & Co.; lumber yards—Ward, Moore & McFall, W. L. Eskew and A. T. McGuire; carriage factory—J. A. Daniel. In addition to the foregoing there are three blacksmith shops, two barber shops and some other industries. The physicians are Z. Hickman, A. G. Orr, J. P. Brown, J. A. Durham. Dr. N. Durham practices dentistry, and A. M. Brownlee is the present postmaster.

THE PRESS.

The press of the county consists of the *Benton Standard*, which was established in the year 1849 by Tilman B. Cantrell, William A. Denning, Samuel K. Casey, William R. Browning and others. Its publication has been continuous ever since that date, during which time it has changed hands frequently. It is now a forty-eight column weekly newspaper, and is published by

A. M. Brownlee, the editor and proprietor thereof. In politics it has always been Democratic. The *Franklin County Chronicle* is a twenty-eight column weekly newspaper and was established in 1879 by John A. Wall. It is now published by J. S. Barr, Jr., its present editor and proprietor. In politics it is Republican.

SOCIETIES.

Benton Lodge, No. 64, F. & A. M., was organized in 1848 and received its charter from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, bearing date of October 5 of that year. Its charter members were Samuel K. Casey, W. M.; George W. Akin, S. W.; Walter S. Akin, J. W.; Tilman B. Cantrell, Wm. A. Denning, W. S. Crawford, Robert Yost and Isaac Mulkey. All of these brothers have passed on to that "undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns." This lodge has now about seventy-five members, and is in a flourishing condition.

Charity Lodge, No. 284, of the I. O. O. F. was organized in the year 1860, and received its charter from the Grand Lodge of the State, bearing the date of October of that year. Its charter members were Edward Keffer, John McLane, Wm. E. Jackson, O. C. Griswold and James A. Durham. Its present membership is about sixty, and the lodge, also, is in good condition, having just moved into their new hall.

The Odd Fellows also have an encampment in Benton, which was chartered October 12, 1875, with John W. Root, James Little, G. T. Hubbard, J. A. Durham, C. Glover, J. N. Welch, C. D. Threlkeld, I. E. Cole and T. M. Mooneyham as charter members. In connection with this order there is also Pearl Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 125, which was chartered November 20, 1883.

Benton Post, No. 341, G. A. R., was organized in 1883, with Geo. C. Ross, Chas. H. Layman, Carroll C. Payne, John Mooneyham and twenty-one other comrades as charter members. It now contains about seventy-five members.

Benton Lodge, No. 2000, K. of H., was organized in 1880, under their charter dated January 27, of that year. The charter members of this lodge were W. S. Cantrell, W. J. N. Moyers, J. S. Smith, C. C. Webster, J. T. Hinson, Samuel Eskew, H. A. Stratton, D. M. Collard, A. F. Hubbard, M. Holcomb, T. M. Mooneyham, E. G. Hutson, W. T. Hubbard, R. H. Flannigan, F. P. Trott and others. The present membership is about thirty. The churches and schools of Benton will be mentioned elsewhere in this work under their appropriate heads.

FRANKFORT.

The town of Frankfort is the oldest town in the county, and for its origin the reader is referred to the location of the first county seat. The first store in the county, was opened there by Dorris & Elstun, and afterward Edward and John Mobley became merchants of the town. A castor-bean press was erected there in an early day by William & John Gardner, and by them the production of castor oil became extensive, and was a leading industry of the county. Solomon Clark was an early dealer at Frankfort in family groceries and liquors. After the seat of justice was moved from there to Benton, the town ceased to grow. It now contains the general stores of Harrell, Clark & Jones, and of Thomas J. Crawford, and the family groceries of David Garland and of Sinks & Harrell, and a hardware store kept by St. Clair Bros. It has one hotel kept by M. L. Dimmick, two churches—Methodist and Baptist—and three physicians, Drs. R. H. and E. Rotramel and Dr. Harris.

Old Mulkeytown is the next oldest town in the county, and like Frankfort, it was located on the old Indian trail leading from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia. It was originally laid out very irregularly, and in 1868 it was surveyed and platted by E. T. Webb, for the owners of the lots. It is located on Sections 28 and 33, in Tyrone Township, and contains twenty-two lots. Dur-

ing the early existence of the county it was a place of considerable importance as a business town, but after the building of the Eldorado & Du Quoin Railroad, which passes near it, and New Mulkeytown was established, it rapidly declined, and now contains only a few old residences.

New Mulkeytown is situated on the railroad, and about one-half mile northwest of the old town. It was surveyed and platted in December, 1879, by W. W. Whittington, for Isham Harrison, the proprietor of the town site. The plat contains blocks A, B, C, D, E and F, each containing eight lots, making forty-eight in all. The business of the town consists of the general stores of E. J. Brown, J. I. Campbell and R. Swain; the drug stores of Dr. Davis and of C. D. Means; the harness shop of John Campbell, and the millinery store of his wife; also a grist and flouring-mill owned by Mericle & Harris. The town has a district graded school, which is very efficient, and one church, the Christian, with Rev. M. Renfro as pastor.

EWING.

Ewing, situated on the line between Sections 10 and 11, in Ewing Township, was established in the decade of the fifties by Richard Richeson, who was its first merchant, and who afterward established the Ewing Woolen Mills, which are now owned and operated by J. B. Turner & Co. The village contains a good flouring-mill which was erected by the latter firm about the year 1878. The operation of the aforesaid mills constitutes about all the business of the village.

Ewing College is situated one mile south of Ewing, and on the line between Sections 14 and 15, in said township, was surveyed in April, 1875, by E. T. Webb for the owners of the town site, and a plat containing twenty-seven lots and the college grounds was entered of record. Some additions to the town have since been surveyed and recorded. The following is a list of the

business and business firms of the town: General stores, Link Bros., Wiggs & Son, Webb Bros., Neff & Gill; drugs, Dr. C. O. Kelley; hardware, Dunbar & Casey. There is also a saw mill and corn-mill, and J. A. Sargent and others are completing a large roller flouring-mill. This town is noted for its college, of which mention is made elsewhere in this work. It also contains a district school and a Baptist Church.

THOMPSONVILLE.

Thompsonville is situated on the railroad in Cave Township, and was surveyed in June, 1878, by Walter S. Hawks, for Mary Waller and Richard Thompson, the owners of the town site. It contains eighty-six lots. The business consists of the general stores of Richard Thompson, who was the first merchant of the place, and Bowman Bros. and Raney & Sons. The latter firm and Richard Thompson buy, price and sell tobacco extensively. The family groceries are kept by John A. Gibbs and Moses Arms, a drug store by J. H. Essory & Son, and a milliner store by Mrs. Cartwright. There are also two hotels kept, respectively, by Mrs. M. J. Hamilton and John Morris. Thompson & Lasley have a saw mill and a roller grist-mill, and Edward Whitehead has a saw mill and corn-mill. In addition to the foregoing there are three blacksmith and wood shops, and two barber shops. The town contains a district school in two departments, and two church organizations—the Methodists and Baptists. The former society has a large church edifice which cost about \$1,200, and the latter society worships in the schoolhouse. The physicians are M. D. L. Carter, S. Hamilton and Dr. McEntire; Monroe Shaw is the postmaster.

Parrish, situated on the railroad in Section 6, in Cave Township, was surveyed in May, 1880, by W. W. Whittington, for T. J. Eubanks, and contains twenty-five lots. The first merchants of the place were Jones Bros. and Miller. The present merchants

are John N. Miller, Fitts & Hudgins, Fuer & Joplin. There are also three family groceries, one saloon (the only one in the county), one saw mill, one corn-mill, a district school and a Baptist Church. Smothersville, Buckner and Christopher are stations on the railroad, and Osage is a small village in the southwest corner of the county. Postoffices and single stores are located at several other points throughout the county.

The centennial historical committee of the county describes another town which never had an existence as follows: "In 1840 Zadoc Casey conceived the idea of building a city in Franklin County, and employed a man by the name of Henry Perry as surveyor, and they surveyed out and laid off a town in Section 14, Township 5, Range 2, on Big Muddy, and called it Portland. They made fine plats and maps of the city, showing the location of the most important buildings, the river, and streets leading to it; and also showing that the city was located at the head of navigation of Big Muddy. They put the lots upon the market, and sold a good many of them to Eastern capitalists, realizing about \$4,000 out of the speculation. Portland still lives upon our county records and in the memory of those who bought town lots, but nowhere else, occupied by crawfish, frogs and tadpoles."

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS.

During the early existence of Franklin County, education therein, was, as it necessarily has to be in all newly settled countries, very much neglected. There were no free schools then, and no schoolhouses, and the opportunities for the education of the children depended upon the individual efforts of their parents. One of the surviving pioneers of the county, Mr. William B. Dillon, says: "As soon as a neighborhood could furnish as many as fifteen or twenty scholars, the neighbors would select a situation on which to build a schoolhouse, and collect together and put up a schoolhouse of round logs, covered with clapboards,

and lay poles on top to keep the boards from being blown off, and split out puncheons with which to lay the floor, and cut a doorway, and a fireplace, the latter being six or eight feet wide, and for seats they cut poles, and split them open and bored holes in them at each end, in which they inserted legs of the proper length. The writing desks were made out of puncheons split out of logs, and the splinters hewn off with a chopping ax. The books used in the schools then were Webster's spelling book and McGuffy's first and second readers, and the more advanced scholars would have an arithmetic." The description of the primitive log school-house, as given by Mr. Dillon, is complete except that doors were hung in the places cut for them, and that huge fireplaces, with stick and mortar chimneys, were constructed in the places cut out therefor. Some schools were probably taught in the county, before Webster's spelling book and McGuffy's readers were published. In those days the old United States spelling book and the English readers were in use. From the date of the settlement until free schools were permanently established, the only institutions of learning in the county were private schools, generally known as "subscription schools." And the teachers of these schools were frequently so limited in education, that they would contract with the parents or guardians of the children "to teach spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic as far as the rule of three," but no farther on account of their own limited knowledge.*

In 1841 an attempt was made by the General Assembly of the State to establish a system of free schools, by the enactment of a law entitled an "act making provision for organizing and maintaining common schools." Subsequent acts pertaining to public education were passed in 1845, 1847 and 1849. The act of 1849 provided that the secretary of State should be *ex officio* State superintendent of common schools; that school commis-

*The first schoolhouse in the county, was built in the Launias settlement in 1820, and was afterward rebuilt in the Dillon settlement, both being in the eastern part of the county.

sioners should be elected in each county to sell the school lands, etc.; that each congressional township, as surveyed and laid off by authority of the United States, should constitute a township for school purposes; that the business of the township should be performed by three trustees to be elected by the people, and that a township treasurer also, should be elected to handle the township funds. The act also provided that the people of each school district should meet on the first Saturday in May, annually, and vote for or against a tax for school purposes. This, of course, left it optional with the people, many of whom had emigrated from States where free schools had never been established, and who carried with them their prejudices against the same. Consequently no adequate system of free schools could be established under these laws. The prejudices and objections of the people had to be overcome by the enactment of better and more imperative laws, which made it obligatory upon, and not simply optional with, the people to establish and maintain free schools. In February, 1857, the Legislature of the State passed a new act to establish and maintain a system of free schools, which provided for the election, by the people, of a State superintendent of public instruction, and for the election of county school commissioners, and the proper township school officers, for the establishment of school districts etc., and making it obligatory on the part of the officers to enforce the law. Then and not until then were the school laws of the State so enforced as to establish free schools in general. The laws were amended from time to time until 1872, when another general act was passed for establishing and maintaining the public schools on a still firmer basis, and which repealed all laws in conflict therewith. This act has since been amended, until the school system of the State has reached its present efficiency.

The following statistics for the school year ending June 30,

1886, will show the workings of the system in Franklin County at the present: Scholastic population, consisting of all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years—males, 3,136; females, 2,879; total, 6,015. Number of pupils enrolled in the schools—males, 2,621; females, 2,396; total, 5,057. This shows that a little over five-sixths of the scholastic population attend the free schools. There are seventy-two school districts in the county, and during the school year above referred to, schools were taught in each for 110 days or more, none less than that number. There is one brick, sixty-six frame and six log school-houses in the county, and during the last year there were seven graded and sixty-five ungraded schools taught in the county. Number of teachers in graded schools: males, 10; females, 7. Number of teachers in ungraded schools: males, 64; females, 16; total number of teachers employed, 97. Average monthly wages paid teachers: males, \$35.54; females, \$28.39. The total amount of funds received by the township treasurers of the county for the school year ending June 30, 1886, was \$28,658.32. Of this amount, \$16,519.06 was paid out to teachers, and \$6,234.65 for fuel, new schoolhouses, repairs of schoolhouses, school furniture, principal and interest on bonds, and other necessary expenses, thus making the total expenditures for the year \$22,753.71, and leaving the balance of \$5,904.61 on hand for the beginning of the new year.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS.

It will be interesting to the general reader, and especially to the tax payer, to learn something about the public school funds, and the sources from whence they are obtained. While the greater amount, by far, is obtained from direct taxation, there is a considerable yearly income derived from permanent school funds, the principal of which is loaned by the State and local authorities, and the interest thereon collected and distributed

annually for the benefit of the public schools. These permanent funds are denominated as follows: "School fund proper," being three per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the State, less one-sixth part excepted for college fund, \$613,362.96; "surplus revenue," which was received from the United States under an act of Congress, and made part of the common school fund by an act of the Legislature in 1837, \$335,592.32; "college fund," being the one-sixth part of the three per cent fund above mentioned, \$156,613.32; "seminary fund," being the proceeds of the sales of the "seminary lands," donated by Congress to the State for the founding and support of a State seminary, \$59,838.72; "county school fund," created by an act of the Legislature in 1835, \$159,875.49; "township funds" being the net proceeds of the sales of the sixteenth section in each congressional township of the State, the same having been donated to the State for common school purposes by act of Congress, in 1818, and of additions thereto, \$5,084,264.21, to which add value of lands remaining unsold, estimated at \$5,112,905.78, making the total of this fund equal to \$10,197,169.99; "university fund," being proceeds of sales and value of unsold lands received by an act of Congress "donating public lands to several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," passed in 1862, \$526,930.24. The grand total of these funds belonging to the State amounts to the magnificent sum of \$12,049,383.04. Though large as this may seem, it is very small in comparison with what it might have been if the law makers of the State had been wise enough to have kept the school lands out of market until a certain date, or until the counties or congressional townships had reached a certain population. But instead of doing this, the lands were put into the market at an early day, and sold for a merely nominal sum. To illustrate: Franklin County contains twelve sections of the congressional township school lands, amounting to 7,680 acres,

all of which have been sold for about \$6,800,* or less than \$1 per acre. Now, suppose these lands had not been sold until they would have brought at least \$5 per acre, the county would have realized the sum of \$38,400 instead of the small sum that it now controls.

With the exception of Ewing College, of which mention will hereafter be made, the county has never been distinguished for high schools. "In the year 1841 the Legislature incorporated the Benton Academy with Walter S. Akin, John Ewing, John P. Maddox, Zachariah Sullens, Thomas Thompson, John Edgerly, Benjamin Smith, Daniel D. Thomas, Abraham Rea, Wm. Browning, Abel Ward, Silas M. Williams, John R. Williams, Elijah Taylor, Moses Neal, John Dillon, Robert Towns, and Lemuel R. Harrison as trustees. They bought the lot upon which the Benton District School building now stands, and erected a two story frame upon it. But the academy did not prove a success, perhaps for the reason that the Legislature permitted everything taught in it but theology. The building was sold by the trustees, and became the property of the Benton School District. It in time gave way to a more stately edifice, which was erected in 1868. In 1841 an act was passed, by the Legislature of the State, incorporating a college at or within two miles of the residence of Alexander McCreery in this county, to be known as the 'Fancy Farm College' with Alexander McCreery, Henry Yost, Sion H. Mitchell, Richard Cantrell, Wm. Jones, Wm. Mitchell and John Roberts as trustees. The object of that incorporation, as stated in the act, was to promote science and literature. The school did not flourish, however, and nothing now remains of it but the name of 'Fancy Farm.' "

CENTENNIAL SPEECH OF JUDGE WILLIAMS.

“Ewing College, situated at the pleasant and healthful

* The amount reported as invested by the several townships in the county being \$6,810.82, as per last report of the county superintendent of schools.

country village of that name, in Ewing Township, was first opened as a select school in the spring of 1867, and was incorporated as Ewing High School on the 25th of the following December, and in 1874 it was changed to a college under its present name. It was made a Baptist college by a vote of the stockholders, in 1877. Prof. John Washburn, A. M., and D. D., has been its principal or president from its first organization to the present time, with the exception of four years when he was absent from the village, and R. R. Link, Esq., has always been its secretary. The school was first established in the country, and since then a village of some 300 inhabitants has sprung up around it. R. Richeson, John W. Hill, R. R. Link, Rev. E. T. Webb, W. A. King and John S. Webb were among its largest contributors and supporters in its infancy. The first of the brick buildings of the college was a large and substantial two-story structure erected in 1870. The college has been very successful, and students have been educated in it from all parts of southern Illinois, and from several other States, and the county has been brought into prominence by reason of having it located within its bounds. For the school year of 1884-85 there were 57 pupils in the college department, and 98 in the academic department, being from the States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. There were also twelve students in the commercial department, and 25 in the musical department, and the whole number of students in attendance for the year were 167. The course of study is long and full, and includes an academic and collegiate department. The academic course extends through two years, and is preparatory to the collegiate. In the collegiate department there are two courses, a classical and a scientific; the classical course extends through five years, the scientific through four, making the longer course seven years in all, the shorter six." The college is situated in a country village, which is surrounded with the best moral and

religious influences, and which is free from the many vices and temptations of the cities and larger towns where colleges are generally located. Another advantage greatly in its favor is the low rates at which board and lodging can be obtained, and the absence of temptations for the unnecessary expenditure of money. It is a most excellent place for students wishing to obtain a thorough education at the least possible expense. The present faculty consists of John Washburn, D. D., president, Latin, history and English literature; R. D. Swain, A. M., mathematics, and physical science; John Richeson, A. M., Greek and mental science; John Washburn, D. D., academical department; department of music, Miss Alice Link; commercial department, W. C. Link, M. Accts.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The pioneer religious denominations of the county of Franklin, were the Methodist and Baptist. And in reference to the religion of the early settlers, the Centennial Historical Committee said, in 1876: "On religion they were more practical than theoretical. Uncle Braxton Parrish told a story illustrative of that early day: He being a minister, was on his way to 'Fancy Farm' to preach one Sunday morning, and in passing the residence of Alex. McCreery, caught him skinning three deer that he had killed that morning, and after Parrish got to his appointment and before service commenced, he was somewhat surprised to see Mack, as he was familiarly called, walk up and take his seat on a log, shaved clean and looking like a saint, ready to invite the minister home with him for dinner after the sermon. A Rev. Mr. Lock once held a camp-meeting in what was then known as the Dillon settlement, and being from the East, was somewhat surprised to see the squatters come and take their seats, with their guns leaning over their shoulders and keeping their hats on, and after prayers remarked that it was expected of all who did not have sore heads to remove their hats, and the women to

stop cooking during prayer. They were plain blunt men, religious, and yet the sharp crack of a rifle on Sunday morning did not sound unharmonious to their ears. They were just such men as were required to open up this country. In his lecture to the citizens of this county, delivered a couple of years ago, Uncle Braxton Parrish told how, when he started to this country in the year 1821, being a young convert to religion, he carried his Bible under his arm, while his wife rode their only horse, carrying all upon it, he passed where Alex. McCreery was, and heard him tell his wife, that that fellow had better a d—n sight have a grubbing hoe on his shoulder, that it would look more like making a living. But he found the Bible a very fitting accompaniment to the hunting knife. Their first religious meetings were held in their houses, and their protracted meetings were held in the groves and known as camp-meetings, at which a good time was always had. * * They were not afraid to shout, and now and then, at the dead hour of midnight, some one would get religion, and the shouting would break out anew. These meetings were generally held in the fall, and would continue from two to four weeks. Their entire families went, taking their bedding and food, and doing their cooking as occasion demanded.”

The first two societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in the county, were those now known as Liberty and Mount Etna—the former being located close to the southeast corner of the county, and the latter a few miles farther north, in the Dillon settlement. Mount Etna was organized in 1822, and is said to have been the first organized society of that denomination within the county. Liberty was organized soon thereafter. These societies both erected church edifices about the year 1826. Among the early members of the Mount Etna Society were Rev. John Launius, Eddie Sullivan, the Summerses, and later Rev. Stanford Ing, Rev. John Sullivan and others. This society has always prospered, and has now nearly 100 members. Liberty is perhaps

the most noted of the pioneer Methodist Churches in the county. It grew out of the efforts of Rev. Braxton Parrish and other pioneer settlers, and among the early members thereof were S. H. Mitchell and wife (parents of Rev. J. G. Mitchell, now of Benton), Henry Yost and wife, John Waller and wife, and Alexander McCreery and wife. Although Mr. McCreery killed and skinned the deer on Sunday morning, it seems that through the efforts of the preacher who caught him in that violation of one of God's commands, and perhaps of other Christian settlers, he was soon brought within the fold. This church has always labored with zeal. Henry Yost, David Yost and J. G. Mitchell were local preachers produced by this society, and Rev. R. M. Carter, who has become an eminent minister, was converted in this church, and afterward licensed to preach therein. Among the prominent members of Liberty Church at present are Z. C. Mitchell, W. A. Stewart, Cyrus McCreery, Cyrus and Samuel Tate, Dr. R. Poigndexter, Col. Marvel and Judge Wm. Elstun and their families. It is the strongest church of that denomination within the county, having a membership of about 150. From the *nuclei* of these two pioneer churches others of the same denomination were subsequently established throughout the county. A Methodist Episcopal society was organized at Benton very soon after the town was established, and the church edifice was erected about the year 1851. The present membership is about 132.

The following church societies belong to the Benton Circuit, viz.: Mount Etna, already mentioned; Bethel, about four and a half miles southwest of Benton, with forty members; Frankfort, at the town of Frankfort, with seventy-six members; Shiloh, in Ewing Township, with sixty members; Crawford's Prairie, about eight miles southeast of Benton, with forty members; Pleasant Grove, on Gunn Prairie, with thirty members, and the society at the Flat Schoolhouse, about two and a half miles west of Benton,

with seventeen members. The last three societies have no church edifices in which to worship, but utilize schoolhouses for that purpose. Liberty Church and the church at Thompsonville, the latter having about sixty members, belong to the Corinth Circuit. One or two church societies of this denomination, in the western part of the county, belong to the Du Quoin Circuit. Union Church, which is situated about two miles northeast of Ewing, and which has a membership of about fifty, belongs to the Spring Garden Circuit. There are perhaps twenty-five or more members of the Methodist Church residing in the county, who have not as yet united with any local society. Among the ordained pioneer ministers of this denomination, in Franklin County, were Revs. James Patterson, John Dewe, Thomas Files and Samuel H. Thompson. Of the early local preachers, Rev. Braxton Parrish deserves especial mention. It is usually the case when ministers are ordained and sent into new countries by their church authorities, that they find upon their arrival the volunteer missionary, or missionaries, just such men as Rev. Parrish, have preceded them, and opened the way for their coming. Rev. Parrish came here when a young man, not as a professional minister, but for the purpose of becoming, as he did, a citizen. He finally settled upon and improved a farm near Benton, where he lived and died. During President Polk's administration he was register of the land office at Shawneetown, to which place he moved for that purpose, and afterward returned to his home in this county. He preached extensively, and was an earnest worker in the Lord's vineyard, and lived beloved by all who knew him, and still lives in their grateful memories.

The following is a list of the presiding elders and preachers in charge of the Benton Circuit since 1852, when the Southern Illinois Conference was formed:

Date.	Presiding Elders.	Preachers in Charge.
1852.....	J. I. Richardson.....	E. Montgomery.
1853.....	J. H. Hill.....	James Knapp.
1854.....	".....	G. W. Cullom.
1855.....	".....	John Holt.
1856.....	G. W. Robins.....	J. T. Johnson.
1857.....	".....	supplied.
1858.....	J. A. Robinson.....	John Thatcher.
1859.....	J. H. Hill.....	"
1860.....	".....	T. O. Spencer.
1861.....	".....	"
1862.....	".....	T. N. Johnson.
1863.....	J. W. Lowe.....	Wm. B. Bruner.
1864.....	".....	R. W. Laughlin.
1865.....	Z. S. Clifford.....	"
1886.....	".....	S. P. Groves.
1867.....	".....	"
1868.....	B. R. Pierce.....	J. I. Richardson.
1869.....	".....	Supplied.
1870.....	".....	Lafayette Casey.
1871.....	".....	"
1872.....	L. C. English.....	Asa Snell.
1873.....	C. D. Lingentelter.....	T. J. Davis.
1874.....	".....	A. C. Flesher.
1875.....	B. R. Pierce.....	A. L. Downing.
1876.....	".....	J. W. Flint.
1877.....	".....	G. W. Wilson.
1878.....	C. E. Cline.....	John Laird.
1879.....	".....	L. Gifford.
1880.....	".....	E. M. Baxter.
1881.....	C. Nash.....	"
1882.....	".....	J. W. McIntosh.
1883.....	".....	J. W. Franklin.
1884.....	".....	J. R. Reef.
1885.....	Wm. Wallis.....	L. A. Harper
1886.....	".....	"

The last presiding elder and preacher in charge still continues (1887). The Methodist Episcopal Church has within the county about 840 members, and nine churches, valued at \$9,000. Acknowledgements are due to Rev. J. G. Mitchell, of Benton, and to Rev. L. A. Harper, of the Benton Circuit, and others for information pertaining to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Franklin County.

Returning now to the olden time when the county was "a howling wilderness," we find the Baptist Church, with its

disciples, side by side with the Methodist Episcopal in establishing Christianity where the ignorance and superstition of the Indian had recently and to some extent was still prevailing. Among the first religious societies organized in the county was the East Fork United Baptist Church, in what was then known as the Dillon settlement, and the Regular Baptist Church, in the Summers' settlement. These societies were organized early in the twenties. About the same time the Middle Fork Baptist Church, Northern Township, was established through the instrumentality of Rev. Chester Carpenter and others, and among its early members were Rev. Carpenter and wife, Eli Webb and wife, Lazarus Webb and wife, Richard Hill and wife and his father and mother, and John Manis and wife. Brother Manis afterward became a minister and preached in that church until his death, which occurred about the year 1843. Through the influence of Revs. Carpenter and Manis the membership of this church was greatly increased, and the Webb, Taylor and Page families nearly all became members thereof, and their descendants constitute a large proportion of the members at the present time. Mt. Pleasant Church, located about five miles west of Benton, was organized in the year 1829 with the following members: David Farris, Louisa Farris, James Eubanks, Cynthia Eubanks, John Bradley, Mumford Williams, John Sandusky, John Browning, Nancy Browning, W. R. Browning, Elizabeth Ann Browning, Polly King, Patsy Browning and Jane Browning. Elders Isaac Herring and Robert Moore were the presbytery. Liberty Baptist Church, which is about ten miles east of Benton, was organized in 1841, through the instrumentality of Elders. T. M. Vance and S. M. Williams. A large log house, 36x40 feet, was built, in which to worship, and it stood until a recent date. The early members of this church were Daniel Ward and family, Jacob, Peter and David Phillips and their two sisters, James E. Stilly, the Lances and Millers. Elders Hosea Vise, T. M. Vance and S.

M. Williams were the presbytery. The Benton Baptist Church was also organized in 1841, through the instrumentality of Elder T. M. Vance, who was its first pastor, and served the church as such for nineteen years. Among the original members of this church were Adam and Rachael Overturf, T. J. and Mildred Mansfield, Mrs. Chester Carpenter, Richard and Elizabeth Davidson, Abel, Polly and James R. Ward, T. M. Vance, O. C. Wilkerson and Rachael and Elizabeth Wilkerson. The fine brick edifice now occupied by this society was completed in 1879. The pastors following Elder Vance were G. W. Allen, E. W. Overstreet, John A. Rodman, C. Allen, Bro. Washburn, W. P. Throgmorton, and the present pastor is W. B. Harmon. This is the strongest church in the county, the membership being 318.

Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, located about five miles east of Frankfort, was organized in 1840 under the labors of Elders Wilfred and Hezekiah Ferrell. It was organized with twelve members, and now has a membership of 210. Among the older churches is that of New Salem, situated about six miles east of Benton. It was organized in 1842, and the council consisted of Elders T. M. Vance and Chester Carpenter. Knob Prairie Church situated a mile northwest of Akin, in Eastern Township, was organized in 1856, and its first pastor was James P. Sneed. Pleasant Hill Church, situated about three miles northward from Thompsonville, was organized in 1853, with eleven members. J. T. Williams was its first pastor. Ewing Church was organized in 1851. The council consisted of Elders John Browning, J. R. Williams and S. M. Webb. The latter was the first pastor of the church. Horse Prairie Church, which is about twelve miles northwest of Benton, was organized in 1856. County Line Church, situated on the line between Franklin and Williamson Counties, was organized in 1867, and has its membership in both counties. Its original membership was twenty-four. Town Mount Prairie Church, situated on the prairie of that name,

about eight miles from Benton, was organized in 1868 with thirteen members.

The foregoing comprises nearly all of the early Baptist Churches within the county. The following is a list of the United Baptist Churches within the county at the present writing, with the number of members of each annexed, viz.: Benton, First, 318; Benton, Second, 127; Bethel, 80; County Line, with perhaps half of its membership in Williamson County, 175; Crawford's Prairie, 42; Ewing, 168; Frankfort, 29; Forest, 27; Horse Prairie, 87; Knob Prairie, 77; Liberty, 122; Mt. Pleasant, 139; Mt. Zion, 107; New Salem, 50; Oak Grove, 72; Pleasant Hill, 100; Pleasant Grove, 210; Parrish, 83; Pleasant Valley, 83; Silvano, 76; Thompsonville, 48; Town Mt. Prairie, 98. This makes a total of over 2,000. These figures were furnished the writer by Elder Levi Browning, from the last minutes of the Franklin Association of the United Baptists. Aside from, and in addition thereto, there are other churches known as the Regular Baptists, and Free-Will Baptists. Salem Church, of the Regular Baptists at Benton, has a membership of 98. The Methodist Episcopal and the Baptist Churches have always been the leading religious denominations of the county. The Christian Church has, during the later years, been established in the county. This denomination has a church at New Mulkeytown, with Elder M. Renfro as pastor, and another on Horse Prairie, and one in the eastern part of the county. The church at New Mulkeytown has just closed a revival meeting, which has been instrumental in adding over one hundred to its membership. All or nearly all of the churches within the county, have had Sunday-schools connected with them ever since their organization. The Sunday-schools in the county are usually suspended during the continuance of bad roads in the winter season.

For information pertaining to the United Baptist Churches the writer has consulted the "History of the Franklin Association"

edited by Rev. W. P. Throgmorton, and renders acknowledgments accordingly. And for general information, the thanks of the publishers of this work, are extended to the "Centennial Historical Committee" of Franklin, and to the county officers, who have kindly given the writer access to the public records, to Uncle Levi Browning, George T. Hubbard, William and Daniel Mooneyham, and all others who have so kindly furnished information.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

LOCATION, BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY lies in the southern portion of Illinois, on the dividing ridge between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and between parallels $37^{\circ} 30'$ and $38''$ north latitude. The meridian of the 89° of longitude west from Greenwich passes about three miles west of Marion. This line corresponds with the 12° of longitude west from Washington. The county is composed of Townships 8, 9 and 10 south, and Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 east, and is, therefore, in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, twenty-four miles from east to west, and eighteen miles from north to south, thus containing 432 square miles, or 267,480 acres. It is bounded on the north by Franklin County, on the east by Saline County, on the south by Johnson County, and on the west by Jackson County.

In the north part of the county the surface is quite rolling and broken, hilly in some portions. The central part is generally level, and the southern part, like the northern, somewhat hilly. There is, however, but little land in the county too much broken for successful cultivation, and the county ranks among the best in southern Illinois as an agricultural region. Originally the surface was for the most part covered with a heavy growth of timber, but little of it was prairie; but some of the broken lands, on account of their being but thinly timbered, were known as "oak openings." These oak openings have since then been covered with a heavy growth of young timber, the prairie fires no longer annually killing off the young sprouts as they spring up. There is a water-shed which begins near the northeast cor-

ner of the county, between the headwaters of Badgley, Bank Lick and Pond Creeks, and extends southwestwardly to the village of Crab Orchard; thence in a more westerly direction to the northeast corner of Southern Township; thence across said township to the south line of Section 33, where it leaves the county. About one-third of the area of the county lies to the right of this water-shed, with a general slope toward the southeast, and is drained by Badgley, Bank Lick, Brushy, Rock and Saline Creeks, the waters of which flow into the Ohio River. The other two-thirds of the area of the county lies to the left of the water-shed with a general slope toward the northwest, and is drained by Pond Lake, and Crab Orchard Creeks, and Big Muddy River, the waters of which flow into the Mississippi.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

The geological formations in this county belong to the quaternary and the lower coal measures. The former is represented by a series of brown and yellow clays, sometimes containing gravel and small boulders, and varying from twenty to forty feet in thickness. The hard pan of the drift deposits is not noticeable in this county, but the yellowish sand and gravelly clays rest directly upon the coal measures. At Bainbridge a seam of coal has been opened which is about three feet thick, and is believed to be Coal No. 1 of the general section. In the bluff north of Bolton there are two seams that are believed to belong to Coals No. 2 and No. 3. The upper seam is from fifteen to eighteen inches thick, and the lower about three feet. About two miles below the bridge, on the road from Marion to Bolton, Coal No. 5 is about two feet thick, the upper four inches of this seam being cannel coal. At Davidson's Mine, one and one-fourth miles southeast of Crab Orchard, there is a vein five and a half feet thick, which is overlaid by bituminous shale and a dark bluish gray impure limestone; and at Motsinger's Mine, one and a half miles

west of Crab Orchard, the vein is five feet thick, with a roof of bituminous clay shale. Coal No. 8 lies below a layer of brown limestone, and outcrops about a mile and a half north of Mr. Ensinger's, on the northeast quarter of Section 16. It has been mined by stripping in the valley of a small creek, and makes a very good blacksmith coal. Coal No. 9 is found south of Corinth, and is about two feet thick, and Coal No. 10, at Dr. Smith's old place south of Corinth, of a thickness not yet determined. The Carbondale Coal & Coke Company opened a mine near Cartersville Station, and found No. 7 to be from eight to nine and a half feet thick of clean, bright, glistening coal—one of the finest mines in the State. This coal is quite free from pyrites, and cokes well. All the main coals of the general section are found in this county from No. 2 to No. 7 inclusive, and all but No. 4 recognized and examined, and their value is surpassed by few localities in the State. Nearly the entire northern part of the county is underlain by No. 7, which is the thickest seam found in the State, and it is nowhere more than 200 feet below the surface, and generally at a depth of only sixty feet. Taken in connection with No. 5, which is about 125 feet lower down, it constitutes a mine of almost inexhaustible wealth. The two veins together will yield not far from 10,000,000 tons to the square mile, and probably underlie about one-half of the entire area of the county. Good sandstone may be found in nearly every township. The brown sandstone found northeast of Marion and in the vicinity of Crab Orchard, dresses well and hardens on exposure. Of either lime or limonite there is too little for any practical purpose, but there is good brick clay on almost every farm.

SOIL AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The poorest quality of soil is found in the post oak flats, and the next in order of richness is the oak ridges where black oak, white oak, and black jack mainly grow. These lands produce

fair crops of wheat, oats and grass, and are excellent lands for fruit. Next in value come the small prairies and their surrounding uplands, where the timber is oak, hickory, black walnut, elm, linden, wild cherry, honey locust, and sassafras. The soil here is a dark clay loam with a yellowish clay subsoil, and produces good crops of corn, wheat, tobacco, castor beans, cotton, timothy and clover.

THE INDIAN OCCUPANTS.

Prior to the settlement of the territory of this county, it was, like the county in general, the home of the "red men of the forest," of whom the reader will find an interesting sketch in the history of Franklin County. Two tribes occupied this portion of the territory of the State: the Shawnees on the east of Big Muddy River, and the Kaskaskias on the west thereof. "The great Tecumseh was chief of the Shawnee Indians, and at that time was preparing for war against Gov. Harrison, of Indiana Territory; and while our Government was fighting England, Tecumseh left his tribe in 1811, and taking twelve of his warriors with him, started south to enlist the Creek Indians to join him. He passed through this county, coming into it from the northeast to Marion, where he struck the Kaskaskia trail. He followed it to the hill place and then on south. About a mile south of Marion he was met and talked to by John Phelps, who had been in the country but a short time, and he was frightened very badly. But Tecumseh was a humane Indian, and was never known to ill-treat or murder a prisoner. But the Shawnees were not all like Tecumseh, they were hated and dreaded by the whites, and were overwhelmed and obliterated by the relentless flow of the pale faces, and live only in memory and history.

"The delightful valley of the Crab Orchard is replete with Indian history and reminiscences. The Kaskaskias, who were on friendly terms with the whites, continued to come to this county as late as 1828. They were sent out by Col. Manair, a trader of

Kaskaskia, to hunt for furs, etc. They would come in the fall and camp on Big Muddy, Hurricane, Crab Orchard, Caplinger Ponds, and other streams. But these were Indians in whom the peculiar characteristics of the race had given place to some of the courtesies and confidences of civilized men. A very large number of them were camped at Bainbridge as late as 1813. James Maneece once visited this camp, and they had a large kettle of terrapins on boiling, making soup. They asked him to eat with them, but he declined. The Crain boys and others used to go to their camps on the Crab Orchard, and have fun with them. When they camped on Big Muddy, the white folks would go down regularly every Sunday to see them. An old Indian who came here for several years had a white wife by the name of Ellen, said to be very handsome. He would never leave her at the camp alone on Sunday, for fear the white boys would steal her. These hunters used to go quite often to farmers' houses for something to eat. In Northern Precinct they got so bad that the women were afraid to stay at home alone while they were loitering around through the woods. The men banded together, and gave the Indians ten days' notice to leave the country. They produced the Governor's permit to hunt, but it was not honored. They left before the ten days were out, and were never seen in Northern Precinct again. John Roberts, the Burnses and Ratliffs were in the band."

"Wigwams were still on Carl Grave's farm in 1820, and on Hugh Parks' as late as 1829 were traces of camps. But after 1818, they never went into the eastern part of the county. They had a camp at a spring on the farm of J. S. Neely, in 1817. Also on Indian Camp Creek in the Burns' settlement. A little south of the old station, near Pond Creek, are several Indian mounds; they are piles of dirt thrown up two feet high, and twenty feet across to set the wigwams on to keep them dry. Many relics of the Indians have been found in this county."*

*Quotations from Erwin's History.

Along with the wild man, buffaloes, bears, deer, elk, wolves, wild cats, raccoons, and all the smaller wild native animals of this region roamed about in the unbroken forests. The buffaloes became extinct soon after or about the beginning of this century, but their trails were perceptible for many years thereafter, and it is said that slight traces of them can be seen at the present writing. The bears were hunted and destroyed by the early settlers, and soon became extinct, and in like manner perished the wolves, which preyed upon the sheep and other domestic animals of the pioneers. The deer, although hunted and killed in almost countless numbers, did not become extinct until about the year 1860 or thereafter. All the larger and more savage animals became extinct many years ago, but the smaller ones, such as raccoons, ground hogs, rabbits, and squirrels, abound in considerable numbers yet.

EARLY SETTLERS, ETC.

The first white men known to have been in the territory of Williamson County were Col. George Rogers Clark and his soldiers, while on their march to Kaskaskia, in 1796. After leaving Fort Massac, in June of that year, this command, consisting of about 150 men, entered the territory of this county at or near the southeast corner thereof, and marched by way of Sarahville to the Thomas Hill place, and then, turning northward, passed a little west of the site of Marion, thence through Phelps and Herrin's Prairies, crossed the Big Muddy at or near the mouth of Pond Creek, and arrived at Kaskaskia, July 4, 1796. The first settlement in Franklin County was made in 1804, by the seven Jordan brothers and others, and very soon thereafter Frank Jordan settled in and built a fort in what is now Northern Precinct of this county. It was a stockade of timbers enclosing about an acre, and on the inside were a number of log cabins and a well. It was located about fifty yards from Pond Creek, and

was afterward and is still known as the "Old Station." An Indian doctor, by the name of John Dunlap, lived in this fort. "He claimed to have been captured by the Indians when a boy and brought up by them to the practice of medicine. He lived a great many years and followed his profession, and always got his medicine out of the roots and herbs in the woods." Francis Jordan was undoubtedly the first settler in the territory of Williamson County, and those who followed him up to and including the year 1822, as given by Milo Erwin in his history of the county, settled at the following dates and places: In 1811, John Phelps, on Phelps Prairie; Jay and McClure, at the Odum Ford; Joseph and Thomas Griffith, at Ward's Mill; Wm. Donald, on the Hill place; John Maneece and his son James, on Phelps' Prairie. During this year these settlers and some living on the Cache, built a block-house on the John Davis place, west of Marion. It was built of hewed logs, was twenty feet square, was covered with slabs, and had port holes eight feet from the ground. They all went into this fort at night to sleep. A man by the name of Hibbins settled the west side of Herrin's Prairie during this year, but was compelled to leave it the next.

In 1812, Flannery settled at the Flannery Springs, Richard Bankston on the Spiller farm north of Marion, and a few more at Jordan's fort. Richard Ratcliff settled on the Roberts farm in Northern. In 1815, Nathan Arnett settled on the Hinchliff farm, and Abraham Piatt, William Doty and Nelson McDonald settled near him. Solomon Snider and James McDonald moved from Johnson County, and settled in Grassy Precinct. Dempsey Odum settled on the F. C. Kirkham farm, Spencer Crain at Bainbridge and Aaron Youngblood on the Jacob Sanders place. In 1816, Joshua Tyner, Philip T. Russell and his three sons, and William Campbell settled on the Eight Mile Prairie, William Lindsey on the Samuel Russell place, and Jasper Crain on the west side of the prairie. The latter moved the next year

to Phelps' Prairie. In 1817 Ragsdall Rollin settled on Phelps' Prairie, Isaac Herrin on the Stotlar place in Herrin's Prairie, Capt. David Springs on the Graves place. John Phelps moved to Union County, and John Roberts bought Ratcliff's improvements in Northern Precinct, and John Hooker, James Howe and a Mr. Worthen settled near him. In 1818 Samuel K. Perkins settled on Herrin's Prairie, William Burns and five brothers in Northern Precinct, Major Lockaleer on the Burns place, George Davis on the Bell place, Dickenson Garrett a little south of the James Edwards place, Hezekiah Garrett on the Ben Eaton farm, and William Norris on Phelps' Prairie. Elijah Spiller bought out and settled on the Bankston farm. In 1819, David Herrin settled on Herrin's Prairie, which was named in honor of Isaac Herrin, its first permanent settler. Sion Mitchell, S. M. Mitchell and Moses Jones settled in Northern Precinct, William and Benjamin Spiller in the Spiller settlement, Abraham Tippy and his son John, a little south of Bainbridge; Sterling Hill at the Hill place, and the Simpkins brothers near thereby.

The year 1820 is signalized by the settlement of Wadkins, and a negro, the latter being the first colored settler. Dowell Russell settled on the Lewis Park's place, Mark Robinson on the Kid place, the Shultzes in Saline Precinct, James Stewart and his sons on the Pease farm. In 1821 David Corder settled the Erwin farm on the east, and George Davis on the west, and Maj. James Corder on the Stilly farm. In 1822 Hamilton Corder settled where he now lives, Charles Erwin on the farm where he lived and died, Hugh Parks on the Jack Thompson place and Daniel Mosely on the Furlong place. In 1823 William Campbell settled at the site of Blairsville, and Samuel Stacks in Southern Precinct.

These early settlers being scattered as they were, all over the county, had made but little impression on the face of the country prior to 1823. Like the Indians, they depended mostly on hun-

ting for their living. They never dreamed of living to see again a thickly populated community, and having imbibed the spirit of frontier civilization, with its attendant adventures, in a land where game and wild honey were abundant, they seemed content to live in their log cabins, surrounded only with a few acres of cleared land on which they raised corn and vegetables for the partial subsistence of their families, and obtained their meat from the abundant game of the woods. After the year 1823, the settlement of the county increased more rapidly, though not with great rapidity, as will be observed by reference to the census of 1840, the first one taken after the organization of the county, when the entire population was only 4,457. The early settlers of the county, were nearly all from the State of Tennessee, and consequently the most of them were either natives or the descendants of natives of the Carolinas or Virginia. The later settlers were also mostly from Tennessee, but many came from Kentucky, Ohio and other States. The first settlers exercised squatter's rights, and settled upon the lands of their own choosing, mostly along the streams, or where a good spring of water could be found, feeling that their rights would never be infringed upon. Many of them did not enter their lands at the land office, and take a patent therefor from the Government, for a long time after the same became subject to entry. Perhaps some delayed acquiring title to avoid taxation, for so long as the title remained in the Government, the lands were not subject to taxation. The public lands were not made subject to entry until the year 1814, when Francis Jordan entered the first tract of land in the county. Some of the early settlers never entered their lands to acquire title thereto, but sold their improvements to others, who afterward entered the lands and acquired the title. Those who sold their improvements, generally moved farther to the west, either preferring to follow "the star of genial empire," as it moved westward, or believing that they could find a better land toward the setting sun.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

The following lists, the names of nearly all who entered lands in each year, and in each congressional township, prior to the year 1840, are given, viz.:

Township 8 south, Range 1 east: 1829, James S. Russell and Richard Tiner; 1831, William Wilson; 1836, William T. Ryburn, John Stacks, Hannah Stacks and Isham Minor; 1837, Sarah Hinchcliff, Benjamin W. Thompson, Lewis Hogg, Willis Tiner, William B. Sanders, Joshua Tiner, Matthew N. Ryburn, Jacob Painter, William Nolen and Albert J. James; 1838, Thomas Burns, John D. Ryburn and James Mannering; 1839, Abraham North, John Woolsey, John N. and Bird T. Ryburn.

Township 9 south, Range 1 east: 1816, Nathan Arnell a Baptist preacher; 1817, Nathan Piatt and Wm. Lindsay; 1819, John Smith; 1827, Solomon Snider; 1831, Joseph Kershaw; 1832, Abraham North; 1833, Thomas Jones and Wm. T. Ryburn; 1835, Joseph Renshaw; 1836, Wm. C. Stover, James W. Ryburn, Samuel H. Ryburn, Peter Myers, Ephraim Snyder, and Jasper I. Crain; 1837, Cyrus Campbell, Michael Snyder and George D. Gordon; 1838, Nancy Bainbridge.

Town 10 south, Range 1 east: 1818, Solomon Snyder; 1831, John Smith; 1832, Spencer Crain and Oliver H. Wiley; 1834, Martin B. Spiller; 1836, Eli Hutson and Edwin Roach.

Town 8 south, Range 2 east: 1816, Isaac Herrin; 1818, Samuel K. Perkins; 1819, William R. Hines; 1829, David Herrin and Emanuel Hunter; 1831, Dudley W. Duncan and Benjamin Chitty; 1832, Josiah Dillard; 1833, William P. Duncan, Benjamin Spiller, James Duncan, Joseph Duncan, Roderick Reed, and Alexander and Jacob Arnett; 1836, Joseph K. Dillard, Robert Lipsey, Hardy W. Perry, Benjamin W. Thompson, Simeon Spiller, John W. Hoffman and Andrew Moak; 1837, William Harvell, George Cox, Joel Childress, Fred F. Duncan and Andrew Sanders.

Town 9 south, Range 2 east: 1817, John Nelson, who built the first shingle-roofed house in the county, it being on Phelps' Prairie, and the shingles being made by William Benson; 1818, Elijah Spiller, Ragsdall Rollin, John R. McFarland and John Norris; 1819, James Duncan, William Spiller and Sterling Hight; 1820, W. S. Duncan; 1829, James Wiley and Reuben Powell; 1833, William H. Duncan, Thomas H. Watson, Henry Robertson, James Sanders, Silas Gratton, Andrew Henry, William Norris, Austin Y. Kelley, Joseph Oglesby and John Stephens; 1836, Warrenton K. Spiller, Elbert C. Spiller, Allen Bainbridge, Thomas G. W. Murphy, William Benson, Noah Crain, Archibald C. Wagoner, Thomas Scurlock, John Davis, William Roberts and Charles Cagle; 1837, Samuel M. N. Dunaway, John Hundley, Samuel Aikman, James M. Campbell and Samuel Cripps; 1839, Giles Connell.

Town 10 south, Range 2 east: 1833, Dickson Ward; 1836, Benjamin McIntosh; 1837, Winfrey L. Crain; 1839, John M. Parks. Only a few entries were made in this township prior to the year 1850.

Town 8 south, Range 3 east: 1830, Robert Worthen; 1833, Jacob Sanders; 1836, James Goddard; 1837, Pleasant L. Finney, William Pike, Jacob Hunter, George W. Binkley and Thomas Sanders; 1838, Robert Martin; 1839, Samuel Beasley. The remark above applies to this township also.

Town 9 south, Range 3 east: 1816, James L. Cochran; 1817, Richard Bankston; 1819, George Davis; 1828, Samuel Swafford; 1833, William Groves, George Zachariah, James A. Parks, John D. Sanders, Elijah N. Spiller, Dempsey Odum, Timothy Feel and John Eaton; 1836, Luke Simmons, Joseph Grisson, William Pulley, James Campbell, Benjamin Bell, Moses Spring, Joshua Motsinger, John N. Calvert, Joab Goodall, Aaron Alexander, John Bradley, James and William Ellis; 1837, Thomas Harris and Addison Reese; 1838, William Benson; 1839, Robert L.

Pulley, Thomas Culbreath, William T. Davis, Nicholas B. Chenoweth and Alfred Ferrell.

Town 10 south, Range 3 east: 1816, Thomas Griffith; 1833, Gabriel Sanders, James Hill and Cutworth Harrison; 1836, Sterling Hill, Thomas Loudon and Henry H. Hudgens; 1838, Elias McDonald. Only a few tracts of land in this township were entered prior to 1850.

Town 8 south, Range 4 east: 1814, Francis Jordan; 1819, Richard Ratcliff and Thomas Roberts; 1833, Isaiah Harlow; 1836, David M. Logan, Matthew G. Martin, Enoch Newman and Wesley Yost; 1837, Levi Summers, George Whitley, William Francis, James Milligan, William A. Roberts, John S. Roberts and James R. Stewart.

Town 9 south, Range 4 east: 1817, David Shultz; 1833, Hugh Parks and Elijah Mooneyham; 1836, David Scoby, Aaron Arnold, John Wright, Charles Erwin, Daniel Moseley and Washington Beasley; 1839, William Ferrell and Philip T. Corder.

Town 10 south, Range 4 east: 1818, Samuel Deason; 1820, James M. Daniel; 1836, John C. Parks, James Tanner, James Arnold and Elijah Mooneyham; 1837, John T. Davis, Samuel Wright and John E. Gibbs; 1838, John Wright and James Newton; 1839, Thomas D. Davis.

It will be observed that only a few scattering tracts of land in this county were entered prior to the year 1833, when a large number of entries was made, and that the largest number of entries made during any one year prior to 1840 was in the year 1836. During the decade of the forties, but few entries were made. Only about one-fifth of all the land in the county was entered prior to the year 1850. And during the decade of the fifties, more than one-half of all the lands in the county was entered. After the gradation act was passed by Congress in 1854, reducing the price of the public lands from \$1.25 to 12½ cents per acre, they were entered very rapidly for a few years,

and until nearly all of the best quality was taken up. Those who made the entries, as mentioned in the foregoing lists, were all early settlers, nearly all of whom located in the townships where their lands were located. For further particulars concerning the early settlers, their disadvantages and inconveniences, and their manner of living, the reader is referred to this subject in the history of Franklin County, as given in this work.

PIONEER CUSTOMS.

The first contrivance for grinding the grain of the early settlers was the mortar, next the hand mills, and then the horse mills. The first one of the latter kind was erected in 1817 on the north side of Phelps' Prairie, by Ragsdale Rollins. The next one was built in the Burns settlement, in 1819, by William Burns, who also erected the first cotton-gin in the county during the same year. The next cotton-gin was erected on the Dilliard farm, in 1825, by Jonathan Herrin. "About that time the Burnses put up their mill, and Martin Duncan built one on the north edge of Phelps' Prairie. Burns had improved his mill so that by 1830 he could grind twenty-five bushels of corn a day, and his boys would take the meal on horseback to Equality, forty miles, and swap it for salt. In 1823, John Roberts put up a horse mill on his farm, and the same year John Lamb built a mill on Herrin's Prairie, which was afterward removed by Jasper Crain to Phelps' Prairie. About the year 1825, George Davis put up a mill on the Erwin farm, and in a few years Stephen Stilly built one at his residence. Soon after this, McDonald built the first water mill on the Saline, in the Tanner settlement. The next was built by George Davis. Seven years later John Davis built the third, now known as the Sims mill. Still later, Stephen Blair put up a water mill on Big Muddy. In 1838, William Ryburn built a good horse mill on the Eight Mile, and Yost built one in Marion. The first steam mill was built by

Milton Mulkey, in Marion, in 1845. The next by Erwin and Furlong, in 1856, at Crab Orchard. In 1862, Herrins, Polk and Harrison built the Herrin's Prairie mill. In 1870, Mann and Edward built a large woolen manufactory. Now the county is well supplied with both saw and flouring-mills."*

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The title to all the lands in the county was originally vested in the United States. But the school lands, swamp lands and railroad lands were donated and conveyed by the general Government to the State for special purposes. The school lands to be sold, and the revenue arising from the sale thereof to constitute a permanent fund or principal to be loaned, and the annual interest collected thereon to be appropriated for the use of the common schools. The swamp lands were also to be sold and the revenue arising therefrom was to be used to drain and reclaim the same, and for other certain purposes. The revenue arising from the sale of the railroad lands was to be appropriated to the building of a railroad. There being twelve congressional townships in Williamson County, and the sixteenth section of each one being school lands, there were 7,680 acres of such land sold in the county for the benefit of education, concerning which more will be said under the head of "schools." The following is a list showing the number of acres of swamp land in each congressional township of Williamson County, to wit: Township 8 south, Range 1 east, 760 acres; Range 2 east, 2,480 acres; Range 3 east, 560 acres; Range 4 east, 240 acres. Township 9 south, Range 1 east, 560 acres; Range 2 east, 2,040 acres; Range 3 east, 1,200 acres; Range 4, east, 320 acres. Township 10 south, Range 1 east, 360 acres; Range 2 east, 240 acres; Range 3 east, 1,480 acres; Range 4 east, 3,200 acres. Making a total of 13,440 acres, all of which has been sold and a small portion of the pro-

*Erwin.

ceeds used to drain the land, the balance used by the county to defray the expense of constructing public buildings and other general expenses. It is not now possible to ascertain the amount of revenue, which the county received from the sale of these lands, on account of the manner in which the swamp land records have been kept, or rather—not kept.

The railroad lands were granted by the State to the Illinois Central Railroad Company to assist in building that great central road, and by this means said company acquired title to 35,788 acres in the west half of Williamson County, distributed in the several congressional townships as follows, to wit: In Township 8 south, Range 1 east, 8,338 acres; Range 2 east, 2,129 acres. In Township 9 south, Range 1 east, 7,501 acres; Range 2 east, 3,431 acres. In Township 10 south, Range 1 east, 9,643 acres; Range 2 east, 4,746 acres. These lands were exempt from taxation so long as they remained in the hands of the railroad company. They have all been sold and conveyed to individual purchasers, except 4,520 acres which the company owns at the present writing and which is exempt from taxation.

AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Some of the early settlers made agriculture their chief pursuit, and hunted only as necessity required it to furnish their families with food, while it is said that a great majority of them made hunting their chief occupation. Consequently the latter class neglected to develop agriculture and thus increase their resources. Farming was then limited to the cultivation of a few acres of wheat and corn, mostly the latter, and a patch of vegetables. Money was very scarce, and the manner in which the people lived made but little necessary. Guns and ammunition were necessary articles and were usually purchased at high prices, with trade at low prices. The price of everything requiring skilled labor to produce it was very high, while articles not

requiring such labor in their production were very low. Hence the early settlers had but little of value to sell and no home markets in which to sell it. They raised cotton which they manufactured into clothing, and this was a staple crop prior to 1840, when the cultivation of tobacco was begun. Cotton was raised extensively during the civil war, but when that struggle closed, and the people of the South began again to produce cotton for the markets, the farmers of Williamson County found it unprofitable, and therefore abandoned its production except to a very limited extent, a little still being produced. Corn, wheat, oats and tobacco are the principal crops now raised—the latter is the money crop and is cultivated very extensively. The farmers have recently turned their attention to the growing of the grasses and clover and the raising of live stock, which they find more profitable.

Very little attention was paid to agriculture prior to 1840, and it developed slowly for many years thereafter. Live stock has been raised to a considerable extent, and the following table will show the number and kind of animals in the county at the several dates specified:

	1856.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1880.
Horses	2,431	2,621	3,544	5,129	4,445
Mules	156	294	568	1,667	2,586
Cattle	6,083	7,220	6,424	5,063	6,695
Sheep	6,193	7,245	20,539	20,971	8,068
Hogs	24,315	23,240	18,950	30,281	31,714

To the observer who reasons from cause to effect, and who wishes to know how and why things about him increase and decrease, a study of the foregoing table will be interesting. It will be seen that the number of horses gradually increased in a fair ratio up to 1870, and then decreased during the next ten years. The reason for the decrease is seen in the next line,

where the figures show an increase of 919 mules during these ten years, during which the farmers raised less horses and more mules. The number of cattle from 1860 to 1870 decreased, and then increased during the next ten years. The most alarming decrease is that of the number of sheep from 1870 to 1880. Here is a good question for free traders and protectionists to discuss, why this decrease. The following table will show the cereal, vegetable and other productions in the county, as given by the census of 1870 and 1880:

	1870.	1880.
Wheat.....	170,787 bus.	339,942 bus.
Rye.....	6,228 "	254 "
Corn.....	655,710 "	1,058,661 "
Oats.....	180,986 "	78,639 "
Potatoes.....	38,910 "	24,689 "
Sweet potatoes.....		7,757 "
Hay.....	3,059 tons	5,494 tons
Wool.....	38,910 lbs.	27,844 lbs.
Tobacco.....		752,904 "

There is probably a larger increase in the production of tobacco than in any other commodity produced by the farmers of Williamson County. During the year 1886 there were 2,823,215 pounds of this article purchased at and shipped from Marion. Some of it came from Franklin and Johnson Counties, but a like amount was hauled out of the county to other markets, so that the amount shipped from this point was just about equal to the quantity produced in the county. The following is a statement of the amount of produce, etc., shipped from Marion during the year 1886: Wheat, 115 car loads; flour, meal and feed, 1,695,528 pounds; poultry, including some eggs, 348,140 lbs.; eggs, not including the foregoing, 45,335 lbs., or about 22,665 dozens. And the live stock shipped from the same place during the same year, was as follows: Horses, 43; mules, 397; cattle, including calves, 1,072; sheep, 4,288; hogs 2,202. In

regard to the live stock the shipments do not correctly show the number of animals sold in the county during that time, as many were sold and taken out of the county on foot. In addition to the foregoing there were large amounts of clover seed, dried apples, feathers, wool and other commodities shipped.

THE WILLIAMSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was incorporated in 1856, and its name has since been changed to that of the Williamson County Agricultural Board. The first officers of the society were Willis Allen, president; John H. White, secretary; James D. Pulley, treasurer; and directors, John Goodall, J. H. Swindell, O. H. Pulley, R. M. Hundley and George Willard. These officers and M. C. Campbell, Geo. W. Binkley and J. M. Cunningham, bought of T. A. Aikman, ten acres of land on the west side of the corporate limits of Marion, and fitted the same up for the holding of annual exhibitions of the society. These gentlemen expended \$50 for the land, and expended their own labor and money in fitting it up, and then donated the whole to the society, and to them the credit is due for inaugurating the society which has since proved a great success. Annual fairs were held on this ground until after the commencement of the late war, and at the close thereof, the society sold this tract to R. M. Hundley, and purchased of George C. Campbell, a tract containing twenty-eight acres, lying on the east side of the corporate limits of Marion, and about one mile from the public square. Here a beautiful fair ground has been fitted up in a natural grove, and ample buildings have been erected, and a race track has been made, which is said to be the best one in southern Illinois, and the whole is enclosed with a tight, high board fence. The amphitheater will seat about 1,000 persons. At the first exhibition, which was held in 1856, every man paying to the society \$1 became a member thereof, and that is still the

condition of membership. Splendid annual exhibitions have always been given by the society. The average attendance, as shown by the gate receipts for the year 1886, was, after the first day, from 5,000 to 8,000 persons; the receipts were about \$3,100, and the expenses, including premiums, about \$2,600. The surplus receipts above expenditures were paid on an old debt which left only an amount between \$50 and \$100 and the interest thereon, as the total indebtedness of the society. The present officers are Dr. Charles H. Denison, president; Wm. F. Westbrook, vice-president; W. H. Eubanks, secretary; C. M. Kern, treasurer; and directors, O. S. Tippy, Shannon Holland, John H. Sanders, Thomas N. Cripps and Dr. Theo Hudson.

MINING OPERATIONS.

The mining of coal has become one of the leading industries of the county. About 1869 Laban Carter opened a coal mine one-half mile east of the present site of Carterville, and afterward gave a lease of ninety-nine years to the Carbondale Coal Coke Company to mine the coal, on 120 acres adjoining the aforesaid town. The company entered into the lease in April, 1872, and began operations in November following. They sank a shaft about sixty feet deep and from this and a "slope" which they are now working, they mine and ship from 300 to 400 tons of coal per day. The usual price when they ship it is from \$2 to \$3.50 per ton, and when sold at the mine \$1 per ton. The coal of this vein is No. 7 and is the best steam and house coal in the State. This company employs about eighty-five hands at the present writing. In December, 1886, The Crystal City Plate Glass Company of Missouri opened a coal mine and sunk a shaft one and one-fourth miles north of the railroad and at a point about three miles northwest of Carterville. This shaft is about the same depth as the one at the latter place, and strikes the same vein. This company has about seventy-five

men employed, and mines and ships about 300 tons of coal per day. About two miles north of Marion several mines have been opened by Messrs. Reed, Spiller and Tippet. At this point the coal lies near the surface, and a large amount is being mined to supply the local trade. W. W. Woods has opened a mine near Creal Springs, from which the local trade of that vicinity is supplied. At Crab Orchard and other points in the county, several mines have been opened, but for the want of railroad facilities, they have not as yet been worked to any considerable extent. The quantity of coal, mined during the year ending in July 1885, was 76,208 tons. For the last fiscal year no report has been made, but the quantity of coal mined in the county is greatly on the increase.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The territory now embraced in the county of Williamson, belonged to the county of Franklin, and composed the south half thereof from its organization until the year 1839, when it was cut off from that county and created into a new county in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State, entitled "An Act to establish the county of Williamson" approved February 28, 1839. The provisions of this act, providing for the division of Franklin County, and the establishing of Williamson County, is set forth in the history of Franklin County, to which the reader is referred. By said act, Calvin Bridges, of Union County, Thornbury C. Anderson, of Gallatin County, and Jefferson Allen, of Jackson County, were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice for the county of Williamson. These commissioners were to meet at the town of Bainbridge, and after being qualified, to proceed to locate the said seat of justice, at or as near the center of the county as an eligible site, containing twenty acres, could be obtained by donation from the owner thereof. In accordance with said act the county of Franklin was divided, and

the county of Williamson established, as fully set forth in the history of the former. In August, 1837, the commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice, met at Bainbridge on the third Monday of said month, and proceeded to select a site therefor. By further compliance with the act an election was held on the first Monday of September, 1839, for the purpose of electing county officers, and the returns thereof made to Wm. Norris, Sterling Hill and John T. Davis then acting as justices of the peace, who met at Bainbridge, made an abstract of the returns, and certified the same to the Secretary of State. At this election Sterling Hill and Frederick F. Duncan were elected county commissioners; John Bainbridge, clerk; John D. Sanders, sheriff, and John Davis, treasurer. Cyrus Campbell, who was one of the county commissioners of Franklin County before the division, now became by virtue of the act a commissioner of Williamson County.

COUNTY COURT.

On the 7th of October, 1839, these commissioners met at the house of William Benson, and organized the first county court ever held in Williamson County. They first cast lots for their different terms of service. Campbell drew the short term, one year; Hill the intermediate term, two years, and Duncan the long term, three years. John Bainbridge, clerk elect, gave the requisite bonds and was qualified as clerk, county recorder and probate justice; and John D. Sanders gave the necessary bonds and was qualified as sheriff. On the next day the commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice, submitted the following report of their proceedings.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
COUNTY OF WILLIAMSON. } ss.

We, the commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of said State to locate the county seat of Williamson County, approved February 28, 1839, have agreed on the southwest corner of Section No. 18, in Township No. 9 south, and of Range No. 3 east of the third principal meridian, and that we do

further agree to name the site Marion Given under our hands this 20th day of August, 1839.

CALVIN BRIDGES.
THORNBURY C. ANDERSON.
JEFFERSON ALLEN.

Title to this site was obtained for the county by a deed of gift dated August 20, 1839, from William Benson and Bethany his wife, for the west half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 18, in Township 9 south, and Range 3 east, containing twenty acres. The court then allowed each of the commissioners who selected the site for the seat of justice, the sum of \$12, and John S. McCracken was allowed \$10 for printing hand bills and advertising the sale of the town lots. Wm. T. Turner was then appointed and qualified as county school commissioner. John T. Davis, an acting justice of the peace, returned a fine of \$3 which he had assessed to and collected from Thomas Culberth for an assault and battery committed on the body of Michael Shanks. This is the first criminal case recorded in the county. He also paid in \$3 as a fine collected from John Harris for a similar offense.

During this term the court divided the county into five election precincts and designated the place in each for holding the elections. Northern Precinct comprised the northeast part of the county, and the elections were to be held at the house of John S. Roberts. Saline Precinct comprises all the territory in the county south of Northern, and the elections were to be held at the house of John T. Davis. Town Precinct extended across the county, and lay west of the former two, and the elections were to be held at the house of William Benson. Grassy Precinct comprised the southwestern portion of the county, and the elections were to be held at the house of O. H. Wiley. Fredonia Precinct comprised the northwestern portion of the county, and the elections were to be held at the house of William T. Ryburn. Judges of the election were also appointed.

ROAD DISTRICTS.

The court then laid the county out into twelve road districts, corresponding with the twelve congressional townships, and appointed the supervisor of each, as follows: Township 8 south, Range 1 east, Isham Tyner; Range 2 east, Alfred Chitty; Range 3 east, John Gambrel; Range 4 east, Enoch Newman. Township 9 south, Range 1 east, Michael Snider; Range 2 east, Samuel Aikman; Range 3 east, Wm. Hervey; Range 4 east, M. Campbell. Township 10 south, Range 1 east, Joel Hufstetler; Range 2 east, Joab M. Perry; Range 3 east, John Gothard; Range 4 east, John T. Damron. Viewers were also appointed to mark and lay out certain roads. John Davis was then licensed to retail spirituous liquors at his house in the town of Marion for one year, and his license cost him twenty-five dollars. The court then established the price at which liquors should be sold per the half pint as follows: whisky, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; brandy, rum, wine and gin, each $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; cider, per quart, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. It appears from the foregoing, that the first business enterprise of the town was the retailing of liquors. The county commissioners closed their first term by allowing themselves and their clerks \$12.50 each for their five days' services, and \$4 to John D. Sanders for four days' services as sheriff.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

The town of Marion was surveyed and platted in October, 1839, by Henry W. Perry. The original plat contains the public square, and one row of blocks surrounding it. These blocks contain from one to four lots each, making in all forty-seven lots. A special term of the county commissioner's court was held October 16, 1839, when Henry W. Perry was allowed the sum of \$12 for his services in surveying and platting the town; and his assistants, James Henderson, Dempsey Odum, Archibald T. Benson and E. N. Spiller, were each allowed \$2 for their

services. The sheriff was then ordered to sell the town lots on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale of lots began on the 17th of November, 1839, and continued three days, during which time thirty-eight lots were sold to the persons and for the prices shown in the following tabular statement:

Lots.	Blocks.	Names of Purchasers.	Amount sold for.
1	1	Samuel H. D. Ryburn	\$ 50 00
1	4	Sterling Hill	60 00
2	4	John T. Davis	111 00
1	5	Wm. Benson	113 00
2	5	Daniel R. Pulley	93 00
4	9	Joab Goodall	67 00
1	9	John T. and Thos. D. Davis	100 00
4	10	F. F. Duncan	116 00
1	10	John G. Sparks	78 00
3	12	Dempsey Odum	80 00
4	12	John Davis	131 00
3	13	A. T. Benson	150 00
4	13	E. C. Spiller	114 00
1	15	Wm. Benson	102 00
2	15	Wm. I. Benson	161 25
1	16	J. B. Freeman	96 00
2	16	John D. Sanders	68 00
2	14	John Davis	70 50
2	13	Geo. W. Binkley	50 00
1	12	John D. Sanders	50 00
1	11	Henry Sanders	30 00
4	11	} W. K. Spiller	31 50
2	10		
2	9	" " "	32 00
1	8	James Hill	59 25
4	8	" " "	31 00
3	5	Elijah Mooneyham	41 00
4	5	Henry Robertson	76 00
3	4	John Simpson	66 00
4	4	Sterling Hill	30 00
2	1	John D. Sanders	15 00
2	2	" " "	22 00
2	3	Wm. Burns	36 00
1	3	" " "	15 00
1	6	Junior Meredith	37 00
2	6	" " "	14 00
1	13	G. W. Binkley	30 00
1	14	Willis Allen	23 00
Total			\$2409 50

The sale of the lots was one of the first sources of revenue to the county, and the aggregate constituted a liberal sum with which to defray the cost of construction of the public buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first buildings erected were a clerk's office and the jail. The former was built on the public square, early in 1840, by Gabriel Sanders, who took the contract to build it for \$108, and the first term of court was held in it beginning May 4, 1840. The jail, which was a log building, was erected in the same year by Squire Howell, for the sum of \$370. It stood on Lot No. 2, in Block No. 5, of the original plat of the town. It stood until 1865 when the second jail was erected by R. M. Hundley, the contractor, for \$9,000. This building was erected on Lot No. 2, in Block No. 5, in the original plat of the town, and its dimensions were 20x44 feet square and twostories in height. The walls of the first story were made of brick, and were eighteen inches in thickness. The walls of the second story consisted of nine inches of brick on the outside, and of timbers squared 8x10 inches on the inside, the floor and ceiling being made of these timbers also. This building stood until November, 1882, when it was consumed by fire. Since then the county has been without a jail. The prisoners are kept in the Perry County jail at Pinkneyville. John G. Sparks was the first jailor of Williamson County and received 37½ cents per day for keeping the prisoners. The first courthouse was built by John Paschal, and completed to the acceptance of the county commissioners in 1842. It was a two-story brick building, 40x40 feet, and stood on the public square, and cost the county about \$3,500. This building was used until 1859, when it was removed. In 1858 a new courthouse was erected by R. Hundley, the contractor, on Lot No. 2, in Block No. 5, of the original plat of the town. This building was also a two-story brick structure, being about 50x70 feet square, with a hall and stairs, county offices and jury rooms, on the first floor, and the courtroom on the second. The contractor received \$7,700 in county orders, bearing interest at eight per cent from date until paid, and \$1,800 in cash from the swamp land fund, making

\$9,500 in all which he received for erecting the building. He was then paid \$245 for painting it, and N. B. Calvert was paid \$305 for furnishing the courtroom. On the 30th of May, 1875, the whole structure was consumed by fire, together with all the buildings on the same square, the whole loss being about \$25,000. In 1840, the organization of the county being completed, Warrington K. Spiller was employed and paid the sum of \$46 for copying the land records pertaining to the county from the old Franklin County records, and when the courthouse was burned in 1875, as above mentioned, the public records of the county were nearly all saved, and have been preserved in good order to the present time.

Mr. Erwin says in his history: "The courthouse was a plain brick building, without any parapets, turrets or ramparts. Many have been the scenes of revelry and romance within its courts. Its walls have resounded with the commotion of war-like preparations, and the still poisonous breath of treason has been whispered in its precincts. Again, it has been the scene of festive occasions, where our native belles vied with each other in a perfect blaze of beauty."

The lot on which the house stood was sold in June, 1875, for \$1,775. Since the courthouse was destroyed the county has rented and occupied the rooms of the second story of the Goodall & Campbell Block, on Lot 3, in Block 13, of the old town plat, for the courtroom and public offices. For the first ten years, the annual rent paid by the county for the use of these rooms was \$1,000, and since then the rent has been reduced to \$800 per annum. At the November elections in 1875, a proposition to levy and collect an annual tax for five years, to raise a sum sufficient to build a new courthouse, was submitted to the people, by whom it was defeated. A proposition to lay and collect a special tax of 35 cents on each \$100 of taxable property within the county, for a period of three years to raise a sum sufficient to build a new

courthouse, was submitted to the people at an election held November 2, 1886, and carried. Accordingly preparations are now being made for the construction of a brick courthouse on the center of the public square, at the estimated cost of \$18,000; but no contracts have as yet been entered into. In 1864, the county purchased from Hugh Lamaster and wife the east half and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 12, in Township 9 south, Range 2 east, containing 120 acres, for the sum of \$900, and procured a deed for the same dated September 7, of that year. This farm was fitted up as a home for the poor of the county. In 1870 a one-story brick building, 18x80 feet, was erected thereon for the county, and the northeast quarter of said quarter section was sold by the county to W. J. Spiller for the sum of \$362.50, and conveyed by deed dated September 23, of that year, the consideration being applied in payment of the cost of said building. A frame house of the same dimensions had previously been erected, and the cost of both buildings was about \$2,500. These buildings are ample and comfortable, as an asylum for the paupers, who average about thirty in number from year to year, and who are supported by the county at an average annual expense of \$1,300 to \$1,500. Prior to the purchase of this farm, the dependent poor were supported by appropriations made by the county court, and in this manner a few are yet partially supported outside of the county poor asylum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of county officers from the organization of the county down to the year 1887, with date of terms of service:

County court clerks—John Bainbridge, 1839-40; Elijah McIntosh, 1841; Thomas Davis, 1841-43; A. P. Corder, 1843-48; John White, 1848-52; John H. White, 1852-61; John M. Cunningham, 1861-65; W. N. Mitchell, 1865-69; J. W. Samuels, 1869-73; W.

H. Eubanks, 1873-82; James C. Jackson, 1882-86; J. C. Mitchell, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Circuit court clerks—John Lowden, 1849-56; G. W. Goddard, 1856-61; John M. Cunningham, 1861-68; J. W. Hartwell, 1868-72; M. S. Strike, 1872-80; W. T. Davis, 1880-84; Hartwell Hendrickson, the present incumbent, elected in 1884.

Sheriffs—John D. Sanders, 1839-42; John M. Cunningham, 1842-44; Joel Huffstutler, 1846-48; John Goodall, 1850-52; James Marks, 1852-54; Joel Huffstutler, 1854-56; Jacob W. Sanders, 1856-58; Richard T. McHaney, 1858-60; R. R. Hendrickson, 1860-62; Lewis Spencer, 1862-64; R. M. Allen, 1864-66; George W. Sisney, 1866-68; Hardin Goodall, 1868-70; A. N. Owen, 1870-72; Z. Hudgens, 1872-74; N. E. Norris, 1874-76; Wilson J. Caplinger, 1876-78; James H. Duncan, 1878-80; John H. Burnett, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Circuit court judges—The first circuit court judge of Williamson County was Hon. Walter B. Scates, and his successors in that office have been as follows: Wm. A. Denning, 1847-54; Wm. K. Parrish, 1854-59; Willis Allen, W. J. Allen, A. D. Duff, 1861-75; Monroe C. Crawford, 1875-78, since which time Oliver A. Harker, Daniel M. Browning and R. W. McCartney have presided alternately.

State attorneys—The State attorneys have been W. H. Stickney, Willis Allen, W. A. Denning, S. S. Marshall, F. M. Rawlins, W. K. Parrish, John A. Logan, M. C. Crawford, Edward V. Pierce, J. M. Cleminson, C. N. Damron, F. M. Youngblood, J. B. Calvert, J. D. F. Jennings, and after 1876, J. W. Hartwell, 1876-80; W. W. Clemens, 1880-84; George W. Young, the present incumbent since 1884. Other county officers at the present writing are James H. Stewart, treasurer; John H. Duncan, school superintendent; James Sellars, surveyor, and M. L. Baker, master in chancery. (For legislative and other officers see history of

Franklin County, and for a list of county commissioners, county judges, and associates, see courts.)

TAXATION AND FINANCES.

The taxable property of Williamson County in 1839, as taken from the records of Franklin County, was as follows: value of lands, \$27,136; personal property, \$139,410; total, \$166,546. On this property 20 cents was levied on each \$100 for State purposes, and 25 cents for county purposes, making in all \$749.25. In 1840 the tax collector reported all collected except \$18.01, which was delinquent; thus leaving \$721.23 as the amount collected, \$325 of it belonging to the State and \$406.23 to the county. By comparing the above figures it will be observed that, at that time, the personal property was valued at more than five times as much as all the lands in the county then subject to taxation. This can be accounted for by the fact that only a small portion of the public lands had then been entered and conveyed to individual purchasers. The manner in which the public records have been kept makes it impossible to give the annual increase of the taxable property of the county, but statements, at different periods, have been found sufficient to show how property and taxes have since increased.

In 1856 the personal property of the county was valued, for the purpose of taxation, at \$363,710, and the lands and lots at \$629,004, making a total of \$992,714. A large portion of the public lands had now been entered and made subject to taxation, and their assessed value was nearly double that of the personal property. The State tax charged thereon, including the State school tax, amounted to \$7,059.53 and the county tax to \$3,687.81, and the total for all purposes to \$10,747.36. In 1860 (just before the civil war) the personal property of the county was assessed at \$516,271 and the lands and lots at \$794,977, making a total of \$1,311,248; and the total taxes charged thereon were

\$14,439.14. In 1865 (just at the close of the war) the personal property of the county was assessed at \$537,923 and the lands and lots at \$926,132, making the total \$1,464,055. And the State taxes charged thereon were \$10,541.25; county, \$14,640.55; the total for all purposes being \$44,480.37.

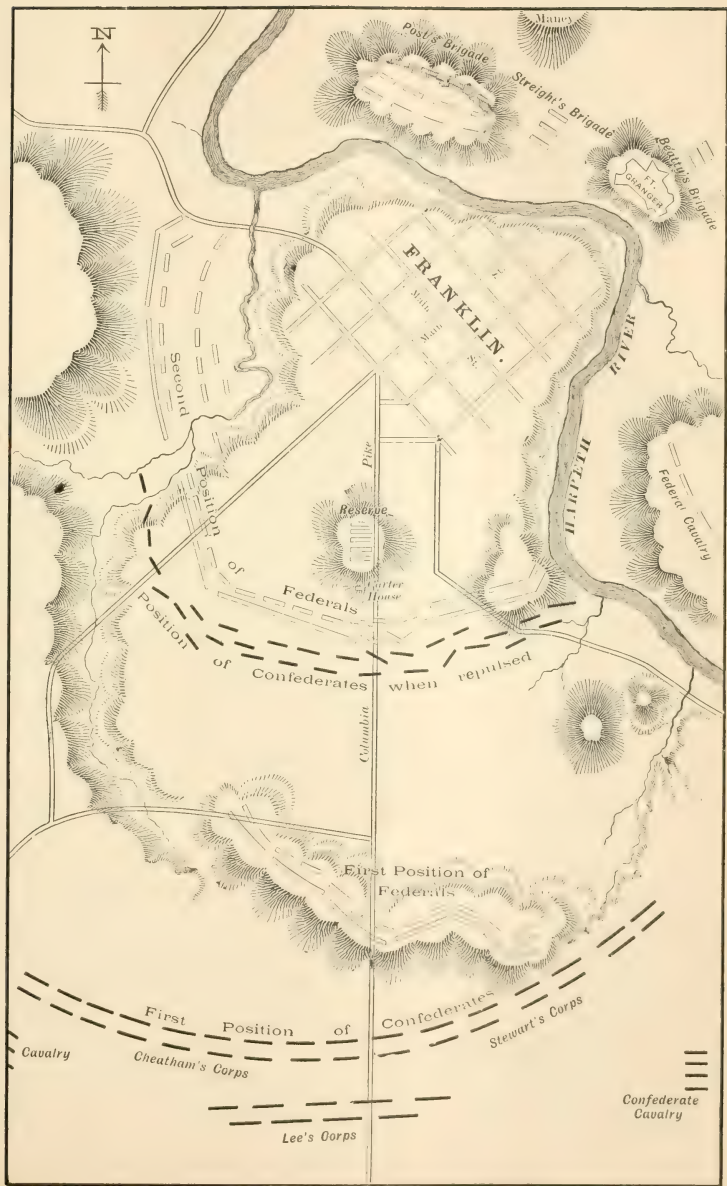
In 1880 the taxable property was assessed as follows: personal property, \$483,290; lands, \$806,128; town lots, \$87,928; railroad track, \$35,543; rolling stock, \$12,747; total, \$1,425,636. The taxes charged thereon were State, \$2,993.44; State school, \$1,995.63; military, \$142.54; total for all purposes, \$51,193.60. The following table shows the assessed value of all property in the county and the total taxes charged thereon in each congressional township for the year 1886 together with the railroads and taxes thereon, and the grand totals.

Town- ship south.	Range east.	Personal Property.	Lands.	Town Lots.	Total Taxable Property.	Total Taxes.
8	1	\$21,730	\$ 68,612	\$ 398	\$ 90,740	\$3,148 94
9	1	54,022	100,892	23,127	178,041	5,861 86
10	1	25,288	73,625	.....	98,913	3,599 72
8	2	31,476	84,060	.....	115,536	3,405 05
9	2	33,650	86,236	.....	119,886	3,723 10
10	2	34,539	70,410	.....	104,949	3,982 35
8	3	40,197	78,178	1,861	120,236	4,104 69
9	3	28,533	90,636	.....	119,169	3,908 54
10	3	29,996	76,037	12,700	118,733	5,067 88
8	4	34,943	81,328	.....	116,271	4,377 55
9	4	33,391	81,347	845	115,583	4,329 18
10	4	25,542	78,508	9,229	113,279	3,600 66
*M. S. D.		69,985	61,384	90,992	222,361	10,371 69
Totals..		\$463,292	\$1,031,253	\$139,152	\$1,633,697	\$59,481 21
Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad.....					54,248	1,642 72
Cairo & Vincennes Railroad.....					8,308	316 88
Grand Totals.....					\$1,696,253	\$61,440 81

RAILROADS, BONDS, ETC.

An act of the General Assembly of the State, approved March 7, 1867, incorporated the Murphysboro & Shawneetown Railroad Company, and a proposition to subscribe \$100,000 to the

*Marion School District.



capital stock thereof was submitted to the people of the county at an election held November 3, 1868, which resulted in 1,779 votes for and 108 against the subscription. On the 12th of December of that year the county court ordered that the subscription should be raised by issuing county bonds to run for twenty years at eight per cent interest per annum, the interest to be paid annually at the office of the county treasurer. The bonds were not to be issued until the road was completed and the cars running thereon from Carbondale to Marion; and if the road was not completed by the 1st of January, 1870, the subscription was to be void. At the same time the court entered into an agreement with Samuel Dunaway, president of said company, to sell to the latter the entire amount of stock for the sum of \$5,000, on the conditions expressed in the following order, to wit:

WHEREAS, the County of Williamson has this day subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Murphysboro & Shawneetown Railroad Company,

Now, therefore, for the purpose of securing the construction and early completion of said road, that said county make and enter into agreement with the Murphysboro & Shawneetown Railroad Company, and that the said county, in and by said agreement, sell to said company the \$100,000 stock. That the terms of said sale and agreement shall be in effect as follows:

“That when the certificates of stock shall have been issued by said company to said county, the said county, after the said road shall have been completed, and within ten days after said railroad company shall have issued to said county, the certificates of stock for said \$100,000, assign, transfer and set over to said company the certificates for said \$100,000 stock so issued to said county, for the consideration of \$5,000 to be paid to said county, at the time of said transfer and assignment, in the bonds of said county, issued to said company, in payment of the subscription.”

This contract seems to have been made without any authority by law, and without the knowledge and consent of the people by whom the bonds would have to be paid. It appears that an undue influence was brought to bear upon the court, and the officers composing it were led to believe that such a contract was necessary “for the purpose of securing the construction and early completion of said road.” An act of the Legislature approved March

10, 1869, changed the name of the said railroad company, to that of the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad Company. And on the 24th of December 1870, the county court made an order extending the time for the completion of said railroad, to January 1, 1872. And at a special term of the court held November 7, 1871, it was induced to sign the bonds, which it did, and placed them into the hands of W. N. Mitchell as trustee, who gave bond in the sum \$100,000 for their delivery when called for. At the adjourned term of said court in December, 1871, the railroad being completed, the bonds were delivered to the company, and the certificates of stock for \$100,000 received therefrom. And soon thereafter the certificates of stock were all surrendered to the company, except \$10,000 which were retained to secure the building of the road to Crab Orchard. But the road has never been extended beyond Marion. The county applied the \$5,000 consideration for the certificates of stock in payment of interest on the bonds, and left the entire amount of bonds outstanding for the \$100,000, which will not be due until the year 1891. Meanwhile the county is paying \$8,000 annually as interest thereon. The length of the main track of the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad in Williamson County, is about thirteen miles, and that of the side tracks about two miles. It has stations at Marion, Bainbridge, Crainville, Carterville and Fredonia. It is of great benefit to the county, but the people who contributed so liberally toward building it, have no controlling interest in it. They have one consolation however, that of taxing it annually, and thereby making it contribute something toward paying the interest on the bonds.

The Cairo & Vincennes Railroad crosses the southeast corner of Williamson County, and has 9,652 feet of main track and 266 feet of side track therein. It has a station at New Stone Fort on the line between this and Saline Counties.

The indebtedness of the county consists of the \$100,000 of bonds

above described; \$6,000 of bridge and funded bonds, and about \$59,000 in other claims, making a total of about \$156,000—the bonds only drawing interest. On the 18th of June, 1870, a vote was taken for or against subscribing \$100,000 to the Belleville & Southern Illinois Railroad Company, resulting in favor of subscription. But the road was never constructed, no bonds were ever issued to raise the subscription, and thus the people did not have that additional burthen saddled upon them.

POPULATION.

The following table shows the population of Williamson County at the end of each decade of ten years, beginning with 1840, the first year after the county was organized:

YEAR.	POPULATION.		
	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.
1840.....			4,457
1850.....	7,149	67	7,216
1860.....	12,087	118	12,205
1870.....	17,223	106	17,329
1880.....	19,071	253	19,324

Prior to the civil war a large majority of the people had been Democratic. In 1844, it is said, there were four abolitionists in the county, and 300 Whigs, the balance of the voters being Democrats. In 1856, in the first presidential campaign in which the Republican party participated, Griffin Garland made the first Republican speech in the county, and Col. Ben. L. Wiley, Republican candidate for Congress, received forty-four votes in the county. The Republicans gradually increased in numbers, and during the war a great change in political sentiment took place, so that at the election, in 1865, after the soldiers returned home, the Republican party carried the county for the first time; and since then it has been carried on different occasions by both parties. At the present writing the county officers are all Republicans.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The election of the officers, and the formation of the county commissioners' court of Williamson County, has been given in the previous chapter, and the law creating this court, the time of holding sessions, and its jurisdiction, has been fully set forth in previous pages of the history of Franklin County, and will not be repeated here. The following is a list of county commissioners composing this court from its formation in 1839 to 1849, when a change was made by law in its organization and duties, viz.: Cyrus Campbell, 1839-41; Sterling Hill, 1839-41; Frederick F. Duncan, 1839-42; Joab Goodall, 1841-45; John N. Calvert, 1841-47; John T. Damron, 1842-45; Sterling Hill, 1845-49; Joel Norris, 1845-49; David Norman, 1847-49. In accordance with the constitution of 1848, the county commissioners' court ceased to exist in 1849, and the "county court," composed of a county judge and two associate justices, was required to meet on the first Mondays of December, March, June and September of each year to transact the county business and to perform all the duties of the former county commissioners' court. The county court, composed of the judge only, was to convene on the first Mondays of each month, except in the months of December, March, June and September, and in those months on the third Mondays. This then made two courts under the name of "county court," the one composed of the judge only, and the other of the judge and two associates. These courts continued to perform their respective functions until another change was made, in 1873, under the provisions of the constitution of 1872, when the court consisting of the judge and the two associates was abolished and the county commissioners' court as it now exists was organized. The county court composed of the judge only continued and still continues to hold its monthly sessions.

The following is a list of the names of the county judges who have served since 1849: W. M. Eubanks, 1849-55; David

Norman, 1855-65; J. W. Lewis, 1865-66; Jesse Bishop, 1866-69; James M. Spain, 1869-73; Jesse Bishop, 1873-77; George W. Young, 1877-82; James M. Washburn, 1882-86; W. W. Duncan, present incumbent, elected in 1886. The following is a list of the names of the associate justices who served as a part of the county court for the transaction of the county business from 1849 to 1873: Jacob Norris and R. L. Pulley, 1849-57; Thomas Scurlock and Thomas D. Davis, 1857-61; John Brown, 1861-62; Jonathan Norman, 1861-65; Thomas Scurlock, 1862-65; Addison Reese, 1865-69; Wm. M. Hindman, 1865-69; John H. Manier and Bazzel Holland, 1869-73. The following is a list of the names of the county commissioners who served from 1873 to the present writing.: M. S. Strike, 1873-76; C. M. Bidwell, 1873-78; R. H. Wise, 1873-77; James P. Roberts, 1876-79; John Scoby, 1877-83; Thos. J. Throgmorton, 1878-82; Hugh M. Richart, 1879-83; Griffin J. Baker, 1882-85; R. Borton, 1883-86; M. M. Chamness, 1883-85; J. F. Mayer, and H. H. Stanley, 1885, and B. F. Felts, 1886, present incumbents.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A list of the names of the judges and clerks of this court has been given in the preceding chapter. The early records thereof are missing; they were probably destroyed when the courthouse was burned. For further information concerning the courts, and the counties composing this judicial district, the reader is referred to the history of Franklin County.

BENCH, BAR AND NOTED CHARACTERS.

The first political leader in the territory composing Williamson County was Thomas Roberts, who was a member of the constitutional convention of 1818, and in 1838 Willis Allen and Allen Bainbridge were elected to the Legislature on the question of a division of Franklin County and the formation of Williamson.

Willis Allen came to this State from the State of Tennessee, and finally settled in what is now Williamson County, and soon after its formation "he moved to Marion and bought three acres of land from Benson. It had a log cabin on it, in which he lived for some time. He was a man of considerable talent, great shrewdness and unbounded energy. He lived respected by all, and idolized by his party. He went to Congress in 1852, again in 1854, served several terms in the Legislature, and died in 1859, while holding court as circuit judge in Saline County. Allen was a sparely built man, erect, graceful, and of uncommon strength, agility and endurance. * * * He was frank, generous and confiding to a fault, and was more interested in doing a kindness to others, than serving himself. He was the father of Judge. W.J. Allen, and was the most powerful politician in southern Illinois in his day."

Concerning Judge W. J. Allen the *Morning Monitor* of Springfield, dated April 19, 1887, says: "Judge W. J. Allen received a telegram from Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon announcing that President Cleveland had appointed him as United States district judge for the Southern District of Illinois, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Judge Samuel H. Treat. * * * Judge Allen was born in Tennessee June 9, 1829, and with his father came to Williamson County in this State. * * * He received his education, principally, at a boarding-school superintended by B. G. Root, near Tamaroa. At an early age he began reading law with his father, Willis Allen, and afterward attended law school at the University of Louisville, Ky. During the summer of 1850, he began the practice of law in Metropolis, and remained in that city until the spring of 1854 when he removed to Marion, and in November of that year was elected to represent the district in the Legislature. In 1855 he was appointed United States district attorney for the Southern District at the same time Judge Treat was appointed United

States district judge, and held that position till 1859, when he resigned and was elected circuit judge the following year. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1862, and was elected to Congress to succeed Gen. Logan. Being re-elected to Congress in 1862, he served till March 4, 1865. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, serving as chairman of the committee on bill of rights and representing the present article of the constitution on that subject. Judge Allen has ever been regarded as an unswerving Democrat, and was a delegate to the national convention of 1860, at Charleston, S. C., as a strong supporter of Douglas. He was also a delegate to the national convention at New York in 1868, and at that of 1876 in St. Louis, being chairman of the Illinois delegation, and one of the strongest supporters of Tilden's nomination. He was an elector at large on the Tilden ticket in the same year, and was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1884, at which time and place he warmly advocated the nomination of Cleveland, notwithstanding his cordial relation with and friendship for the late Vice-President Hendricks. When not holding public office Judge Allen has been actively engaged in the practice of law. He was several years the partner of Senator Logan, and was afterward the partner of Judge Mulkey, present member of the supreme bench of Illinois. At one time he was the law partner of Hon. S. P. Wheeler of Cairo. Judge Allen came to this city last June, and has since been associated with Messrs. C. C. and Stewart Brown." His partnership with Senator Logan was while he resided at Marion.

"Anderson P. Corder was known in Franklin County as a school teacher. He came to Marion in 1840, and commenced the practice of law. He figured in politics until 1874, and was the most singular politician ever in the county. Sometimes he would rise in public estimation until he could have been elected to any office, then again sink beneath public contempt. He was in the

State Senate one term, and held the position of master in chancery. He was not a profound thinker, but a witty, fluent speaker. From 1840 to 1850, he held almost despotic political influence. No man thought of running for office without his consent; but in later years he lived a hard, intemperate life, and not only lost his influence, but lost that respect which ought to attend a man of gray hairs. During the war he was an outspoken Southern sympathizer, but when invasion threatened this State, he drew his sword for defense." (Erwin's History.) He afterward moved to California where he was living at last accounts.

John T. Lowden was a very prominent member of the Marion Bar, and in 1848 was a delegate to the constitutional convention from this county. In politics he was a Whig, and was a man of ability, both as a lawyer and politician. The family of which Robert G. Ingersoll was a member, came to this county about the year 1853, and the next year Robert and his brother Clarke were admitted to the bar at Marion. In 1856 they moved to Peoria—before Robert G. had developed his talents, and established his great renown. John M. Cunningham, the father-in-law of Senator Logan, was a Democratic politician of considerable ability and was bitterly opposed to the Republican administration during the civil war. He was a prominent man during the organization of the county, and held several county offices thereafter. In 1869 he was appointed provost-marshal, in Utah Territory, where he died in 1874; and his remains were brought back to Marion by his daughter Mrs. Mary Logan. The present members of the Marion bar are W. W. Clemens, J. W. Hartwell, J. M. Washburn, Geo. W. Young, W. W. Duncan, L. D. Hartwell, Jerome B. Calvert, John W. Peebles, W. H. Warder, M. L. Baker, A. H. Billings and W. C. S. Rhea. The professional life of these honorable gentlemen is confined to the period of time elapsed since the late war. Some of them are well established in the practice, while the younger ones are striving with fair prospects to gain ascen-

dency. As a whole the bar averages well in ability, and compares favorably with that of other counties; and when the members composing it have made their mark, and passed from the stage of action, the future historian will write their biographies.

NOTED CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

The existence of the Williamson county courts and many of the officers connected therewith, as well as the courts and officers of the old county of which Williamson once formed a part, have already been recited, but the crimes, for the suppression and punishment of which these tribunals of justice have been created, are yet to be related. The task is an unpleasant one, but the historian, having "no friends to favor nor foes to punish," should endeavor to give the facts without prejudice and without unimportant details and unnecessary comments. In general the greater crimes and incidents will only be mentioned. The reader, however, will bear in mind that the taking of the life of one's fellow man is not always a crime, especially when the act of killing is an unavoidable accident or done in defense of one's own life or that of a near relative.

In 1813 Thomas Griffiee shot and killed an Indian, while both he and the Indian were trying to shoot a bear out of a treetop that stood where the old courthouse burned down in Marion. The following year a man by the name of Elliott, partially colored, was working for Griffiee, when a man by the name of John Hicks quarreled with, stabbed and killed him. Hicks then made his escape, and the next morning Griffiee and John Phelps started in pursuit and captured him at the Odum Ford. They then took him to Kaskaskia, where the nearest justice of the peace resided, and he was there "whipped, cropped and branded," and then released. In 1818 the body of a man, supposed to have been murdered by the Indians, was found at the Stotlar place on Herrin's Prairie. In 1821 Henry Parsons, in Rock Creek Precinct, shot

and killed an unknown hunter, and afterward gave as an excuse for the shooting that the Indians had murdered his father, in consequence of which he had resolved to kill every one of them he could find, and that he mistook this man for one of them. Parsons was a very bad man and made a business of lying around Davis' Prairie and killing Indians; and no one knew how many he killed to avenge his father's death. In 1823 he bought Parson Crouch's improvement on the Crab Orchard, and was to have possession as soon as convenient, but, becoming in a hurry, he notified Crouch to vacate the place by Saturday night. Crouch went to Equality that week, and upon his return, and when only a quarter of a mile from home, he was shot and killed by Parsons who then went to D. Odums and demanded a horse, which the latter, through fear, gave him, and he then left the country. The citizens collected and went in pursuit but failed to capture him.

In 1833 James Youngblood, while at a stone quarry on the Saline, was shot through the breast by Gideon Alexander who was on the bluff above him. Alexander then ran to Youngblood, assisted him to his home, took care of him and paid his bills, and claimed that he saw nothing but a white spot through the foliage, which he mistook for a deer's tail. Youngblood lived a few years and then died from the effects of the wound.

"In 1841 Jeremiah Simmons got into a fight with J. G. Sparks in Marion. William Benson, constable, interfered and stopped it. Simmons then commenced on Benson. The latter started home, Simmons ran after him with his knife. Andrew Benson came up at the time, ran up to Simmons and asked him to stop. Simmons looked over his shoulder, saw who it was, and stabbed backward, striking him in the abdomen from which he died." Simmons made his escape, but was afterward arrested in Iowa and brought back to Marion, where he was tried and acquitted. He was defended by Gen. Shields and Gen. McClernand. In 1854 John Moseley and James Burnett quarreled over a dog-fight,

and the former struck the latter on the head with a club and killed him. Moseley ran away but was captured in Missouri, brought back and tried and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. After serving one year he was pardoned. In 1859 George Ramsey and Jack Ward got into a quarrel about a horse race, which resulted in the shooting and killing of the latter by the former. Ramsey then ran away and has never been apprehended. The same year John Furgerson, a youth, shot and killed Ellen Reed, with whom he claimed his father was too intimate. He then ran away, and after a few years returned home and died soon thereafter. Also the same year an unknown man was found hanging dead near the Crab Orchard, south of Marion. The facts of this matter never were made public. In 1861 R. T. McHaney, living four miles east of Marion, shot and killed an unknown Irishman who had insulted his wife. He was tried and acquitted on the ground of defending his family.

In 1862, Reuben Stocks, a soldier of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, while at his home on the Eight Mile, was called to his door one night, and there shot and killed by unknown parties who have never been discovered. The same year, when the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry was at Crab Orchard Bridge in Jackson County, Terry Crain and John Burbridge quarreled, and the former struck the latter on the head with a stone from the effects of which he died. In August, 1876, Crain was tried and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, but was released after serving two years. Also in the year 1862, William Stacey stabbed and killed Henderson Tippy while they were bathing in the Crab Orchard near Marion. They were boys, and Stacey was tried and acquitted. In December of that year, an unknown party shot and killed James Baker in Bainbridge Precinct. It was thought this was done because Baker was revealing the whereabouts of deserters from the army. In 1863 James Emerson was killed by an unknown party, in the

woods near Blairsville, while hunting his horses. A gang of bad men known as the "Aikin gang," and supposed to have been composed of George Aikin and his son John, Allen and Charley Glide and others, infested the north part of the county in 1863, when and where several murders were committed, and many citizens robbed. "Dr. Bandy was taken out and whipped unmercifully, and George Cox was attacked in his house and fired on several times. This band soon got so large that it became unwieldy, and they got to stealing horses. Several of them were arrested, tried and bailed, and left the county." James Cheneworth, was arrested and put under bail, and then left, forfeiting his bond, and moved to Nashville where he died. The same year, Daniel Robertson was killed in Lake Precinct, by some unknown parties in the disguise of soldiers, at the instance, it is believed, of this man Cheneworth. The same year James Stilly was killed with a hoe, in the hands of Ben Batts, in the field of the latter, where Stilly went and engaged him in a quarrel. Batts then ran away. Also in the same year, William Moulton was killed by unknown parties. Several persons were arrested and tried for this offense, but there being no evidence against them, they were acquitted.

One morning in 1864, Samuel Moore was found dead, at the door of a saloon in Jeffersonville. A man by the name of Washum was tried for the offense and found "not guilty." During this year, Vincent Hincheliff shot and killed James Prickett, a young lawyer of Grassy Precinct, at Blairsville. Prickett was appearing in a case against the administrator of William Hincheliff's estate, and he and Vincent got into a fight with the result above mentioned. Hincheliff was tried and acquitted on the ground of self defense. On the 24th of March of that year, the Parkers and Jordans got into a difficulty in Marion. Several shots were fired. Richard Parker was shot down by Richard Jordan, when William C. Parker, son of Richard, being at a distance,

ran to the assistance of his father, and shot and killed Jordan. Parker was put under bonds; and not being brought to trial, he remained in the county about two years, and then moved to Colorado. No forfeiture of his bond was ever taken. Returning to Franklin County in 1887, with his invalid wife, who died there, he was arrested and brought to trial at Marion, in April of that year, and acquitted on the ground of acting in defense of his father. He was ably prosecuted by Judge George W. Young and his associates, and defended by Judge William J. Allen, Hon. F. M. Youngblood and others. In 1865 Isham Canady was shot and killed in a drug store, on the west side of the public square in Marion, by J. H. Duncan, who was afterward tried and acquitted on the ground of self-defense. The same year Christopher Howard, a rebel sympathizer, was killed near Herrin's Prairie by some unknown party. In 1866 W. L. Burton and Samuel McMahan were both shot and killed, in a general political fight at Sulphur Springs. Dixon B. Ward was tried for the killing and acquitted, there being no evidence against him.

In 1867 Horace Sims stabbed John Latta in the thigh while in a fight with him at Sims' Mills, on the Saline. Latta bled to death from the wound, and Sims was tried and acquitted on the ground of self-defense, he being on the under side when the cutting was done. During this year John Cheneworth was killed in the woods near his house in Herrin's Prairie, and was not found until several days thereafter. William Chitty and one of his sons were arrested for this murder, but released on account of there being no evidence against them. At the November election in 1868, in Grassy Precinct, Wm. Stanley was killed in a shooting scrape between the Stanleys and Cashes. Isaiah Cash was accused of the crime, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict him. The same year a boy by the name of Rogers stabbed Charles McHaney, while in a fight with him, five miles east of Marion. He was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. On

the 1st of December of that year William Barham, a young man said to be afflicted with lunacy, shot and killed Andrew J. Lowe in Marion. Barham was put in jail, from which he escaped in September, 1869. Five years later he was apprehended in Tennessee, brought back to Marion, tried, found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. In 1869 Samuel Cover shot and killed Philip T. Corder in Marion, and was afterward tried and acquitted on the ground of self-defense. The same year George Mandrel, a lunatic in Northern Precinct, slew his father with an ax. In 1870 Thomas P. White, a citizen of Herrin's Prairie, went one day to buy a yoke of oxen two miles from his home, and was seen returning by a neighbor, and has never been seen since. It is supposed that he was assassinated.

In 1871 Martin G. Walker, living about seven miles northeast of Marion, was killed on his farm by a ruffian, who beat him on the head with a gun barrel. A neighbor by the name of John Owen was arrested for the crime, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-five years, but was pardoned before his term expired. His son confessed on his death-bed that he committed the murder for which the father was being punished. The same year Frank Goodall killed Valentine Springhardt in a mill in Marion by striking him on the head with a large wrench. Goodall gave himself up, and was afterward tried and acquitted. In April, 1872, Isaac Vancil, an aged man living on the Big Muddy, was ordered to leave the country or suffer death; but not obeying the order a band of ten men in the disguise of Kuklux went to his house on the night of the 22d, took him about a mile down the river, hung him, and left him hanging, where he was found the next morning. Several men were arrested for this crime and tried in Franklin County on change of venue from Williamson, but none were found guilty. The same year James Myers was shot while hauling wood near his house on the Eight

Mile. His step-son, Samuel Tyner, was arrested for this offense and admitted to bail, and ran away before the death of Myers, which occurred soon thereafter. Tyner has never been apprehended. In August, 1872, Richard Allison shot and killed Samuel Absher in Rock Creek Precinct. Allison ran away and has not been found.

The following year Francis M. Wise and William Newton, of Saline, quarreled about a mule trade which they had made, when the former shot and killed the latter, and then made his escape and has never been arrested. "In 1874, Horace Carter shot and killed William Willeford, in Union Precinct, while attempting to arrest Richard Hilliard. Carter was a constable, with a writ, and was shooting at Hilliard, and accidentally killed Williford." He was tried and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The judge, jury and citizens immediately sent a petition to the Governor, which secured his release after one hour's confinement in prison. The same year Dock Burnett and James Gibbs, two young men, engaged in a fight seven miles south of Marion, and the former stabbed and killed the latter. Burnett then ran away and has never been apprehended. In September of the same year Stewart Culp, a citizen of the county, was shot and killed in his wagon while on his way home from De Soto. His murderer has never been discovered. Also the same year Samuel Keeling shot and killed William Meese in Northern Precinct. He was afterward arrested and tried in Saline County on a change of venue from Williamson, and sentenced to prison for life. The next homicide in the county was that of Capt. James B. Murray in ^{at} Marion. Murray made an attack on Leander Ferrell. Several shots were fired, one of which was received by Murray causing his death. Ferrell was tried in 1876, and acquitted on the ground of self defense. In the summer of 1876, John Kelley and Samuel Lipsy engaged in a fight at Carterville, and the former stabbed the latter causing his death. Kelley was tried and

sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. This brings the catalogue of homicides and crimes down to the existence of what was known as the bloody Vendetta.

THE BLOODY VENDETTA.

The leading families connected with this affair were those of Capt. George W. Sisney, composed of himself and his sons Winfield S., John and George W., Jr.; Capt. George Bulliner, composed of himself and sons David, John, Monroe, George J., and Emanuel; the Henderson family, composed of three brothers, William, Joseph W., and James, and some of their sons; also the Crain family, composed of George F., Noah W., Warren, Marshall T., and two cousins both named William J. Thomas Russell, Vincent Hinchcliff and others, hereafter mentioned, were also noted characters. It seems that the leaders of the two opposing forces in this terrible affair were the Sisney and Bulliner families. The other characters were the friends and assistants respectively of these families. The first quarrel, however, did not take place directly between these families, but it occurred over a game of cards between the Bulliners and Felix G. Henderson, on the 4th of July, 1868, in a saloon one and a half miles east of Carbondale, resulting in a fight in which Henderson was severely hurt. In September following three ricks of hay belonging to Bulliner were burned, and a few days later his cotton-gin containing many thousand pounds of cotton was also burned. Suspicion naturally rested upon Henderson, but it is generally believed that the real incendiary was a former enemy of Bulliner, from Tennessee. In 1872 Samuel Brethers raised a crop of oats on the farm of Capt. Sisney, adjoining the Bulliner farm, and without moving the crop away he sold it, after it was threshed, to Sisney to pay the rent, and also sold it to David Bulliner to pay a debt, and then went to Texas. Bulliner replevied the oats from Sisney, but got beat in the trial. This

was probably the beginning of the ill feeling between the Sisney and Bulliners.

The following April David Bulliner went to Sisney's blacksmith shop to settle with him, but they quarrelled about their accounts and Bulliner accused Sisney of "hard swearing" at the aforesaid trial about the oats, whereupon Sisney knocked him down with a shovel. Bulliner then went home and got his father, John Monroe, and a man by the name of Ward, and with them returned to Sisney's. The latter on seeing them coming retreated from the rear of his house with a Henry rifle in his hand. The Bulliner party fired on him and four shots took effect in his leg and thigh. At this instance Milton Black, who was working in a field near by, ran to the assistance of Sisney, and then the fight ended. The Bulliners and Black then carried Sisney to the house. "They were all indicted in September following, and the four Bulliners and Sisney each fined \$100." In 1872, Thomas Russell and John Bulliner were rival suitors of a young lady who finally preferred the attentions of the latter, and thus created enmity between these two parties. The next scene brings in the Crain family, who were friends of the Bulliners. In November, 1872, Marshal T. Crain and John Sisney had a fight which resulted in a "drawn battle." And in December following a quarrel occurred at Carterville, which created enmity between the Hendersons and Crains. The Crains being enemies of the Sisneys, the Hendersons now became allies of the Bulliners. In the same month the Carterville riot took place, which brought new characters to the arena. In this affair several knock-downs took place, but no one was killed. About twenty of the rioters were arrested on an information of the State Attorney, and at the February term, 1873, of the county court, they were all in Marion, but the information was squashed, and they all became free.

The quarrel between the actors continued, but without serious

results, until December 12, 1873, when Capt. George Bulliner started to Carbondale on horseback, on which occasion some of his enemies had concealed themselves by the wayside, and as he was riding along fired upon him from their ambush, shot him from his horse, and then made their escape. Bulliner was soon found and carried to the nearest house, his sons were notified, and John reached the place just in time to hear his father say, "turn me over and let me die." On being turned over he immediately expired. This was the first murder in the Vendetta. On the night of March 27, 1874, Monroe and David Bulliner were on their way from church, and when about half a mile from home, were fired upon by concealed parties. They returned the fire and several shots were fired by both parties, one of which wounded Mrs. Stancel, who was also on her way from church, and from the effects of which she recovered. The last shot fired by the assassins struck David Bulliner in the back, which caused his death the next morning. Before dying he declared that Thomas Russell and David Pleasant were his murderers. They were both arrested and brought to Marion for trial. The case against Pleasant was *nolled*, and he immediately left the country. Russell was tried, and for his defense he proved an *alibi* by five witnesses, and thus secured a release. A letter was sent to the sheriff from the State's attorney of Jackson County, to hold Russell for the murder of George Bulliner, but the letter was not received until Russell had been released and taken his departure. Years afterward Russell was arrested, and tried in Jackson County for the murder of Bulliner, and was sentenced to fifty years in the penitentiary.

Soon after Russell was released from Marion in March, 1874, a band of persons, led by Vincent Hinchcliff, arrested Gordon Clifford *alias* "Texas Jack," and after treating him badly, brought him to Marion, and subjected him to a mock trial, and put him in jail, where he lay until October following, when he

was indicted "for harboring fugitives from justice." He then gave bonds and left the country. On May 15, 1874, James Henderson was at work in his field, which was surrounded by a dense forest. There he lay down to rest with little Frank Jeffreys, whom he had watching around the field to notify him if any men were approaching. Three assassins, who had evaded the watchfulness of the boy, were concealed behind a pile of logs, only a few steps from where Henderson and the boy were lying, and from this place of concealment they fired upon and shot him, and then fled. He was carried to his house where he lingered eight days and then died from the effects of his wounds. He charged that his murderers were James Norris, John Bulliner and Emanuel or Monroe Bulliner. Soon after his death his widow became a lunatic and died on the following New Year's day. The day after Henderson was shot, Jason Ditmore, who was plowing in his field, about a mile west of the Henderson place, was shot and five wounds inflicted on his person, from the effects of which he recovered, and then left the county. There was no accounting for this shooting, as he was not connected with the Vendetta. John Bulliner and James Norris were arrested August 25, 1874, for the murder of Henderson. In October following Bulliner was tried, and proved in his defense by four witnesses from Tennessee that he was in that State at the time Henderson was killed, and thus secured his acquittal. Soon after Ditmore was shot, John Rod saw a man fall down in the weeds in a field about one and a half miles northwest of Henderson's, and thinking that the man needed assistance, he started to his relief, and when about ten feet from him, the man rose and shot Rod through the thigh and then fled.

On Sunday, October 4, 1874, Vincent Hincheliff, a physician, was returning from a visit to a patient, and when about 250 yards from his house he and his horse were both shot dead by assassins who were concealed behind the fence and under the

bushes. Felix G. and Samuel Henderson were arrested and tried for this murder, but proved an *alibi* and were acquitted. Suspicion has ever since rested upon Gordon Clifford *alias* "Texas Jack" and his brother as committing this murder, in retaliation for the ill treatment Gordon received from Hinchcliff as before stated. On the night of December 12, 1874, Capt. Sisney and George Hindman, a young relative, were both wounded by shots fired by assassins through a window where they were sitting in Sisney's House. In October, 1875, Field Henderson was tried for the murder of Hinchcliff. He proved in his defense, by fifteen witnesses, that they saw him near a church twelve miles away at the hour Hinchcliff was killed, and the case against him was then dismissed. On the night of October 23, 1874, a party of disguised men visited the house of Henry D. Carter, in Northern Precinct, and ordered him to leave the county within forty days, and then fired a number of shots into his house. A few days later another and larger party met at the County Line Church, and ordered six of the Carters to leave the county. Nothing further resulted from this affair.

J. D. F. Jennings, the State's attorney during these troublesome times, seems to have been a bad man, of whom Erwin says in his history "that he defrauded the county of \$900, and then ran away owing everybody. As a prosecutor, he was a regular sarcasm on justice, a great hideous burlesque, free from religious scruples, and ready to sail from any point of the compass." In April, 1875, the office was declared vacant, and in June, J. W. Hartwell was elected to fill the vacancy. On July 28, 1875, Marshall Crain went to Carbondale, to which place George W. Sisney had previously moved, and about 9:30 o'clock that night shot through the window and killed George W. Sisney in his own house. On the last day of the same month, the Crain boys and Samuel Music went to the store of William Spence about 10 o'clock at night. Marshall Crain called Spence up,

and when asked who was there, he replied: "John Sisney, I want to get shrouding for a child." Spence, who was sleeping over his store, came down and went to the door, where Marshall shot and killed him. The assassins then separated and went home.

"At the August special term, 1875, the county commissioners offered a reward of \$1,000 for each of the murderers of David Bulliner, James Henderson, Vincent Hinchcliff and William Spence. On the 9th of August the Governor issued a proclamation offering \$400 reward for the arrest and conviction of each of the criminals referred to, and also the murderers of George W. Sisney and George Bulliner. On the 22d of August the Jackson County Court offered \$400 reward for the murderers of Sisney and Bulliner." Effective measures were now being devised by good citizens, among whom James H. Duncan and Benj. F. Lowe should be mentioned. The latter acted in the capacity of a detective, in which he was very successful. He went to Cairo where he "trapped" Samuel Music and brought him to Marion September 10, and lodged him in jail. Here Music made a confession of the killing of Sisney and Spence, and implicated Wm. J. Crain, "Black Bill" Crain, Noah W. Crain, Samuel R. Crain, Marshall Crain, John Bulliner and Allen Baker. Writs were then issued for the arrest of these parties, and a posse of twenty men and the sheriff went to Crainville. William J. Crain (Big Jep), Noah W. Crain, Samuel R. Crain, "Black Bill" Crain, and John Bulliner were all arrested and brought to Marion, and placed under guard. Lowe then went to Du Quoin, and arrested Allen Baker, and brought him also to Marion the next morning. In a few days the prisoners were all put in jail. Music accused Bulliner, Baker, and Samuel R. Crain, with the murder of Sisney in Jackson County, and on the 15th, Sheriff Kimball came over and took them to that county where they were tried; Samuel R. Crain was released for want of evidence, and the others committed to jail.

A special term of the Williamson County Court was convened, and the State's attorney was authorized to employ counsel to assist him. Hon. W. J. Allen and Judge A. D. Duff were employed. This produced a revolution in public sentiment. On September 16 the prisoners, except Music, were examined and committed to jail. Mr. Lowe then went to Arkansas, where he found and arrested Marshall Crain, and brought him to Jackson County, where he was lodged in jail. On the 19th of September the Governor sent the sheriff of Williamson County 100 rifles by express. Two companies of militia were then formed, one at Marion and the other at Carbondale. The officers of the Marion company were Capt. J. V. Grider and Lieuts. William Hendrickson and W. J. Pully. The officers of the Carbondale company were Capt. J. W. Landrum and Lieuts. William Dowell and Wilshire Bundy. John Bulliner and Allen Baker were tried at the October term of the Jackson Circuit Court, and sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

"At the October session of the Williamson Circuit Court, Music, 'Big Jep,' 'Black Bill,' 'Yaller Bill' and Marshall were all indicted for the murder of Spence. Music's case was continued; Noah W. Crain, *alias* 'Yaller Bill,' was admitted to bail on motion; William J. Crain, *alias* 'Big Jep,' and William J. Crain, *alias* 'Black Bill,' prayed for a change of venue, and their case was sent to Alexander County. The indictment against 'Yaller Bill' was *nolled* at the April term, 1876. On Tuesday, October 19, 1875, Marshall T. Crain was arraigned and plead not guilty. He had no attorney, and the court appointed W. W. Clemens to defend him." The prisoner then withdrew his plea of not guilty, over the objections of his attorney, and plead guilty to the crime of murder as charged, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. The Court then fully explained to the prisoner all his rights, and had the indictment read again, and then asked him again if he was guilty, and he again pleaded guilty;

whereupon the court ordered the plea of guilty to be entered of record, and the case was continued until Thursday, when it was called, and a number of witnesses examined, and the guilt of the prisoner proved beyond all doubt. Judge Monroe C. Crawford then made some extended remarks concerning his great responsibility, and the importance of vindicating the law, and after warning the prisoner to make his peace with God, he said: "The sentence of the Court is that the defendant be hanged by the neck until he is dead, within the walls of the prison, in the town of Marion, county of Williamson and State of Illinois, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1876, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. May God have mercy upon you."

Crain was then taken back to jail, where he was strongly guarded by details from the militia. The next day he was taken before the grand jury, where he voluntarily confessed the facts concerning himself as related by Music. On the 21st of November, he was baptized according to the rights of the Christian Church. When the day of his execution came, and the people had thronged about the jail, and he had only a few more minutes to live, he stood at a window and addressed the multitude as follows: "*Gentlemen*: I must make a statement in regard to this matter. I feel it my duty to God and man to make it. I am guilty of killing the two men. My punishment is just. I hope all of you will forgive me. I pray God will judge and prosper this country. Good bye to all." A few passages of Scripture were then read by the chaplain, a song was sung, and a prayer was offered to God. The doomed man was then placed upon the scaffold and prepared for the last struggle, and when asked if he had anything more to say, he replied, "I am the murderer of William Spence and George Sisney. That is all I have got to say." The time being up, the rope holding the platform was severed, and Marshall Thomas Crain was launched into eternity.

On the 25th of December, 1875, James Norris was arrested at a ball five miles southeast of Marion, and lodged in the Marion jail, and on the 31st of the same month "Big Jep" and "Black Bill" were taken to Cairo for trial. The case was called January 28, 1876. The defendants were sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years. They were prosecuted by Allen and Duff, and defended by Clemens, Calvert and Linegar. At the April term, 1876, of the Williamson Circuit Court, James Norris was tried for the murder of James Henderson, and sentenced to serve eighteen years in the penitentiary. Samuel Music was tried at the same term for being accessory to the murders of Spence and Sisney, and sentenced to serve fourteen years in State's prison. And also at the same time Samuel R. Crain was indicted and arrested as accessory to the murder of Spence, but being ill with consumption his case was continued, and he placed under bonds of \$5,000. He died soon thereafter. This ends the narrative concerning the "Bloody Vendetta," but three more homicides have yet to be recorded. On the 11th of May, 1880, John Russell, brother of Thomas, of Vendetta fame, and Henry Stocks, who were close neighbors, had a difficulty over a trifling matter, and met one day on the road about a mile and a half from Cartersville, when Russell shot and killed Stocks. Russell ran away, but was afterward brought back to Marion, where he was tried and acquitted. Following this affair, Bennett Stotlar was shot and killed at Cartersville by Thomas Hudgens, acting marshal thereof. The action of Hudgens in this matter seemed to be so justifiable that he was never indicted. At the April term, 1887, of the Williamson Circuit Court, an indictment was found against David Skidmore and his sister, Hannah Carter, for the shooting and killing of Willie Ford at Creal Springs. The indictment charges that the shooting took place on the 7th of January, 1887, and that Ford died the next day in consequence thereof. Skidmore is in jail awaiting trial, and the sister, having a very young child, has not been arrested.

Williamson County has a long record of crimes committed therein, but since the days of the "Vendetta" a general peace has been restored, and at present writing the surviving members of the families connected with that affair are all on friendly terms. The spirit of revenge has been subdued, and past offenses forgiven. The people have suffered much on account of the bad men who happened to be among them. Without doubt there was a time when justice was not fairly administered. The pleas of *alibi*, and self-defense, have no doubt cleared criminals who ought to have been severely punished. This seems evident from the fact that when the State began to prosecute with vigor, through the instrumentality of such attorneys as Hartwell, Allen and Duff, and the people determined to bring criminals to justice, the commission of crime suddenly ceased in a very great measure. It is true three homicides have taken place since that time, but with a few exceptions Williamson County has always been a safe place for those who were not disposed to be quarrelsome. The good people of the county have been slandered and vilified by the papers far and near, on account of their misfortunes. But the dark cloud has passed away, and the light of a brighter day is shining, and a good feeling among the people everywhere prevails. Williamson is as safe a county in which to live as any other county in the United States.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The first war in which any of the citizens of the territory now composing Williamson County, participated, was the Black Hawk war of 1832. And for information pertaining thereto the reader is referred to the history of Franklin County.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The next war in which citizens of this county participated was that between the United States and Mexico, when Company B, of

the First Regiment, Illinois Volunteers was raised in Williamson and adjoining counties. This company contained with the officers eighty-two men. The officers were: Captain, J. M. Cunningham; first lieutenants, Benj. F. Furlong, who resigned March 6, 1848, and was succeeded by First Sergt. Wm. M. Eubanks, who had served as first sergeant from enrollment; second lieutenants, Robert M. Hundley and Daniel B. Pulley; sergeants, Miles A. Dillard, Joseph W. Benson, Larkin M. Riley and Augustus M. Henry; corporals, John G. Boles, George Q. North, Silas M. Calvert and Wm. D. Durham. Seven members of this company were discharged during the service, and eleven died of disease. The company was mustered into the service at Alton, Ill., on the 28th of May, 1847, and was mustered out October 11, 1848, at the same place. The regiment was organized in June, 1847, at Alton, with E. W. B. Newby as a colonel thereof, and was mustered into the service for the term of "during the war with Mexico." The war being closed, it was mustered out in October, 1848.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Prior to and at the election of Abraham Lincoln, to the presidency of the United States, the people of Williamson County were intensely Democratic, there being only about 100 Republicans in the county in 1860. This was then the home of John A. Logan, who was a staunch Douglas Democrat, and very much opposed to the election of Lincoln. But after the inauguration many of the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, accepted and acted under the advice of Stephen A. Douglas, to sustain and support the new administration. Still there remained such a bitter feeling against the Republican party and its newly installed officers that, upon the approach of war, it grew into an open and outspoken sympathy for the Southern cause; and when the reader takes into consideration the fact that the people of this county were nearly all emigrants, or the children of emigrants, from

Southern States, where their near and dear relatives were still residing, he will deem it no great wonder that such were their sympathies. This sympathy for the South increased and intensified until the secession of southern Illinois was openly advocated, and finally attempted. Soon after the fall of Fort Sumter a number of the "leading spirits" of the secession movement got together and called a public meeting, to pass ordinances of secession. Meanwhile they appointed a committee to draft resolutions and to report the same to the public meeting. The call was made for the people to assemble at the courthouse in Marion, on Monday, April 15, 1861 "to provide for the public safety." In accordance therewith a large number of persons assembled, and the meeting was called to order, and James D. Manier elected president, G. W. Goddard, James M. Washburn, Henry C. Hopper, John M. Cunningham and Wm. R. Scurlock were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the people. This committee reported the resolutions already prepared by the committee first mentioned, and they were passed with only one dissenting vote, that of A. T. Benson. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Williamson County, firmly believing, from the distracted condition of our county, the same being brought about by the elevation to power of a strictly sectional party, the coercive policy of which toward the seceded States will drive all the border slave States from the Federal Union, and cause them to join the Southern Confederacy,

Resolved, That, in that event, the interests of the citizens of southern Illinois imperatively demands at their hands a division of the State, we hereby pledge ourselves to use all means in our power to effect the same, and attach ourselves to the Southern Confederacy,

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it is the duty of the present administration to withdraw all the troops of the Federal Government that may be stationed in Southern forts, and acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, believing that such a course would be calculated to restore peace and harmony to our distracted country,

Resolved, That in view of the fact that it is probable that the present governor of the State of Illinois will call upon the citizens of the same to take up arms for the purpose of subjugating the people of the South, we hereby enter our protest against such a course, and, as loyal citizens, will refuse, frown down and forever oppose the same.

The most glaring inconsistency in the action of the persons who composed this meeting was to pass ordinances of secession from their own government, and in the same to declare themselves "loyal citizens." They must have meant loyalty to the Southern Confederacy. By the next morning the news of the action of this meeting had reached Gen. Prentiss, who was then in command of the Federal troops at Cairo. The citizens of Carbondale, becoming alarmed at the probable results, sent J. M. Campbell to Marion to request the people to revoke the resolutions, and thus avert a war which otherwise would undoubtedly be brought to their own doors. Much excitement prevailed, and a meeting was called instanter to repeal the resolutions. This meeting was not composed of the same persons who were in the meeting of the 15th. Hon. W. J. Allen was called upon to deliver an address, which he did, and advised the repeal of the resolutions. Accordingly the resolutions were repealed, and A. T. Benson was appointed to present a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to Gen. Prentiss. Upon arriving at Cairo Mr. Benson found the General reading a copy of the resolutions of secession. He then presented the General with the copy of proceedings of the meeting which repealed the resolutions, whereupon the General replied: "I am glad to see them. The resolutions of secession would have caused your folks trouble, but now I hope all will be right." The parties, however, who attended the first meeting contended that the resolutions of secession were not repealed, and still retained their sympathy for the Southern cause, and called the citizens again to assemble on the 27th of the same month, which they did, when a meeting was called to order and a motion made to "seize the money in the hands of the sheriff to defray the expenses of arming and equipping soldiers for the Southern Army." But this meeting, unlike the first, had an element in it loyal to the Government, and the motion was lost and the meeting broke up in disorder.

When the war closed, and Gen. Logan returned home and again entered the field of politics, some of his enemies outside of Williamson County reported that he (Logan) was present and participated in the meeting of the 15th of April, 1861, when the secession resolutions were passed, and that he also enlisted men and encouraged others to enlist for the Southern Army. At the time these resolutions were passed Gen. Logan was not in the county, and both of these charges were so utterly false, and have been so thoroughly refuted by Logan's political enemies, as well as by his friends, that no extended mention of the matter need be made here, except to insert the following statement made by citizens of good reputation, of Marion, Williamson County, at that time:

MARION, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, ILL., October 17, 1866.

We, the undersigned, are politically opposed to Mr. Logan. Part of us have been in the Southern Army, in Capt. Thorndike Brook's company, and have returned since the Rebellion. Being acquainted with all the facts in the case, we make the following statement: Having noticed in the newspapers, particularly in the *Cairo Democrat*, an article charging Gen. Logan with having participated in a meeting held in Marion in April, 1861, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of attaching southern Illinois to the Southern Confederacy, in the event of said confederacy being formed, and also charging Gen. Logan with having endorsed the resolutions of that meeting, and, further, that Gen. Logan furnished means and encouragement to persons to leave Illinois and join the Southern Confederacy, etc., we hereby pronounce all of said charges untrue. Gen. Logan not being in Marion at the time, nor having any knowledge of persons leaving here (Marion) at the time for the Southern Army, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

W. R. TINKER.

R. J. PULLEY.

G. C. CAMPBELL.

JOSHUA LOWE.

GEORGE W. LOWE.

B. F. LOWE.

J. D. Manier, who was president of the meeting of April 15, 1861, D. R. Pulley, William Cook, and others well acquainted with the facts, made written statements similar in substance to the above, refuting the false charges.

In the spring of 1861 a company of Federal soldiers was sta-

tioned at the bridge where the Illinois Central Railroad crosses the Big Muddy. This increased the anxiety and excitement of the Southern sympathizers, who finally concluded that the bridge should be destroyed to prevent the Government from sending troops and munitions of war to the South. Thorndike Brooks and Harvey Hayes, of Marion, assumed the leadership in this movement. Runners were sent out in May, 1861, to notify the people, a great number of whom assembled armed with shot guns and rifles, and proceeded to a point about five miles from the aforesaid bridge, where they went into camp for the night. During this night Campbell's battery from Ottawa passed over the road, and dropped off at the bridge two field pieces and men enough to man them. The soldiers put the guns into position for use. The next morning the army of citizens assembled for the destruction of the bridge, sent out a party to reconnoitre and "take in the situation." This party approached near enough to the bridge to see the brass cannons glistening in the sun, then returned to camp and reported, and then the army of would-be-bridge-destroyers, melted away like a June frost, and by night nothing was to be seen of them; thus ended the attack on the bridge. On the 24th of May, 1861, Brooks and Hayes, disgusted with their former success, resolved to raise a company of soldiers, take it South and join the Rebel Army. They sent men out to recruit, with orders to assemble the next day at the Delaware Crossing of the Saline, a few miles south of Marion. Accordingly by the next evening about thirty-five men assembled at the appointed place. They then started on foot for Dixie Land, receiving a few recruits by the way, and finally arrived at Mayfield, Ky., where they joined a Tennessee regiment, and served during the war in Gen. Cheatham's command. Brooks was promoted to the office of lieutenant-colonel.

The excitement continued with some uninteresting episodes,

until John A. Logan, then representing this district in Congress, was called to meet that body in the special session commencing July 4, 1861. After returning from Congress, and on the 3d of September, Logan made his first speech in the county to encourage men to enlist and organize a regiment to assist the Government in suppressing the Rebellion. Here in the midst of Southern sympathy, and of intense excitement and danger of personal injury he boldly advocated the cause of the Union, and at once began the work of organizing a regiment. His first effort was crowned with success, as many enlisted immediately after he closed his speech. Political excitement continued to increase, and became so intense toward the latter part of the year, that P. H. Lang, the postmaster of Marion became so alarmed on account of threats of personal injury that he moved the postoffice to Bainbridge, where it was kept a few weeks, and then returned, on promise of protection, to Marion.

The first men who enlisted into the Federal Army from this county were those who joined Company K, of the Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry. This company was organized in Jackson County in May, 1861, with Daniel H. Brush as captain thereof. The commissioned officers were all from that county, but the company contained fourteen men from Williamson. Company E, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, was organized in August, 1861, and recruited from Williamson and other counties. At its organization it contained seventeen men from Williamson County, and afterward received twelve recruits therefrom, making twenty-nine in all. For a sketch of the services of the foregoing regiments see history of Gallatin County. Company C, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, was organized at Marion in August, 1861, and with the officers and men it contained 102 members. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Wm. A. Looney, who resigned June 3, 1862, and was succeeded by Capt. George W. Goddard, who was discharged October 19, 1864, he being succeeded by

Capt. S. C. Mooneyham, who was mustered out with the regiment on July 19, 1865; first lieutenant, Daniel R. Pulley, who resigned August 13, 1863, and was succeeded by Fred. B. Merri-man, who was mustered out in April, 1865, being succeeded by Wm. S. Morris, who was mustered out with the regiment; second lieutenant, John H. White, who was promoted to the office of lieutenant-colonel, and was succeeded in the office of lieutenant by James M. Askew. The latter resigned December 18, 1862, and was succeeded by S. C. Mooneyham, who was afterward promoted captain, and succeeded as lieutenant by Allen H. Wilson, who was not mustered as lieutenant, but was mustered out with his regiment as a sergeant. The company received thirty-one recruits from Williamson County during its term of service. Company E, of the Thirty-first Regiment, was recruited in Williamson and other counties in August, 1861, and contained twenty-nine men from Williamson County, and afterward received three recruits therefrom. Company F, of the same regiment, had seventeen men from this county, and received three recruits therefrom. Company G, of the same regiment, subsequently received five recruits from this county. Company H, of the same regiment, was organized in September, 1861, and contained seventeen men from Williamson County, and afterward received two recruits therefrom. (For a sketch of the services of this regiment see Saline County.)

Company E, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, was raised in Saline and other counties in October and November, 1861, and contained twenty-one men from Williamson County, and subsequently received one recruit therefrom. Company I of the same regiment also contained twelve Williamson County men. (See Saline County.) Company K, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, raised in Johnson and other counties, in October and November, 1861, contained ten men from Williamson County. Company E, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, was raised in Williamson and Jackson

counties in August, 1862, and contained thirty-one men from the former county. The commissioned officers of this company were Capt. Marmaduke F. Smith, of Marion, who resigned February 5, 1863, and was succeeded by Lieut. John P. Reese, of Jonesboro. The latter was succeeded as first lieutenant by Second Lieut. David R. Sanders, of Marion, and he was succeeded as second lieutenant by John Lamar, of Jonesboro. Company G of the same regiment was organized at Fredonia in August, 1862, and contained seventy-one men from Williamson County, and afterward received six recruits therefrom. The first commissioned officers of this company were captain, George W. Sisney, and lieutenants, William W. Russell and William L. Farmer. Capt. Sisney resigned August 3, 1863, and was succeeded by Edwin Fozzard. Lieut. Russell resigned February 28, 1863, and was succeeded by Lieut. Farmer, who was killed in battle, May 22, 1863. Henry C. McCulloch was commissioned second lieutenant, May 22, 1863, and promoted to first lieutenant, August 3, 1863. Company H of this regiment was raised in August, 1862, and contained eighty-three men from Williamson County, and afterward received ten recruits therefrom. The commissioned officers of this company from Williamson County were: First lieutenant, William A. Stewart, of Marion, who resigned December 5, 1862, and second lieutenant, James V. Price, of Marion, who resigned January 28, 1863.

The Eighty-first Illinois Infantry was recruited from Perry, Jackson, Williamson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander Counties, and was mustered into the service at Anna, August 26, 1862, with the following field and staff officers, viz.: James J. Dollins, of Benton, colonel; Franklin Campbell, of Du Quoin, lieutenant-colonel, and Andrew W. Rogers, of Carbondale, major. Soon after its organization, the regiment joined Grant's army, at Humboldt, Tenn., where it arrived November 1, 1862, and then moved to Abbeyville, Miss., and then to Memphis, where it arrived Jan-

uary 19, 1863. It then moved to Lake Providence, where it arrived February 23, 1863, and remained there until April 17 following. On the 21st a call for volunteers was made to run the Vicksburg and Grand Gulf batteries, with seven common transports loaded with supplies for the army. From the Eighty-first Capt. George W. Sisney and Private George W. Winfield of Company G; Edward Hoxsey, of Company K; Uriah Butler, William T. Green, Eli J. Lewis and Frank Mayo, all of Company I, were accepted. Capt. Sisney was assigned the command of the transport "Horizon," and carried her through safely, but somewhat disabled. One boat, the "Tigress," was sunk before passing the Grand Gulf batteries. The regiment crossed the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, May 1, and went thence to Port Gibson, and participated in that battle in the division commanded by Gen. Logan; was in the battle of Raymond, May 12, and helped to capture Jackson, Miss., May 14, and Champion Hill, May 16, and was at Black River bridge on the 17th. It engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, and on the 22d assaulted the enemy's works, losing eleven killed and ninety-six wounded, including Col. J. J. Dollins, killed. October 16 it was in the battle of Brownsville, Miss., and then returned to Vicksburg, whence it departed March 9, 1864, to participate in the Red River campaign, in which it met with considerable loss, and arrived at the mouth of Red River May 21 on its return to Vicksburg, where it arrived May 24. It was in the battle of Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, where it lost nine men killed, eighteen wounded and 126 prisoners, out of a total of 371 men. Of the number captured six were line officers, who were placed under the fire of the Union batteries at Charleston, S. C., and the enlisted men confined in the Andersonville prison. In August, 1864, the regiment moved to Duvall's Bluff, where it broke camp September 17, and marched in pursuit of Gen. Price on his last raid into Missouri. It arrived at Warrensburg, Mo., October 25, and remained there until November 8, and

then moved via St. Louis to Nashville, Tenn., under Gen. A. J. Smith.

It participated in the battle of Nashville December 15 and 16, 1864, and then went in pursuit of Hood's army to Eastport, Tenn.; thence to Corinth, Miss.; thence via New Orleans to Mobile; held the advance in the investment of Spanish Fort; opened the fire March 27, 1865, and continued under fire from that date until the close of the siege on the 8th of April, when the works were captured by a charge, the Eighty-first being the second regiment inside the enemy's works, capturing eighty-three prisoners and losing six men killed and fourteen wounded. The regiment then moved to Montgomery, Ala., where it remained until ordered home by way of Meridian and Vicksburg, and arrived at Chicago August 5, 1865, where it was mustered out of the service. The total enlisted men mustered into the regiment was 1,144; 54 were killed or died of wounds, 287 died of disease, 274 resigned or were discharged, and 529 were mustered out at Chicago. A splendid regiment with a noble record.

Company D, One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Infantry, organized in August, 1862, contained six men, and Company H, of the same regiment, two men from Williamson County. Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, was organized at Marion in August, 1862, and contained sixty-four men of this county. The first commissioned officers were Capt. Francis M. Norman, who resigned November 26, 1862; First Lieut. Richard T. McHaney, who resigned December 19, 1862, and Second Lieut. James L. Parks, who was promoted first lieutenant December 19, 1862, and captain November 26, 1863, and died afterward. George M. Burnett, of Marion, became second lieutenant March 30, 1863. For regimental sketch see Franklin County. Company G, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, was raised in Pope, Johnson and Williamson Counties, in August, 1862, and contained twenty-nine men from this county. The

only commissioned officer from this county was Second Lieut. Wm. J. Hall, who was promoted from sergeant June 22, 1862, and dismissed from the service December 20, 1864.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry was organized in September, 1862, and contained thirty-two men from Williamson County. The first commissioned officers of this company were all from Franklin County. Company B, of the same regiment, contained thirty-six men from Williamson County, and the commissioned officers were all from Jeffersonville. Company C, of the same regiment, contained forty-seven men from Williamson County, and the commissioned officers were: Captain, Jefferson J. Allen; first lieutenant, Hugert H. Harrison, who resigned December 25, 1862; his successor was John A. Ensminger, promoted from second lieutenant. Company D, same regiment, contained seventy-seven men from this county. The commissioned officers were: Captain, John Brown; lieutenants, Seaborn A. Walker and Jasper V. Crain. Company E, same regiment, contained seventy-three men from Williamson County. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Joel H. Swindell; lieutenants Zachariah Hudgins and Addison Reese, all of Marion. Company F, same regiment, contained forty-five men from Williamson County. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Robert M. Allen, of Marion; first lieutenant, Wadell W. Williams, of Sulphur Springs; second lieutenant, Martin W. Robertson, of Marion. Company G, same regiment, contained sixty-six men from Williamson County, and the commissioned officers were: Captain, Wm. Huffstutler; lieutenants, Jesse A. McIntosh and Noah E. Norris. Company H, same regiment, contained forty-four men from this county. The commissioned officers of the latter company were: Captain, Aaron A. Bell; lieutenants, Wm. L. Stilley and Joseph B. Fuller, all of Attila.

Company I, same regiment, contained twenty-five men from Williamson County. The commissioned officers were: Captain, Wm. A. Fry, of Marion; lieutenants, Wm. M. Cooper, of Chapin, and Wylie H. Hall, of Reynoldsburg.

According to the foregoing Williamson County furnished 445 men for this regiment, which for certain reasons retained its organization only a few months. It originally contained 860 men, and in less than five months, the number was reduced to 161, in consequence of which the war department, by a special order dated Cairo, Ill., April 1, 1863, and signed by L. Thomas, adjutant-general, discharged all of the officers of the regiment except First Lieuts. W. A. Lemma and Wm. M. Cooper and Assistant Surg. George W. French, under whom the remaining men of the regiment were mostly consolidated with the Ninth Illinois Infantry. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment rendezvoused at Marion, and then went to Springfield and organized with Robt. M. Hundley as colonel, and James D. Pulley as lieutenant-colonel. Archibald T. Benson was made chaplain. Being promised their uniforms upon reaching Springfield, the men went there very thinly clad. The disloyalty of the officers was suspected by the agents of the Government, and the men did not receive their uniforms until about a month after reaching Springfield. Meanwhile they suffered very much on account of the cold weather, and began to desert. The regiment was then moved to Cairo, and kept there over winter with the result above stated. Many of the deserters were arrested and put into the Thirty-first and other regiments where they made good soldiers. Had the regiment been promptly clothed, and sent immediately to the front it would probably have done excellent service, and made a good record.

THE MARION GUARDS.

This company was organized in October, 1875, with fifty men. The first officers were Capt. James V. Grider and Lieuts.

Wm. Hendrickson and D. A. Davis. The company was reorganized under the present militia laws of the State in August, 1877, with the same number of men, with Capt. J. V. Grider and Lieuts. Wm. H. Bundy and George W. Bock as the officers thereof. The next set of officers were Capt. Brice Holland and Lieuts. J. R. Little and E. E. Mitchell. The latter resigned after serving about two years and was succeeded by John P. Moore. The present officers are Capt. W. S. Washburn and Lieuts. W. H. Bentley and Joseph Fozzard. James F. Connell, first lieutenant, and T. J. Helton, second lieutenant, have served as such to fill vacancies. The guards are mustered as Company M, Eighth Regiment, Second Brigade, Illinois National Guard. They were called in the spring of 1886 to guard property in East St. Louis during the strike of that period. They were there in service fifteen days and had no trouble. They meet at the State Camping Ground (Camp Lincoln) every year in August for the purpose of receiving instruction. Capt. Holland was promoted in July, 1886, to the office of major of the regiment. Capt. Washburn served as quartermaster of the Ninth and Eleventh Regiments for eight years prior to being elected captain of the guards.

The following condensed recapitulation shows the number of Williamson County men mustered into the United States service during the late civil war, the same having been carefully compiled from the official reports: Company K, Eighteenth Regiment, 14 men; Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment, 29 men; Company C, Thirty-first Regiment, 133 men; Company E, same regiment, 32 men; Company F, same, 20 men; Company G, same, five men; Company H, same, two men; Company E, Fifty-sixth Regiment, 26 men; Company I, same regiment, 12 men; Company K, Sixtieth Regiment, 10 men; Company E, Eighty-first Regiment, 31 men; Company G, same regiment, 77 men; Company H, same, 93 men; Companies D and H, One Hundred and

Ninth Regiment, 8 men; Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, 64 men; Company G, same regiment, 29 men; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, 445 men, making a grand total of 1,030. It has been asserted that the county sent about 2,000 men into the army, and it may be claimed that the summary of the foregoing recapitulation is too small, but any and all persons making such claims are respectfully referred to the official reports.

MARION, THE COUNTY SEAT.

Williamson County, on account of its rural location and its former inadequate facilities for transportation, has no large towns. Marion, the county seat, is the largest. The origin of this town has been fully given elsewhere in this work. At the first term of the county commissioners' court, held in October, 1839, John Davis was granted a license "to retail spirituous liquors at his house in the town of Marion." The house referred to was a log cabin which Davis erected before the town was surveyed, and which was the first business house in the town. When the survey was made this house was found to stand on the public square, and consequently had to be moved. The first store in Marion was put up by Joshua Mulkey in 1840, and the next by Robert Hopper. At the March term, 1841, of the county commissioners' court, James McFarland and Sterling Hill were both granted license to sell spirituous liquors at their houses in Marion; and thus two more such business houses were added to the place. Mr. Hill was one of the county commissioners. D. L. Pulley put up a grocery on the Westbrook corner, and J. D. Pulley built "Our House" on the west side. John Sparks put up a hat shop on the northeast corner. In 1842 Allen Bainbridge built the Western Exchange, a brick building on the corner where Goodall & Campbell's store now stands. In early days the term grocery was used to denote a place where liquors were sold, and by some persons it is still used in that sense; but in

this work it is used to denote a place where groceries and provisions are sold, according to its proper definition. The price of a license to sell liquors in the early days was \$25, but at present it is from \$500 to \$1,000.

In 1845 Marion had increased until it had the following merchants, viz.: Spiller & Campbell, Robert T. Hopper, H. L. Bowyer and Allen Bainbridge. Saloon keepers, Sterling Hill and William Dillard. The same year Milton Mulkey built the first steam (frame) mill in the county, where the Edwards' Mills now stand. He sold to Hooper & Phelps, who rebuilt it in 1847 and 1848. John M. Edwards purchased it about the year 1857,¹ and afterward his son, Charles M. Edwards, and A. J. Mann rebuilt the mill, this time with brick, and later they built the woolen mills attached thereto as they now stand. The property is now owned by J. D. Edwards & Co., who recently put rollers in the flouring-mill. In the woolen-mill they manufacture jeans, linseys, tweeds, flannels, blankets, yarns, satinets, cassimeres, etc., of as good a quality as are produced anywhere in the United States. They consume about 150 pounds of wool per day. The flouring-mills are operated under a lease by Messrs. Prindle & Borton, who are doing a very successful business. In 1845 there were two or three blacksmith shops in Marion, and Allen Bainbridge manufactured tobacco in the house now used as a grocery, at the northwest corner of the public square. From 1845 up to the beginning of the late war, the following gentlemen and firms were engaged at different periods in the mercantile business of Marion, viz.: Campbell & McCown, Goodall, Pulley & Thorn, John D. Sanders & Son, Henry Sanders, Hundley & Lewis, Lewis & Erwin, Young & Kern, S. W. Dunaway & Son and Goddard & Bainbridge.

The present merchants and business men of the town are as follows: Exchange Bank, L. A. Goddard, banker; dry goods—F. M. Westbrook & Co., Thomas Dunaway, J. B. Bainbridge,

Goodall & Tippy, W. H. Eubanks, Pillow, Campbell & Bro., J. M. Burkhart; groceries—Goodall & Adams, A. L. Cline, Davis & Gent, N. G. Reid, Pillow, Campbell & Co., Barham & Duncan, J. W. Barham & Co., Noah Cash & Co., H. M. Parks; drugs—J. A. Benson, John Cline, W. M. Washburn; hardware—H. M. Parks, Fitzgerald & Bro.; millinery—Mrs. Shannon Holland, Mrs. M. L. Moore; harness—Mr. Little; livery stables—Holland & Carter, Flem. Gent; farm implements—William Phillips, Samuel Chandler, H. M. Parks; hotels—Simmons House, Grand Central, Pulley House, Reynolds House, Cline House. In addition to the foregoing there are several boarding houses. Tobacco warehouses—Goodall & Tippy, F. M. Westbrook & Son, John Gullege; furniture and coffins—Duncan & Jackson; postmaster—R. D. Holland. The town also contains several blacksmith and wood work shops, three butcher shops, two barber shops, and the new and well established photograph and picture gallery of W. W. Wilder. The town also contains the Marion Roller Mills, being a large three-story brick building, which was erected in 1883 by the present proprietors, Wm. Aikman & Co. The building and the ground on which it stands cost about \$5,000, and the mill machinery \$12,000. The capacity of this mill is 125 barrels of flour per day. Marion contains four churches, viz.: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Church South, Christian and Baptist; also a new and large brick schoolhouse. The physicians are E. L. Denison, W. H. Bentley, George W. Evans, A. N. Lodge and Dr. Casey.

SOCIETIES.

The Williamson County Medical Association was organized in May, 1875, by Drs. H. V. Ferrell, S. H. Bundy and A. N. Lodge. The officers are W. H. Bentley, president; M. M. McDonald, vice-president; A. N. Lodge, secretary, and H. V. Ferrell, treasurer. The association has seventeen members at present, and it meets bi-monthly at Marion.

Fellowship Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 89, was chartered October 8, 1850, with James Askew, W. M.; Willis Allen, S. W.; J. H. Campbell, J. W. and other brothers as charter members. At the present writing the lodge has about sixty members, and the officers are W. L. Benson, W. M.; J. W. Evans, S. W.; Joseph Fozard, J. W.; W. S. Washburn, Secretary, and Jas. M. Burkhart, Treasurer. The lodge owns the hall where it meets, is in good working order and in good financial condition.

Marion Chapter, No. 100, was chartered October 5, 1866. Its charter members were C. M. Edwards, P. H. P.; J. S. Rice, King; A. B. Scurlock, Scribe; William R. Hall, Secretary, and M. W. Robertson, Treasurer. The present membership is about forty-five, and it is also in good working order and in good financial condition.

Williamson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 392, was chartered October 12, 1869, with S. W. S. Pribble, John O. Bagwell, James N. Jenison, Pierce L. Jenison and David M. Fligor as charter members. The present membership is about sixty-five, and the officers are E. E. Mitchell, N. G.; H. H. Coffey, V. G.; G. W. Yound, Secretary and W. L. Benson, Treasurer. The Lodge is active and has over \$1,200 in its treasury.

Benevolent Encampment, No. 171, of I. O. O. F. was chartered October 10, 1876, with George W. Young, W. H. Eubanks, D. A. Davis, J. V. Grider and others as charter members. Its present membership is about forty.

Marion Lodge, No. 1944, K. of H., was chartered January 5, 1880, with W. H. Eubanks, J. H. Duncan, M. C. Campbell, M. R. Hopper, Z. Hudgens, M. Cantor and others as charter members. The present membership is about forty.

Egyptian Lodge, No. 325, K. & L. of H., was chartered June 1, 1880, with J. M. Burkhart, M. C. Campbell and wife, Thomas Dunaway and wife, Elijah Spiller and wife, and others as charter members. It has a membership of thirty.

Marion Post, No. 319, G. A. R., was chartered August 2, 1883, with L. D. Hartwell, P. M. Parker, William Rex, J. P. Copeland and others to the number of fifteen as charter members. It has about thirty-five members, and is in a fair condition financially and otherwise.

The Marion Building & Loan Association was incorporated, in March, 1887, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers are L. A. Goddard, president; J. W. Westbrook, vice-president; E. E. Mitchell, secretary, and H. T. Goddard, treasurer. The board of directors are W. H. Eubanks, H. C. Mitchell, J. M. Burkhart, A. J. Benson, J. C. Mitchell, J. B. Bainbridge, J. W. Westbrook, L. W. Goddard and W. H. Warder, the latter also being attorney for the association. As soon as the books were opened all the stock was subscribed, and applications made for more. By the end of the present year the association will probably increase the capital stock to \$250,000, and confine all loans and improvements to the county.

In regard to other secret societies, taking in the whole county, Milo Erwin, in his history, says:

"In 1862 the Golden Circle reached a membership of over 800, and in 1864 the Union League numbered 1,200. In 1872, the Kuklux numbered 135 members; but that same year they were broken up, and did not meet again until 1874, when a few of them formed a klan in the west side of the county. The Grange was introduced in 1874, and has since spread rapidly among our farmers." Since the above was written, the Grange has been supplanted by the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, which is now very strong in the county. In August, 1862, when the Golden Circle was exerting a very bad influence, A. D. Duff, W. J. Allen, A. P. Corder, John Clemison and A. C. Nelson were all arrested by United States officers, and taken first to Cairo, and thence to Washington, where they were confined about three months in the old Capitol prison. They were charged with

belonging to the Golden Circle and of making rebel speeches, both of which charges they denied, and after being confined as above stated they were released without trial.

THE PRESS.

W. H. Wileford brought the first printing press to the county about the year 1838, and upon the organization of the county, and for years thereafter, he did all the official printing. In 1850 he established and published the *Literary Monitor* a few miles southeast of Marion. The *Marion Intelligencer*, a Democratic paper was established at Marion in 1854; the *Democratic Organ* in 1860, and the *Marion Star* in 1866. The first Republican paper, *Our Flag*, was published in 1866; the following year the *Old Flag*, a Democratic paper was published, and the next year (1868) *The People's Friend*, a Democratic paper, came out. Then in 1872 the *Williamson County Progress*, Republican, was published; in 1873 the *Farmers' Advocate*, Independent, came out; the following year it was merged into the *Marion Democrat*, and the next year (1875) into the *Egyptian Press*, which is still being published, at present by the staunch Democrat J. F. Connell. It is a large thirty-two-column newspaper, ably edited, and well sustained by the people of Williamson County. The *Marion Monitor*, Republican, was published in 1874, and in February, 1887, its name was changed to *The Leader*, which is now published by The Leader Printing Company, and edited by Rhea and Mitchell—the latter being deputy county clerk, and an officer in several societies above noticed. J. P. Copeland, an ex-Federal soldier and officer, is the foreman of the printing department. *The Leader* is a forty-eight-column Republican newspaper, ably edited, and is well patronized by the people of the county. *The Independent* was published a few months during 1886 by T. J. Helton. *The Binder* was established in November, 1886 in the interest of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. It is ably edited by A. M. Palmer.

INCORPORATION OF MARION.

Marion was first incorporated in 1851, and was reincorporated in 1856, and again in 1865, and in 1873 it was incorporated as a city under the general law of the State. The present officers are Brice Holland, mayor; Ed. J. Mitchell, clerk; Shannon Holland, treasurer; J. V. Grider, marshal; J. F. Connell, police magistrate; L. D. Hartwell, attorney; and Aldermen R. Borton, Ed. Gallagher, Joseph Fozard, S. S. Ireland, J. L. Adams and D. A. Davis. Marion has not been infested with saloons for several years last past, but arrangements are now being made to open them, and before this reaches the reader they will probably be in operation. Marion contains from 1,200 to 1,500 inhabitants.

CARTERVILLE.

Carterville, situated on the railroad eight miles from Marion, was established in 1872 on land owned by George McNeal, who laid the town out. The original town was surveyed and platted by William Bundy. Mr. McNeal, the proprietor, then lived in a log cabin outside of the original plat. Robert Warren and V. B. Harris built the first residences in the town, and Benjamin F. Tranbarger was the first merchant. He put up his building and commenced merchandising in 1873. Frank Chapman and James Reid opened the second store, and John Herrin and R. D. Harrison the third. The railroad station was built in 1873. Laban Carter, as has been stated, had previously opened a coal mine half a mile east of the village, and it was upon his suggestion that Mr. McNeal laid out the same, which he named in honor of Mr. Carter. In consequence of the coal business which has developed there, the village has had a rapid growth, and at the present writing has the following merchants and business houses: General stores—Ellis & Bro., Spiller & Walker, F. C. Zimmerman & Bro.; dry goods and millinery, James Powell; gents' furnishing goods, Isaac Hammer; milli-

nery, Mrs. James Thompson; boot and shoe shop, Jacob Shark; harness, boots and shoes, George Lofland; hardware, Emily White; furniture and coffins, Miles Bell; drugs, Dr. J. Price, Hampton & Co.; dry goods and groceries, W. Sizemore & Co.; groceries, Charles Owen, Charles Cash; broom factory, Benjamin F. Tranbarger; hotels, Matthews House, Hill House. In addition to the above there are three saloons, one barber shop, four blacksmith shops and other industries. There are two church edifices, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian. The Baptists, Christians and Cumberland Presbyterians also have church organizations but no buildings. The physicians are H. V. Ferrell, J. W. Fain, H. Perry, A. D. Watson, J. Price and Dr. Vick. The lawyers are James M. Washburn and A. Billings. There is also a large schoolhouse containing four rooms, in which a good school is sustained six months in the year with public funds, and from ten to twelve weeks by private subscription. The village has about 1,000 inhabitants. Crainville is located so close to Carterville that it might appropriately be termed a suburb thereof. It contains two stores, kept respectively by Benjamin Norton and Columbus Crain, and one grist and flouring-mill.

Carterville has a lodge of the I. O. O. F. and also Carterville Post, No. 237, G. A. R., which was chartered in 1881, and has now a membership of thirty-eight. The charter members were J. E. Ledbetter, Daniel Perrine, Bennet H. Stotlar, Wm. H. Allen, Peter Smith, Jas. H. Donohoo, Philip Sprague, R. W. Warren, H. G. Price, A. B. Blankenship, W. S. Nichols, T. N. Impson, C. M. Wagoner, J. D. Beasley, W. J. Dowell, Thos. E. Stearns, T. C. White, Milton Black, J. M. Shaw, Thomas G. Matthews, George Wright, Hugh M. Richards, G. W. Cox and J. F. Stearns. Of these and other comrades who joined afterward the following have since died, viz.: Stotlar, Donohoo Wosson, Talley and Walston.

BAINBRIDGE.

This is the oldest village in the county, and the first store in the county was kept there as early as 1818 by a Mr. Kipp. It was formerly a place of considerable business, but it now contains only four dwelling-houses. Jeffersonville, situated seven miles north of Marion, contains four stores, a postoffice, tobacco warehouse, saw and grist-mills and some mechanic shops. Corinth is a village of about the same size in the northeast part of the county. Crab Orchard, situated a few miles east of Marion, was established in 1851. The first store was kept by Norman & Erwin. The saw and grist-mills were built by Furlong and Erwin in 1854. The same year Hiram McClaskey, the present blacksmith, opened his shop. The postoffice was established in 1855, with Robert Erwin as postmaster. The merchants of the present are: General stores—L. C. Parks & Co., Allen Brewer & Co. and Thomas Bones; groceries—Smith & Co., McDonald & Caplinger and Matthew Campbell; drugs—R. S. Peebles; furniture—McDonald & Ferrell; harness, boots and shoes—J. S. Fry; grist-mill—Crossley & Sons; millinery—Miss Nancy Corder; tobacco factories—Parks & Co. and Allen Brewer & Co.; postmaster, John Farris. Creal Springs is situated about ten miles southeast of Marion. The medicinal qualities of the waters of the mineral springs at that place, were discovered in 1881, and the first house was erected there in November 1882. The village was established on the lands of Edward G. Creal. Health and pleasure seekers at once flocked to the place, and put up small residences. The village now contains three general stores, two dry goods stores, one drug and one hardware store, one flour and feed store, two livery stables, mechanic shops, etc., also two churches—Methodist Episcopal and Baptist, a good seminary of learning, two hotels and several boarding-houses. It is destined to be a favorite summer resort.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS.

But very little attention was paid to education in Williamson County prior to the year 1840. A few subscription schools had been taught by teachers who were able only to teach reading, spelling, writing, and the fundamental rules of arithmetic. In 1840 a school of a higher grade was established at Bainbridge by Prof. Bugg. He was succeeded by Rev. Nehemiah Hunt, who taught a few terms and then moved to Marion. He was a Presbyterian, of which further mention will be made in the next chapter. In 1841 a graded school was established at Marion, and soon thereafter a frame schoolhouse was erected in the northwestern part of town, not far from the site of the present school building. Wm. Richie was the first, or among the first teachers. He was succeeded by Wm. Scurlock and wife, and they by Rev. Nehemiah Hunt formerly of the Bainbridge school. These schools were sustained for a number of years, and until they were supplanted by the free schools. Wm. T. Turner was appointed the first school commissioner of the county, and at the June term, 1840, of the county commissioners' court, he reported that he had received from S. H. Mitchell, the school commissioner of Franklin County, the sum of \$850.60 as a part of the school fund belonging to Williamson County, after it was cut off from the former county, and at the September term following he reported \$966.25 as received from the same source. Henry W. Perry succeeded Turner as school commissioner, and at the March term, 1841, of said court, he reported \$2,062.72 in notes as received from his predecessor. This amount belonged to the permanent school fund, the principal of which was loaned out, and the interest only appropriated to the support of the schools. Of this amount \$578 was designated as belonging to Town 8 south, Range 4 east, and \$350 to Town 9 south, Range 3 east, thus leaving a balance of \$1,134.72, which the report designated as belonging to the county school fund. The sixteenth section in



each congressional township, was donated, as heretofore stated, for the support of schools; and there were twelve sections of that number in this county, all of which were sold to create a permanent fund to belong to each township respectively; but the records, as they have been preserved, fail to show how much money was realized from the sale of these lands. Some portions of this fund have been lost by means of loaning it without sufficient security. The permanent school fund of each congressional township, at the present writing is as follows, to wit: Township 8 south, Range 1 east, \$2,176.80; Range 2 east, \$994.12; Range 3 east, \$486.72; Range 4 east, \$670.87. Township 9 south, Range 1 east, \$830.50; Range 2 east, \$1,059; Range 3 east, \$675.30; Range 4 east, \$679.30; Township 10 south, Range 1 east, \$351; Range 2 east, \$485.45; Range 3 east, \$418; Range 4 east, \$333.33, making a total of this fund in the county of \$9,250.39. The funds derived from the sale of the school lands are embraced in the forgoing amounts; and here again is shown the great mistake of selling the school lands before any thing more than a mere nominal price could be obtained for them.

Under the free school system, the public schools of Williamson County have gradually increased and improved until it can be truthfully said that they are second to none in southern Illinois. To show their present condition, the following statistics are taken from the last report of the county school superintendent: Scholastic population—males 4,163, females 3,703, total, 7,866; number of pupils enrolled in the schools—males 3,338, females 2,975, total, 6,313. This shows that over 80 per cent of the scholastic population attend the free schools, which is a pretty good showing though not as good as it ought to be. According to the report there are ninety-three ungraded and five graded free schools in the county, making ninety-eight in all. There were seven male and eight female teachers employed in the graded schools, and seventy-three male and thirty-one female

eachers employed in the ungraded schools, making the total number of teachers employed, 119. There are six log, ninety-one frame and two brick schoolhouses in the county, ninety-nine in all. The highest average monthly wages paid teachers, according to said report, was males \$48.65, females \$32.73. This shows that male teachers are held much higher in the estimation of the people of Williamson County than female teachers are, but it does not show nor prove that they are better educators. Can there be any reason why a woman should not be paid as much for the same amount and quality of service as a man? The report further shows that the amount of money earned during the year by the male teachers was \$14,836.28, and by the female teachers, \$5,555.30, total, \$20,391.58; and that the estimated value of school property in the county, including libraries and school apparatus, was \$44,027. The receipts of school funds for the year were \$39,046.76, and the expenditures \$28,374.14, leaving a balance on hand of \$10,672.62.

In November, 1886, the large, commodious and picturesque schoolhouse of Marion was completed. It is a fine two-story brick structure, 60x69 feet, with a vestibule 12x24 feet. On the first floor are four large schoolrooms, the vestibule, hall and stairs; and on the second floor there is a recitation room in the vestibule, and a large hall over the one beneath, in one end of which are cloakrooms. On the west side of this hall are two more schoolrooms, of the same size as those beneath them, and on the east side the whole space is occupied in one large room for the school of the principal. The whole building is warmed by the use of Boyington's Improved Heaters, there being one in each room and two in the principal's room. The main building is covered with tin and the vestibule with slate. The building cost \$9,700, and it was constructed and finished in modern architectural style and beauty. It stands in the northwest part of the city, and is an ornament to the same. It is well furnished, well

ventilated and well lighted, and the citizens of the Marion School District may well be proud of it. Another fact worthy of mention is the excellent school now being taught in this building by Prof. B. F. Kizer and his able corps of assistants, viz.: Miss Ettie Lang, Mr. George Powell, Miss Mollie Tyner, Miss Maggie Jackson, Miss Josie Scurlock and Miss Gertrude Warder. A high school department has recently been established in the school. The other graded schools of the county are located at Carterville, Crab Orchard, Creal Springs and Stone Fort, and are all doing good work. Taken as a whole, the free schools of the county, under the supervision of Supt. John H. Duncan, are doing an excellent work for the young people of this generation, but there is room, and always will be room, for greater improvement.

There is another institution of learning in the county not connected with the free school system, and that is the seminary at Creal Springs, which was established in 1884 by Mr. H. C. Murrah and his wife. Mr. Murrah built the seminary building at his own expense, and Mrs. Murrah has been the principal of the school ever since it was organized. There are about sixty-five pupils in attendance at the present writing. The academy is well sustained, and has a reputation of doing good work in the cause of education.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The first church in the county was built on the Sanders farm in 1819, and the next, Rich Grove, was built on Herrin's Prairie in 1820. In 1823 the families of Davis, Corder and Parks erected a log church, a little north of the Mayes farm. In 1824 the Methodists built a church in Northern Precinct. The first church on the Eight Mile was built in 1836. The pioneer churches of the county were the Methodists and Baptists. About the year 1835 considerable dissension arose among the Baptists of southern Illinois on doctrinal points. Some were in favor of mis-

sionary work, and others opposed to it. In consequence of this difference, a division of the church took place in 1839, when Mount Zion Church, now called Davis Prairie, was formed by seceders from old Bethlehem Church. The churches had been requested to say whether they would "fellowship the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions and its various branches." And in May, 1839, the Bethlehem Church decided the question in the negative, whereupon the minority withdrew and organized the aforesaid Mount Zion Church, and in July of the same year adopted the following "Articles of Faith:"

1. We believe in the one only true and living God, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost.
2. We believe in the impotency of man, and that it is utterly impossible for him of his own free will, to recover himself from that state.
3. That God so loved the world, that He gave His Son to die—who tasted death for every man, that whosoever believeth in Him, should not perish but have everlasting life.
4. We believe in the doctrine of election and reprobation as it is written in the Scriptures.
5. That all true believers in Christ are kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation.
6. We believe that baptism is an ordinance of God's house, and is performed in no other way but by immersion; and that none are legal administrators, but such as have been called by the church, and have come under the imposition of the hands of a presbytery.
7. We believe that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is also an ordinance of God's house, and that none have a right thereto but such as have been baptized, and come into union with us.
8. We believe that the washing of the saints' feet is a duty, and that it should be kept up in the house of God.
9. We believe that the Gospel of Christ is to be preached to all nations, and that Christ's church is the means by which this is to be effected.

The names of the members of this new church were Wilfred Ferrell, Hezakah Ferrell, Martha J. Ferrell, Timothy Teal, Elizabeth Teal, Abraham Keaster, Polly Keaster, Lewis Keaster, Polly Leathers, Edmund Jones, Anna Rich, Drury A. Moseley, Salina Corder, Manning Campbell, Maria Campbell and Lorenzo D. Hartwell. Unity Church in Williamson County stood to the decision of the Bethlehem Church. Mount Zion Church sent delegates to the Salem Association of the United Baptists asking

for membership, and was received. The United or Missionary Baptist Church increased, while the Regular or Non-Missionary Church decreased, so that nearly all the Baptists of this county now belong to the United Baptist Church. Bethlehem Church, which is about four miles east of Marion, and another one about five miles northwest of Marion, still adheres to the old doctrine. Unity Church, above referred to, was organized about the year 1830, with about ten members. They erected a log house in which to worship, which stood until it was consumed by fire during the war. The church was then disbanded, and the members joined other churches.

The pastorate of Mount Zion Church was filled nearly all the time up to 1860 by one or the other of the Ferrells, who were ordained ministers at the organization thereof. They were followed by D. G. Young, John Gould and others. Among the first Baptist ministers of the county, were Rev. Charles Lee, who organized Bethlehem Church about the year 1830, also Revs. John Maddox, Bailey Adams and Isaac Herrin.

The Marion Baptist Church was organized in August, 1865. Elders Wm. Ferrell, David Butler and W. B. Chamness were the council, and Elder David Butler was the first pastor. The original members of this church were Isaac McCoy, Thomas Carter, John Jenkins, Wm. Wagoner, Selinda A. McCoy, Louisa Carter, Susan Wagoner, Mary Jenkins, Agnes Jenkins, Louisa Pitts, Melinda Hargett, Mary Moore, Margaret Ireland, Adaline Bennett, Isabella Marshock, Elizabeth Tinker, Ellen McElvoy, Nancy A. Morris and Maria Penninger. The church has forty-nine members at present, and 208 members have been enrolled on its books from first to last during its existence. Elder W. B. Wester, is the present pastor.

Hurricane Baptist Church, eight miles west of Marion, was organized about the year 1840, with the following members, viz.: Sarah Nolen, Matthew M. and Hester Walker, Elizabeth C.

Walker, W. J. Walker, J. V. Crain, Alice Crain, Cyrus, Hannah and Mary Campbell, Mary Reeves, and Isaac and Mary Perry. Elders James McCowan and D. S. Crain were the council. Elder McCowan, was the first pastor.

Coal Bank Springs Church, situated in the southeastern part of the county, is the outgrowth of Indian Camp and Rock Creek Churches, which consolidated in 1865. It was organized with about 100 members. Elder Wm. Ferrell, was its first pastor. In 1873 a new church was organized under the name of Indian Camp, the members of which came mostly from Coal Bank Springs Church.

Herrin's Prairie Church is situated on Herrin's Prairie, about ten miles northwest of Marion. It was first an arm of Hurricane Church, which was extended in February, 1865, and in December of that year the church was organized with T. B. Warren and D. G. Young as council. The original members were twenty-seven in number. Eld. Warren was the first pastor. The church has now a membership of about eighty-five.

Shiloh Church located near Corinth in Northern Precinct, was organized in October, 1866, with a membership of fifteen. I. N. Hester, R. C. Keele and J. M. C. Foster were the presbytery; Elder R. C. Keele was the first pastor. It has a membership of fifty-seven. Crab Orchard Church, located about five miles southwest of Marion, was organized under the name of Grassy Creek in August, 1850, about five miles west of where it now stands. Elders Wm. Ferrell, D. S. Crain, and M. M. Walker were the council. The original members were fifteen in number, and the membership is now reported at 127.

Lake Creek Church, located five miles north of Marion, was organized in 1852 with seventeen members. Elders J. M. Shadowin and Joseph T. Williams were the council, and the latter the first pastor. The membership of this church is reported at eighty-four. Bainbridge Church was organized in May, 1865,

with thirteen members. Elders T. W. Chamness, D. S. Crain and W. B. Chamness and Deacons Peter Milner and Henry Frey were the council, and Elder T. W. Chamness, first pastor. William's Prairie Church located about nine miles northeast of Marion, was organized in 1861. Its present membership is reported at 113. In addition to the foregoing Baptist Churches others of the same denomination are reported as follows: Antioch, membership forty-one; Carterville, membership twenty-five; Center, membership sixty-five; Cana, membership sixty-one; Creal Springs, membership forty-one; Fairview, membership fifty; Grassy Creek, membership sixty-six; Palestine, membership eighty-five; Providence, membership fifty-six. All of these churches sustain Sunday-schools.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

For a list of the presiding elders of this church for the Mount Vernon District, of which Williamson and Franklin Counties are a part, and for information pertaining to its early history, the reader is referred to the history of the latter county. The Methodist Episcopal Church in Marion was organized soon after the town was established, and in 1845 the members thereof built what was called the "Sweet Gum Church," which was so named because of its being built entirely out of sweet gum logs. The society worshiped in this house until about the year 1859, when the present brick edifice was erected. This church was organized by Rev. Williams, one of the pioneer Christian workers of this part of the State. Among the original members of it were Thomas Cox, William Benson, Hugh La Master, Mary Ann La Master, William Chism and wife, and John McCoy and wife. Nearly or quite all of the original members of this society have finished their work on earth, and gone to receive their rewards. Rev. G. W. La Master, who is still living at an advanced age a few miles northwest of Marion,

united with this society in 1848. Rev. H. A. Doty is the present pastor, and, since September, 1884, he has organized three other societies, viz.: Schoharie, with forty members; Bethlehem, with twenty-three members, and County Line with twenty-one members. Perry's Church, three miles northwest of Marion, with a membership of sixty, and the Schoharie Church, are connected with the Marion charge. Marion Church has a membership of 100, thus making 200 members in the several societies of this charge. The pastor, Rev. Doty, is a native of Union County, Ill., and has been in the ministry nine years, in the Mount Vernon District, southern Illinois Conference.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Carterville was organized since that village was established; a good edifice has been erected, and Rev. J. R. Reef of Carbondale is the present pastor. The Methodist Episcopal Church edifice at Crab Orchard was built in 1878; Rev. C. E. Cline was the first pastor of the society, and Rev. J. B. Kenshaw the present one. Other churches of this denomination within the county, are Spring Grove, east of Crab Orchard; Pleasant Grove, about three miles north thereof; Union Grove, about seven miles east of Marion; Corinth, in Northern Precinct; Creal Springs, and perhaps others. The Methodist Episcopal Churches in the country have an average membership of about sixty-five, and all have Sunday-schools connected with them. L. A. Goddard is superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Marion.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

During the latter part of the late civil war the Methodist Episcopal Church South was established at Marion, under the labors of an evangelist, and Rev. William Finley became the first pastor thereof. The church has been supplied regularly with a minister ever since by the Illinois Conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church South, Rev. T. T. Kendrick being the present pastor. The original members of this church were John Edwards and wife, and their son C. M. Edwards, Lovina Cook, Jeremiah Rice and wife, James Hudgепeth and wife, S. S. Vick and wife and others. The present church edifice was completed in 1872, costing with the lot about \$1,000. A Sunday-school was organized soon after the organization of the church. J. N. Moore is the present superintendent. The present membership is about eighty-five, and the society has a comfortable parsonage property valued at \$800. Fountain Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in 1878 or 1879, and Rev. William Finley was its first pastor. It is located about seven miles south of Marion. Alex. C. Nelson and wife, James Simmons and wife, Scott Simmons and wife, George W. Moak and wife, James S. Hudgens and others were original members. A good Sunday-school is also sustained by this church. Rev. T. T. Kendrick is the pastor. It has now 130 members. Stone Fort Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in 1885 by Rev. W. H. Nelson. Dr. Osborn and wife, Dr. Goe and wife and Mrs. G. W. Rose were among its original members. The present membership is about eighty-five. This church has increased rapidly and its church property is valued at \$1,100. Rev. T. T. Kendrick is the pastor. This church also supports a good Sunday-school. The foregoing three churches constitute the Marion Circuit in the Ashley District of the Illinois Conference. There seems to be a growing demand for the extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Christian Church in Marion was organized soon after the town was located, perhaps in 1843, by Elders Bristow and Hayes, who were the pioneer ministers of this church in this county, although they were not residents. Joab and Nancy Goodall, John and Phebe Pulley, Davis and others were among the first members. The ministers of this church have been

Archibald T. Benson, Samuel Nowland, Isaac Mulkey, Banteau, Crim, W. H. Bowels, Matthew Wilson, John A. Williams, — Trimbell and J. J. Jones. The present membership is about seventy-five. The present brick church was erected in 1877, at a cost of about \$4,000. Shiloh Christian Church, three miles south of Marion, was organized about 1862, and at present writing its membership numbers about sixty. Elder Crim is the pastor. Serilda Christian Church, located ten miles south of Marion, was organized about the year 1877, and has now about forty members. Eight Mile Prairie Christian Church was organized about the year 1846, by Elders A. T. Benson and Ulysses Heap, with about sixty members. The present membership is about one hundred. Carterville Christian Church was organized recently, and has a membership of about forty, but no church edifice. Herrin's Prairie Christian Church was organized about the year 1864, and has now forty members. Beaver Pond and Oak Grove Christian Church was organized during the latter part of the sixties, and now has about one hundred members. Jeffersonville Christian Church was organized prior to 1870 by Elder M. F. Wilson. It now has about fifty members, and Elder Crim preaches for them. Farges School-house congregation, recently organized, has about twenty-five members, and Elder Crim also preaches for them. There are scattering members of this church denomination all over the county, who are not members of any particular organization. Good Sunday-schools are maintained by all the Christian Churches, and during the last few years an increased interest has been manifested in Sunday-school work by all the churches in the county. William H. Warder is the superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Christian Church in Marion.

A Presbyterian Church (of the new school) was organized in Marion in August, 1845, by Revs. W. Chamberlin and Williston Jones. The following are the names of the original mem-

bers: Samuel Aikman, Henrietta Aikman, William Aikman, Maria E. Aikman, Eliab Aikman, Lewis Calvert, Mary Cox, Louisa Cox and Margaret McMurray. A church was erected during the ministry of Rev. Nehemiah Hunt, who took charge in 1848. His successors were Revs. John W. McCord, John Ingersoll, Hillery Patrick and Charles G. Selleck—the latter after the war. The building erected under the administration of Rev. Hunt was taken down in 1870, and the materials were sold to the Cumberland Presbyterians, who used them in erecting a church of their own four miles east of town. The lot, which had been donated by Rev. Hunt, was sold for \$205, and the money sent to him at his home in Sterling Center, Minn. When the church was sold as above mentioned the organization was dissolved, and the members united with other denominations. The Cumberland Presbyterians above referred to organized their church four miles east of Marion, in 1867, under the labors of Rev. L. G. Simpson. The original members were Rev. L. G. Simpson and wife, Rev. J. N. Calvert, William May and wife, O. G. Campbell, J. L. Calvert and Clementine Parks, all of whom, so far as known, are living at the present, except Rev. J. N. Calvert. The present membership numbers thirty, and Rev. J. L. Hudgens is the present pastor. The Presbyterians have an organization and church edifice at Carterville, and the Cumberland Presbyterians also have an organization there, but no edifice.

In the preparation of the history of Williamson County the writer has consulted the works of Milo Erwin and Rev. Throgmorton, and acknowledges information and extracts taken therefrom. Acknowledgements are also due to the county officers for the privilege of consulting their records and for information given by them, and to all others who have kindly furnished valuable information for this work.

GALLATIN COUNTY.

GEORGE D. BARGER.

George D. Barger, a pioneer and farmer, was born in Shawneetown in 1832. He is the youngest of seven children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Seaton) Barger. The father, of German origin and born in Pennsylvania, was the son of Geo. Barger, Sr. He went to Breckenridge County when a young man, and learned the carpenter's trade. He married in 1809. And after 1815 he was a farmer and carpenter of Shawneetown, and died in 1847. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1787, and died in 1860. She was a member of the Regular Baptist Church. Educated at Shawneetown, our subject, in 1854, was married to Lucy E., daughter of Henry C. and Ann Floyd of Union County, Ky., where she was born in 1830. Four of their seven children are living: Jos. T., Lucy G., Maud E. and Nathaniel B. After 1865 he moved from near Shawneetown to his present fine farm of eighty acres in Section 22, four and one-half miles from that city. Always a Democrat, he first voted for Buchanan. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. B. BARGER.

J. B. Barger, farmer, was born in Breckenridge County, Ky., February 2, 1814, one of seven children—two living—of Jacob and Elizabeth (Seaton) Barger. The father, born in Pennsylvania in 1784, was the son of Geo. Barger, of Germany, who, on account of religious persecution, became a pioneer of Breckenridge County, Ky. The father was poorly educated, and married in 1809, and in 1815 came to Shawneetown, when, after several

years as carpenter, he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. He was a trustee of Shawneetown for some time, and died in 1847. The mother, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1787 and died in 1860, a member of the Baptist Church. She was a half sister of Gen. McClernand, and her mother was an early pioneer of Gallatin County. Our subject was educated at Shawneetown, and engaged as clerk and in flat-boating. In March, 1834, he married Louisa M., a daughter of John Carter, who was born in Kentucky about 1814. She died in 1861, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Two of their seven children are living: George and Jacob. In 1847 President Polk commissioned him as postmaster at Shawneetown, and in 1850 he was elected sheriff, serving two years, and also some time as deputy. From 1854 to 1856 he was bookkeeper of the State Bank of Illinois. In 1856 he was elected county clerk, which position he held for twenty-six years, at the end of which time the citizens presented him, as a recognition of his faithfulness, a gold headed cane. Since his official life closed he has lived in retirement. He has always been a Democrat, and is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Besides town real estate, he owns the old homestead of 258 acres.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

Joseph Barnett, farmer and stock dealer, was born in 1843, in Gallatin County, Ill., one of six children of Zadok and Malinda (Choat) Barnett. The father, a farmer, born about 1809 in Tennessee, came to Gallatin County when a young man, and afterward owned 240 acres on part of which our subject now lives, and remained until his death in 1859. The mother, born in 1809 in Gallatin County, died in 1851. Our subject owns 120 acres of fine land. In 1868 he was married to Sidney A., daughter of Thomas and Lutitia Patton, and born in 1848 in Hardin County, Ill. She died in Gallatin County,

Ill., April 2, 1879. Their five children are Albert C., Mary A., Sarah J., Mellie M. and John T. In October, 1861, enlisting in Company F, Sixth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, he was, on account of disability, honorably discharged in April, 1862. He is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JAMES M. BISHOP.

James M. Bishop, postmaster, was born in Saline County, April 4, 1842, the son of William and Mary (Davis) Bishop, natives respectively of Tennessee and Virginia, and both in their eighty-fifth year. They have been among the esteemed citizens of Saline County for over a half century. Reared to manhood on his father's farm, and with a common school training, our subject, in August, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Third Illinois Cavalry, serving as bugler until the close of the war. He was wounded at Pea Ridge, and fought at Cotton Plant, Ark., Vicksburg, Jackson, then on to New Orleans, to Shreveport, La., on the Red River expedition under Gen. A. J. Smith, at Memphis when Forrest raided there, and finally was mustered out at Springfield, Ill. He then farmed near Eldorado until 1879 when he came to Ridgway where he has been engaged in selling agricultural implements. He is an unswerving Democrat in politics, and for two years was constable. February 17, 1887, he was appointed to his present position of postmaster at Ridgway, by President Cleveland, and is giving satisfaction. November 18, 1864, he married Eliza J. Margrave, a native of Saline County. Mr. Bishop is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and among the best citizens of Ridgway.

W. J. BOYD.

W. J. Boyd, farmer and a pioneer, was born in Mason County, Ky., about 1823, a son of J. and L. C. (Bailey) Boyd. The

father, of Irish origin, was born in Kentucky in 1794, a son of Archibald Boyd, a native of Harper's Ferry. Archibald was a soldier of the Revolution, and a pioneer of Kentucky, where he served as sheriff of Louis County many years. The father was reared in Mason and Louis Counties, and married in 1819. In 1837 he removed to Gallatin County and resumed his work of brick-laying. He died in 1846. The mother, born in Summit County, Md., in 1796, died December 5, 1857. She was a daughter of Bowdoin Bailey, a soldier of the war of 1812, in the commissary department, and one of the "Baltimore Blues." Returning to Kentucky in 1815, he then went to White County, Ill., in 1826. Our subject was limited in school advantages, and in 1847 married Jane, daughter of James and Margaret Bradford, and born in Ireland. Two of their six children are living: Rebecca, wife of James Rice (deceased) and Laura C. He was then living in New Haven, engaged in the tanning, saddlery and harness business. With the exception of the years from 1874 to 1885 in Shawneetown in a livery and feed stable in connection with the Riverside Hotel, he has, since 1853, resided on his present farm which he carved out of the early wilderness. It has 240 acres besides which he has another farm aggregating in all about 370 acres, and town property in addition. He has served for about twenty-two years, since 1846, as justice of the peace, in Asbury Precinct, and in his present home, beginning in 1854 in the then Wabash Precinct. He is one of the few now living who were citizens of the county in early life. He is a Democrat, first voting for Polk. He is a Mason. His parents were Presbyterians, and his grandfather an elder who organized the church at Cabin Creek, Louis Co., Ky.

JOHN R. BOYD.

John R. Boyd, abstractor of titles, and real estate and insurance agent, was born in Gallatin County in 1848, the eldest of

nine children of Thompson and Martha (Langford) Boyd. The father, of Scotch-Irish origin, and born in Maysville, Ky., in 1820, was a son of John Boyd, a native of Ohio, and a brick-mason and plasterer by trade. Thompson went to Illinois with his parents when a young man, and in 1847 married in White County, and spent his life in the northeastern part of Gallatin County as a farmer and plasterer, and an esteemed and respected citizen. He was postmaster at Cottonwood from its establishment until his death, since which time it has been under the charge of Mrs. Boyd. Our subject, educated in the home schools, began the plasterers' trade at thirteen, under his father's instruction. He taught for eight years after his twentieth year, and farmed during his vacations. October 7, 1869, he married Virginia, daughter of Jonathan B. and Catherine Dagley, of White County, where she was born in 1849. Their children are Samuel O., Thannie, Arthur L., Thompson, Jr., and Ethel. In 1875 he was elected county treasurer and assessor, and re-elected in 1877, during which terms he made his present abstracts. He has since also been engaged successfully in real estate. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour. He is a Mason, a Knight of Honor, and is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. Altogether he owns about 3,300 acres—120 in Polk, and the rest in Gallatin and White Counties—one of the largest land owners in the county.

T. W. M. BURROUGHS.

T. W. M. Burroughs, farmer, was born in Union County, Ky., in 1831, one of three children of George and Martha (Coleman) Burroughs. The father, born in Maryland in 1793, and a farmer, after his marriage moved to Union County. In 1838 he came to Gallatin County, and for six years carried on a woodyard. He served several years as justice. The mother, born about 1796, died in Union County about 1837. Beginning

life as a poor boy, in 1866 he became the owner of his present improved farm of 120 acres. In 1850 he married Martha J., daughter of William and Mary F. Baldwin, and born in 1834 in Gallatin County. Their nine children are George, Mary, William H., Martha E., Caroline D., Charles R., Victoria, Emily N. and James M. In September, 1862, enlisting as orderly sergeant in Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was, among others, actively engaged at the siege of Vicksburg, and honorably discharged in September, 1865. Politically a Republican, his first vote was for Scott, in 1852. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ALBERT GALLATIN CALDWELL.

Albert Gallatin Caldwell (deceased), attorney at law, was born in 1817, in Shawneetown, the son of John Caldwell, a native of Brownsville, Penn., and who married Sarah, a daughter of John Badollet, a Frenchman. The latter and Albert Gallatin (not our subject) were schoolmates together in Geneva, Switzerland, the former coming to America in 1786 and the latter in 1780, both locating in Pennsylvania. In 1802 Gallatin was Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson, and secured Badollet's appointment as register of the land office at Vincennes, Ind., and John Caldwell obtained the same office at Shawneetown. Badollet's privilege of naming the fourth county in Illinois Territory, resulted in this county having its present name, Gallatin, in honor of his old friend and schoolmate. John Caldwell died in 1835. His children are Eliza, wife of Alexander Kirkpatrick; John B., teller of the State Bank at Shawneetown for a time and afterward a farmer, who died in 1856; our subject; William L. (deceased), a Shawneetown merchant; Margaret, widow of John Caldwell of Indianapolis, and Martha, who lives with the last mentioned sister. Our subject was educated in Shawneetown. In 1841 he married Eleanor, daughter of Joseph Cas-

tle of Philadelphia, and born in 1822 in the latter place. Their children are Charles, and Sarah, wife of George Ridgway. Mr. Caldwell was one of the leading members of the county bar, and an eloquent speaker. In 1850 he was elected to represent his county in the Legislature, and the following year he died, passing away in his prime, leaving many friends to mourn his loss. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

G. W. COMBS.

G. W. Combs, physician and surgeon, was born in February, 1838, in Gallatin County, Ill. He is one of a family of nine children of Jonathan and Iayvilla (Dolan) Combs. The father was born in Kentucky, February 22, 1806; he came in about 1825, to Gallatin County, where he died in 1872. By occupation he was a farmer and blacksmith. The mother, a Virginian, born in 1812, died in 1876. After his education in the schools of his native county, he followed teaching a few years, and then studied medicine under Dr. Campbell, of Equality, for three years, and for a time under Dr. Leacord of New Market. After practicing medicine for twelve years and frequently attending lectures during the time, he graduated from the Cincinnati School of Medicine in 1878. In April, 1868, he married Hannah E., daughter of John F. and Mary E. Hemphill, and born in Pope County, Ill., in 1846. Their six children are W. F., Agnes C., Annie, Samuel M., Ellen E. and George E. Since 1870, when Dr. Combs located at Ridgway, he has been remarkably successful, and now owns 120 acres of land adjoining the town. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

E. C. COLVARD.

E. C. Colvard, M. D., of Shawneetown was born in Union County, Ky., in August, 1821. He is the son of Alexander and

Sarah (Johnson) Colvard, natives of Virginia, the former, of French descent, was born in 1767, and the latter in 1786. They died in 1847 and 1853 respectively. The elder Colvard, a carpenter, went to Union County, Ky., where he married, but lived the last twenty-five years of his life in Henderson County. Our subject, their only child, was educated at Morganfield, Ky. Leaving the farm at sixteen he served as dry goods clerk three years, and then, after study under his preceptors, Drs. Taylor and Berry, of Morganfield, he entered Louisville Medical College in 1842. After his graduation he practiced at Uniontown, Ky., eighteen months, in Morgantown two years and a half, and since then in his present position. August 19, 1853, he married Amelia W., daughter of Hezekiah Hadlock, and born in New Albany, Ind. Their six children are Alexander H., physician in Hutchinson, Kas.; Annie, wife of J. B. Edwards, mail agent; Frank, Charles, and Bessie. One son, James E., died July 30, 1885. Dr. Colvard is the next oldest physician and surgeon in Shawneetown, and for years has been one of the leading ones of Gallatin County. A Whig before the war, he afterward became a Democrat. His wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F. Lodge Ancient Odd Fellow.

SILAS COOK.

Silas Cook, county clerk of Gallatin County, was born in White County, Ill., in 1854. He is the son of Charles and Nancy J. (Hedges) Cook, the former of Irish origin, born in 1830 in White County, Ill., and the latter born in 1832 in Ohio. The grandfather, Zachariah Cook, was of White County, and the great-grandfather, John Cook, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer of southern Illinois. Married in 1851, the father bought 200 acres of White County land, and farmed until 1873, when he established a general store in Omaha, Gallatin County. In 1885 he bought his present home of 400 acres. Their six children are:

our subject; Lettia A., wife of W. Beasley; Mollie A., wife of Dr. J. L. Harrel; Huldah; John, department clerk, and Lucinda. Besides his common school education our subject graduated in the Evansville (Ind.) Commercial College in 1871. After a partnership with his father at Omaha, in November, 1882, he was elected county clerk and again re-elected in 1886. September 22, 1878, he married Sarilda E., daughter of Benj. and Sallie S. Kinsall, and born in 1856 in Gallatin County. Their three children are Lillie, Eula and Zella. Mr. Cook now owns 422 acres. He is a Democrat politically, a member of the F. & A. M., and both he and his wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN A. CRAWFORD.

John A. Crawford, police magistrate, Ridgway, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., January 2, 1835, the son of William R. and Martha (Stevens) Crawford, natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee, the former born June 29, 1800, and the latter October 12, 1801. The father removed with his parents from South Carolina to Kentucky in 1803, and, a few years later, to Illinois. Our subject's grandfather, John Crawford, located in Pope County, and later in life moved to Gallatin County, where he died. William R. settled near Cypress Junction on a farm in 1832, and, later, removed to another township, where he died January 24, 1857. The mother died June 10, 1851, and of eight children the following are living: Nancy J., widow of Jesse Kanaday; Hannah E., widow of William Engleton; Martha L., John A., and James S., of Pope County. John A., reared on the farm with a common-school education, left home in 1855 and farmed in Tazewell County, Ill., three years. He then returned home, and on May 13, 1858, married Mary Kanady, and settled on the old farm, where she died October 15, 1876. Their children are Sophronia A., wife of Edgar Mills; Susan E. and William H. June 13, 1883, he married Susan (Kanady) Yost, a native of

this county. In April, 1884, he moved to Ridgway, where he now runs a first-class boarding-house. He has been a prominent Republican since the war, but never an official aspirant. In April, 1886, he was elected to his present office, which he efficiently fills, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

A. F. DAVENPORT.

A. F. Davenport, merchant, was born near Equality, Ill., March 2, 1844. His father, R. W., a native of Knoxville, Tenn., settled with his parents near Equality, and was always a farmer. He married Sarah, daughter of Abner Flanders, a farmer and manufacturer, and a native of New Hampshire. For ten years he was coroner, and filled an unexpired term as sheriff. His death occurred in December, 1852. The mother, a native of New York, came with her parents to Illinois, settling near Equality; she died in 1875. Our subject, the eldest of four children, was reared and educated in Equality, chiefly, and took a course at Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati. Until two years ago he was a farmer and teacher, when he engaged in his present general merchandise business. February 13, 1878, he married Juliet, daughter of John W. Clifton, a merchant, formerly of Ohio. She was born in Gallatin County in June, 1848. Their children are May, Delia, Martha J., Randall W., George A. and Robert C. Our subject is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Their home is in Equality.

REV. ROBERT MARKLIN DAVIS.

Rev. Robert Marklin Davis, son of Rev. William and Polly (Sebastian) Davis, was born in White County, Ill., May 5, 1824. His parents were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and of Irish and Welsh descent. They came to Illinois in 1811. Both his grandfathers were wounded in the war of the Revolution. His father, Rev. William Davis, dying when

he was thirteen years old, he was thrown upon his own resources, and was compelled to work upon the farm and obtain the most of his education by hard study at home, though he attended school two winters after he was married. He was received into the Cumberland Presbyterian Church October 21, 1839, and became a candidate for the ministry October 29, 1843. He was licensed to preach September 28, 1844, and ordained to the full work of the ministry March 31, 1849. Rev. Mr. Davis was sent as a home missionary to preach at several places within the limits of the Ewing Presbytery, and received many members into the church at Eagle Creek, Equality, Galatia, McLeansboro, New Haven and other places. He organized the Palestine Church near his own home in 1852, and has been its only pastor. He took charge of the village church in 1851, and preached there about twenty-six years. In 1855 he took charge of the Union Ridge Church, and has continued to be its pastor to the present time. He organized Oak Grove Church in 1860, and the New Haven Church in 1868. Assisted by Rev. J. M. Miller he organized the church at McLeansboro, became its pastor in 1876, and resigned the position in 1883. In 1879 he took charge of the Norris City Church, continuing its pastor until 1884. He organized the Hazel Ridge Church in 1883, assisted by Rev. William E. Davis, who afterward became its pastor. Since beginning his ministerial career he has not until recently had less than four churches under his charge and now he has three. He devotes nearly all of his time to reading, preaching and other church work, in which he has met with remarkable success, having received more than 2,000 into the church. One of the most notable incidents in his career was the reunion of the Cumberland Presbyterian Churches at the "Old Village Church," September 19, 1886, from which have sprung thirteen other churches. At this reunion about 1,200 people were present, all "seeming to realize that this was the annual gathering at Jerusalem to wor-

ship the God of their fathers and to covenant anew that they would continue in the good work." Rev. Mr. Davis officiated on that memorable occasion, reading Psalm lxxxiv, and taking for his text Isa. xxxii: 20, upon the theme presented therein delivering an eloquent and thrilling discourse. Rev. Mr. Davis was married to Miss Mary Sharp February 27, 1844, by whom he has four children: Prof. William Isaac Davis, a classical graduate of Lincoln University; was president of Hamilton College five years, of the male seminary at Tallequa, Cherokee Nation, three years, and while here engaged was appointed by the Government to organize an Indian school at Grand Junction, Col., where he is still engaged; M. M. and S. M. Davis are in the dry goods business in Omaha, Ill., and Jennie, the only daughter, is at home, studying and teaching music, and she is also a very zealous worker in the W. C. T. U.

JOSEPH DRONE, JR.

Joseph Drone, Jr., farmer, was born in Ohio in 1842. He is one of ten children of Joseph and Margaret (Bartel) Drone, natives of France. The father, born about 1818, came to Ohio when about twelve years old with his father, Francis Drone, and in about 1839 was married. Since 1857 he has been a resident of Gallatin County, and now one of the most extensive farmers in Newmarket Precinct. The mother is still living, and both are members of the Catholic Church. Our subject was married, January 22, 1865, to Mary C., daughter of Christopher and Barbara Grazier, natives of France. Nine out of eleven children born to them are living: Charley F., Mary M., Christopher B., Barbara J., Sarah L., Jos. A., Geo. W., Edward and Henry. Leaving Newmarket Precinct in 1879, he came to his present fine farm of 160 acres about three and one-half miles west of Shawneetown. He and his wife are influential members of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES E. DUPLER.

Chas. E. Dupler, was born in Cincinnati, February 4, 1849. His father, C. E., a native of France, when eighteen, came to Cincinnati, was a merchant tailor several years, and then married Mary E., daughter of John J. Kopp, hotel-keeper and a native of Germany. Their two children are Louis G. and our subject. The father, while traveling for his health, died at Evansville, Ind., February 9, 1853. The mother, born in Germany September 22, 1822, died at Shawneetown, July 12, 1885. Reared and educated at the latter place since his fifth year, our subject graduated from Notre Dame, Ind., and September 30, 1873, married at McLeansboro, Fannie A., daughter of Jas. M. Lasater, a miller and merchant, and a native of Virginia, and who, from his eighteenth year, was sheriff for twelve years. Our subject is a member of the firm of Hargrave & Dupler, produce dealers, and one of the rising business men. His only daughter, Eva Dee, was born October 7, 1875. His wife was born July 19, 1850, at Shawneetown. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the F. & A. M., and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. His home has one of the most elevated sites in Equality.

NOTLEY DUVALL.

Notley Duvall, farmer, was born in Shawneetown Precinct in 1830, a son of William and Elizebeth (Timmons) Duvall, natives of Kentucky. The father, of French ancestry, spent the latter part of his life as a farmer in Gallatin County, and died in 1834. The mother died about 1840. Left an orphan on his own resources at the age of ten, our subject had few advantages and worked hard at whatever he could find. The gold fever took him to California in 1852, and after three years of mining he returned to his native country. In 1858 he married a daughter of Henry and Caroline Gill, and a native of Gallatin County. Nine of their ten children are living: Henry, Addie (wife of E.

Moore), Notley, Jr., Charley, Richard, Harry, Victor, Jacob and June. He has since lived on his present farm of 270 acres, improved, and about four miles from Shawneetown. Formerly a Whig, since his vote for Freemont has been a Republican. He is a member of the K. of H. and I. O. O. F. lodges.

HENRY EARNSHAW.

Henry Earnshaw, farmer and merchant, was born in 1843 in Yorkshire, England, one of two children of Rollin and Mary Earnshaw. The father, born about 1820 in the same shire, was a carpenter and joiner, and died about 1846. The mother, born in 1825, still in the same shire also, is still living. Educated in his native land, our subject came to America in 1864, and enlisted in the United States Navy as seaman on the steamer "Grand Gulf." He was honorably discharged in 1865, and, coming to Gallatin County, began his present mercantile life at Saline Mines, where he does a good business, and besides owns 200 acres of improved land. In 1869 he married Amelia, daughter of F. A. and Catherine Spieler, and born about 1853 in Auglaise County, Ohio. Their seven children are Mary E., Annie, Joshua W., Emma, Willy, George H. and Ralieggh. In politics he is a Republican, and is a Master Mason.

LIEUT. J. M. EDDY.

Lieut. J. M. Eddy was born in Shawneetown Precinct May 2, 1830, one of six children of Henry and Mary J. (Marshall) Eddy. The father was of English ancestry and born in Vermont. He was of the same family as Samuel and John Eddy, followers of Roger Williams. Henry was a son of Nathan Eddy, who was in the defense of Bennington in the Revolution. Reared in New York, when quite young Henry learned the printer's trade in Pittsburgh, Penn., and was in the war of 1812. He went to Shawneetown in 1818, and was there married. For several years he was

editor of the *Illinois Emigrant*, of Shawneetown, and while in Pittsburgh, having studied law under Judge Hall, he afterward became one of the first lawyers of Gallatin County. He died in 1848. The mother was born at Vincennes, Ind., and died about 1877, a member of the Presbyterian Church. Educated at South Hanover, Ind., our subject served in 1862-63 as first lieutenant in Company C, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, mostly on Gen. McClernand's staff, and was his aide-de-camp at Belmont, Mo. On account of disability, he was discharged after the battle of Fort Donelson. In November, 1868, he married Mrs. Minerva Fuller, daughter of James and Julia Butts. She was a native of Alabama, and died in 1870. They had one child, John F. Since 1881 Mr. Eddy has lived on his present fine farm of seventy acres near Shawneetown; elected sheriff of Gallatin County in 1862; has also served as provost-marshal. He is a member of the G. A. R. Formerly a Whig, he has since he voted for Douglas been a Republican. His son is in college.

CONRAD O. EDWARDS.

Conrad O. Edwards, proprietor and publisher of *The Local Record* of Shawneetown, was born in 1844 in the same place, the son of William and Susan O. Edwards. The father, who was of Welsh descent, was born in 1800 on Chesapeake Bay, St. Mary's County, Md., married in 1831 and came to Shawneetown where he worked as cabinet-maker and carpenter. About 1851 he became editor and publisher of *The Southern Illinois Advocate*, but soon with new material, merged with it the *Southern Illinoisian* with the firm name of Edwards & Son, the son being associate editor. Mr. Edwards, the elder, was deputy United States assessor for some time. He died in 1877. His wife, born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1811, died in 1876. Our subject, one of nine children born to them, was educated at Shawneetown, and

since twelve years of age has been engaged in the line of printing office work almost entirely. July, 1873, he established the *Home News* afterward enlarged and changed to *Shawnee News* with J. R. Ridlete as partner. A year later he sold out and founded *The Local Record* in December, 1877, which, started as independent in politics, became, what it now is, thoroughly Democratic. In 1879 he married Elizebeth A., a native of Illinois, and daughter of August Jam; their children are Bessie, Alice, John M. and Susan T. The Edwards family are of old Revolutionary stock, coming originally from Wales and England under a Lord Baltimore. William's mother's brother, John Mills, was under Gen. Gates, at Camdem, and another brother under John Paul Jones. William's two aunts married husbands in the line of the ancestry of Mrs. Gen. Grant.

JUDGE AJAX FILLINGIN.

Judge Ajax Fillingin, farmer, an old resident of Gallatin County, was born in North Carolina in 1811. He is the son of Enoch and Hester (Campbell) Fillingin. The father, a native of Virginia, went to North Carolina when a boy, and some years later moved to Indiana, where he died about 1822. The mother, of Irish origin, was born in North Carolina and died about 1853, nearly seventy-seven years old. Our subject was educated near his home in North Carolina, and when a young man married Nancy Moye, who died about 1843. They had four children, one living in Indiana and the others near their father. After his first wife's death he married her sister Louisa Moye, who died in 1880. They had two children. Since 1856 our subject has been in Gallatin County as carpenter, and mason, but farmed chiefly. Mr. Fillingin has been a public worker in his county, and held the office of associate justice for a time. He is a Democrat. In November, 1884, he married for the third time.

J. B. GATES.

J. B. Gates, farmer, was born in 1840 in Saline County, the son of Squire and Sarah (Rice) Gates. The father, of Irish origin, went to Middle Tennessee in early life, and after his marriage, came to Gallatin County, and finally settled in Saline County where he died in 1854. The mother, born in Tennessee in 1806, died in 1875. Both were members of the United Brethren Church. Our subject, reared in Saline County, was married, in February, 1860, to Almira, daughter of Harvey and Maria Kanady, of Gallatin County, where she was born in 1837. Of their ten children, six are living: Hester E.; Mollie, wife of J. L. Ashly of Saline County, Jos. A., Walter B., Emma and Samuel M. Mrs. Gates died in January, 1875. He then married Sallie McCoo, a native of Gallatin County. Five of their six children are living: Gertrude, Bessie, Ethel, Frederick F. and Grover C. Since the first year of his married life in Saline County, Gallatin County has been his home. He purchased his present home of forty acres in 1875. Enlisting in August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, he was discharged eight months later on account of disability. He was township trustee for eight years. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and for several years deacon in the Baptist Church of which his wife is a member.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON GATEWOOD.

William Jefferson Gatewood was born in Warren County, Ky., and moved to Franklin County, Ill., while yet a boy. He was of great buoyancy and elasticity of disposition, which enabled him to overcome a thousand obstacles. He was of a remarkably robust and vigorous constitution. About 1823 he moved to Shawneetown, having previously acquired a good English and classical education. In Shawneetown he taught school two or three years, devoting his leisure hours to the study of the law. Admitted to the bar in 1828, he rapidly rose to dis-

tion in his profession. He represented Gallatin County in the Legislature several times, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. He possessed a kind and benevolent heart, and justice was always before his eye. So strongly was he attached to justice that he often combatted the opinions of the judges, which were favorable to his own side of the case, because he believed them to be at variance with the law, which was to him the medium through which justice was to be attained. He died January 8, 1842, leaving a widow and four children.

RICHARD GILL.

Richard Gill, farmer, was born in Gallatin County in 1835, the son of Henry and Caroline (Thompson) Gill. The father, of Dutch-Irish ancestry, was born in Indiana in 1810, a son of David Gill, a native of Pennsylvania. Moving with his father to Gallatin County, Henry soon married, in about 1828, and spent the rest of his life as a farmer. He died in 1866. The mother, still living, was born in Gallatin County in 1814. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Our subject received a common school education, and in 1858 married Mrs. Julia F. Thompson, daughter of Conrad and Luna Wagon, and born in New York in 1827. Mr. Gill has since lived on his present fine farm of 160 acres, three miles from Shawneetown. Always a Democrat, he cast his first vote for James Buchanan.

ANTHONY GROSS.

Anthony Gross, farmer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1838. He is the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Whitmire) Gross, both natives of Germany. They came to Pennsylvania about 1835, and, after about twenty years' residence there, removed to Perry County, Mo., where the parents died, the father in the fall and the mother in the spring of 1876. In 1864 our subject married Zilpha Perry, a native of Tennessee, and who died in December,

1876. Their five children are still living. In May, 1878, he married Mary M., daughter of W. D. and Elizabeth C. Brown, born in Gallatin County in 1847. They have two children. Mr. Gross has always been successfully engaged in agriculture, and came to Gallatin County about 1870. He is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. August 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Missouri Infantry, under Col. M. L. Smith, and was mustered in at St. Louis. He participated in the battles at Forts Donelson and Henry, Shiloh, Corinth, and Arkansas Post, besides many minor engagements. Discharged on account of disability, he returned home in December, 1863.

H. HARRINGTON.

H. Harrington, junior member of the firm of Allen & Harrington, merchants, was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1854, the son of M. and Jemimah (Irion) Harrington. The father, of English stock, born in 1815, in New York, was a farmer and trader, and when married lived in Gallia County, Ohio. In 1860 he located near New Haven, this county. He bought about 600 acres and was a prosperous farmer until his death in 1883. The mother was born in North Carolina in 1821 and is still living. Five of eleven children are living. Our subject, the seventh, was educated at Shawneetown and attended the normal at Lebanon, Ohio, for two years, and for seven years after was a successful teacher in Gallatin County. He clerked for T. B. Allen for three years from 1879, when the firm became Allen & Harrington, as above mentioned. They keep a first-class stock of general merchandise and are both able business men. He is a Republican, and first voted for Hayes. He is a Knight Templar, a member of the I. O. O. F. and Eastern Star.

WILLIS B. HARGRAVE.

Willis B. Hargrave was born in White County, Ill., near Carmi, August 3, 1825. His father, George B., was born in Butler County, Ky., in 1798, and came to Illinois when seventeen years old. He lived in Gallatin County two years, White County fourteen years, and finally settled in Equality. He was sheriff of White County eight years, but after returning to Equality he preferred the privacy of farming, and died in December, 1841. About 1819 he married Lucinda McHenry, a native of Kentucky. The mother died in 1836 near Equality. Our subject, the third of nine children, received a good education in the common schools, and besides farming has been a member of the firm of Hargrave & Duplee, the leading produce dealers of the place, and is partner in a fine roller process flouring-mill. He served six months in the Mexican war, and was discharged at Camp Mear, on the Rio Grande. He enlisted in the Third Illinois Cavalry as private, afterward as first lieutenant, and was at Pea Ridge, also near Vicksburg, and wounded at Champion Hill, disabling him a short time. After two years and a half he resigned his commission at Port Hudson on account of ill health. June 15, 1848, he married Sarah A., daughter of Richard Craw, a farmer and native of New York. Their children, Alma L. and George R., are both deceased. She was born in White County, January 6, 1831. He is a stanch Republican and was an active Odd Fellow. He and his wife are Methodists. He resides in Equality, and owns 325 acres near there.

W. C. AND B. R. HARSHA.

W. C. and B. R. Harsha, of Shawneetown, were born, the former in 1852 in Beaver County, Penn., and the latter in 1861 in Washington County, Ohio. They are sons of Dr. J. M. and Mary (Dawson) Harsha, the former of German descent, and born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1819. The father was educated for

engineering and surveying, but after graduating at Harrisburg Medical College, he practiced medicine at about the age of twenty years. After practicing in Beaver County, Penn., and Washington County, Ohio, in May, 1873, he came to Shawneetown. In eighteen months he went to Reno County, Kas., where he died in 1885. The last forty years he also engaged in surveying and construction; was railway agent for the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad at Cutler, Ohio, about seventeen years; county surveyor in Reno County, Kas., four years, and also in the lumber business in Ohio for several years; he was successful and enterprising in all. He was married three times, Mary Dawson being his second wife. She was born in 1828, in Beaver County, Penn., and died in 1861. She was Scotch in origin. Three sons: John P., William C., and Benoni R., are residents of Shawneetown. The first born in 1849 was appointed Ohio & Mississippi Railway agent in 1870. He married A. A. Campbell. Their four children are Ruth, May, John and Clyde. William C., proprietor of the wharf boat, and assistant agent for the Ohio & Mississippi Railway since 1872 until a year ago, married Minnie Carpenter in November, 1886. Benoni R., ice dealer, was for two years express messenger and two years brakeman on the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. He married Annie Egbert in September, 1886. The brothers are Republican in politics, and solid citizens.

JAMES H. HEMPHILL.

James H. Hemphill, agent and operator, Ohio & Mississippi Railway, Ridgway, Ill., was born in Gallatin County, in this township, July 8, 1860. He is the son of John F. and Mary E. (Glass) Hemphill, natives of Pope County, Ill. The father, a farmer and carpenter, came to the county in the fifties. He was a soldier in the Federal Army and died in service at Memphis, Tenn. The mother died July 3, 1884. Our subject was reared on the farm with his mother, and secured a common school

education. In 1881 he began telegraphy, and in 1882 was made operator at Ridgway, his present position, which he efficiently fills. After March 1, 1887, he was agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Express Company, until it was replaced by the Adams Company, whose agent he now is. May 1, 1887, he was made station agent which he ably fills. November 22, 1883, he married Maggie J., daughter of Jas. M. Bean. Their two children are Vesta Joy and Mary Irene. He is Republican in politics, and since April, 1886, has served as village clerk. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is justly recognized as one of the leading young citizens of Ridgway.

HENRY HILL.

Henry Hill, farmer and stock dealer, was born in 1846, in Saline County, Ill., one of nine children of James and Levina (Harris) Hill. The father, a farmer, was born in Tennessee in 1825, and came to Saline County, Ill., when a young man, and after marriage bought eighty acres of land where he lived at his death in 1869. He served four years as magistrate. The mother was born in Saline County in 1825, and died in 1855. With common school advantages, and beginning as a poor boy, our subject has become the owner of 458 acres of fine land. In 1879 he married Mrs. Martha McCue, daughter of James and Mary Keurek, born in 1851 in Gallatin County. She has three children by her first marriage: James Y., Rachel S. and Mattie McCue. Mr. Hill served as county commissioner for three years after 1884. Politically he is a Democrat.

DR. M. S. JONES.

Dr. M. S. Jones, physician and surgeon at Shawneetown, was born in 1840 in that place. He is the son of James M. and Artemesia (Wilson) Jones. The great-grandfather of our subject, exiled from Scotland, came to America with the Huguenots, and one son

settled in Louisiana and the other in Virginia, of which branch comes our subject. The grandfather, Richard, lived in Virginia where his son James M. was born in 1793. James visiting Kentucky with an uncle in a surveying party, was so pleased with the vicinity of Lexington, that he soon settled in Fayette County, Ky., where he was married. He was a tailor by trade, but began farming near Richmond, Ky., about 1826. He was ensign in the Black Hawk war of 1832, and died in 1845. His wife, of English origin, was born in Kentucky in 1801, and died in 1851. She was an aunt of Maj.-Gen. Harrison Wilson and a descendant of ex-President Harrison. Our subject, a mere boy when his father died, was reared and educated by J. W. Norton, a brother-in-law, and a native of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Norton, a shoe manufacturer and merchant, came to Shawneetown in 1844, and afterward was receiver of public money, in Fillmore's administration, and city judge. Dr. Jones graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1865, and entered the regular United States Army as surgeon, and after spending two years on the Rio Grande in Texas he resigned, and for the past twenty years has been a physician in Gallatin County. He is a Republican politically, a member of the F. & A. M., being Sublime Prince of Royal Secret, and has taken twenty-two degrees in the same class as Gen. Logan. He is also Encampment member of the I. O. O. F. and for several years has been president of the Board of Examining Surgeons of the United States Pension office of Gallatin County.

MOSES KANADY.

Moses Kanady, one of the leading farmers and stock dealers of South Shawneetown District, was born there in 1828, the oldest son of J. J. and Mary (Sherwood) Kanady. The father, of Irish origin, was born in 1804 in Kentucky, and died in 1875, and was the son of Moses Kanady. The latter was a native of Kentucky; was a pioneer of 1818 in Gallatin County. Mr. Kanady's great-

grandfather, Peter Kanady, lived in a fort in Kentucky for a long time. He was married twice. One of his sons, Peter, was an Indian captive about thirteen years, after which he returned home and became a good citizen and father. The father of our subject married in 1827, and became one of the self-made men of Gallatin County, serving several terms as associate judge and township treasurer. The mother was about the age of her husband, and was born in Maryland. She died in March, 1859. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools at home; was married, in September, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Sophia Seaton, of Gallatin County, where she was born in 1826. Seven of their eight children are living: George W., Fatima (wife of Nathaniel Floyd, of Union City, Ky.), Hester (now Mrs. Dr. J. Fair, of Shawneetown), Ida (wife of H. C. Strickland), Edgar, Johnson and U. Grant. He has since been a resident of his present farm of 240 acres in Sections 29 and 32. He is a successful and valued citizen, and has been almost entirely a self-made man, inheriting but little of his fortune. He is a Democrat in politics, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

LIEUT. WASH. KANADY.

Lieut. Wash. Kanady, one of the leading farmers and stock dealers of Shawneetown Precinct, was born there in 1839. He is the son of John J. and Mary (Sherwood) Kanady, for sketch of whom see the biography of Moses Kanady. Our subject, reared at home and educated at Pleasant Grove school, was married, in March, 1861, to Ludica, daughter of John and Mary P. Reid of Shawneetown. They have six children: John R., Claudie, Washington J., Maud, Pearl and Moses. He was first lieutenant in Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry; served at Vicksburg, Austin, Miss., and a number of skirmishes after the war's close. He has since lived on his fine farm of 120 acres

in Section 29. Formerly a Democrat, he has been a Republican since the war. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

VICTOR KARCHER.

Victor Karcher, contractor and builder, of the firm Karcher & Scanland, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1832, the son of Baltaser and Anastasia (Reiling) Karcher, also natives of Baden. Their deaths occurred in 1850, at the age of seventy-six and seventy-five years respectively; the father was a farmer. Our subject, the youngest of nine children, was educated in his native land from six to fourteen years of age. He was then apprenticed for two and a half years as cabinet-maker, and afterward was for four years a journeyman cabinet-maker in the various cities of Germany. He was drafted into a nine months' army service, and wounded in the left arm. After the war the soldiers went to Zurich, Switzerland, where he remained, working at his trade two years. In 1851, he went to France, and was in Paris when Louis Napoleon declared himself emperor. He left in six days for Havre, and then embarked for America. He was fifty-nine days afloat, and went from New Orleans to Shawneetown at once, where he resumed his trade. In May, 1856, he began contracting and building with his present partner, and also undertaking. In 1869, they started a planing-mill and sash, door and blind factory, and have now been in an undisturbed harmonious partnership for thirty-one years. They have erected most of the buildings now to be seen in Shawneetown, and are still doing nearly all that work. In 1861 he married Maggie, daughter of Peter McMurchey, born in Shawneetown. She died in 1871, and in October, 1873, he married Mary R. Zachmeier, a native of Franklin County, Ind. Their children are Thomas, Victor and Carl. He is a conservative Democrat, and was the first Knight Templar in Shawneetown. He and his wife belong to

the Catholic Church. In 1881, they went by way of Washington, receiving the passport from Secretary Blaine, and made a four months' visit to their fatherland across the ocean.

D. M. KINSALL.

D. M. Kinsall State's attorney of Gallatin County, was born in the southwest part of White County in 1852, the son of Thomas and Malinda E. (Harrell) Kinsall, the father a farmer and of German origin was born in 1827 in Gallatin County. The grandfather, John Kinsall, a native of Tennessee, came very early to Gallatin County with two brothers, Benjamin and William, and all settled in the northern part of the county. John was one of the first commissioners of the county, was in the battle of New Orleans in 1815, where he received a ball in his leg from a gun of the enemy, which he carried until his death in the year 1853. In 1851 Thomas married and settled in the southwest of White County. In 1853 he removed to Bear Creek Township, Gallatin County, where he has since resided on his farm, except four years past he has resided in Omaha. His wife was born in White County, Ill., in 1829, and died in 1876. Their five living children are our subject; Alvin H., a teacher; John H., a farmer; Samuel S., a farmer, and Jennie. Educated in the common schools, our subject, in 1870, began teaching, and continued four sessions. In 1872 he attended five months at Fairfield High School. Then at different times from 1872 to 1875 he was deputy assessor of Gallatin County during which he studied law also. In 1874 he entered the law department at Bloomington (Ind.) State University and continued one year, then, after teaching one term, he entered the law office of Hon. R. W. Townshend and studied one year. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Ill., and began the practice in the above office while Hon. R. W. Townshend was in Congress. In April, 1879, he was elected city attorney of Shawneetown, Ill., for two years.

In September of same year he was appointed master in chancery for two years. November 3, 1880, he was elected State's attorney and re-elected without opposition in 1884. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the county. November 27, 1883, he married Edith, daughter of A. K. and Cassandra J. Lowe, of Shawneetown. He is a Democrat, first voting for Tilden. He is a Mason. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

BENJAMIN KINSALL.

Benjamin Kinsall was born in 1824, the son of John and Elizabeth B. (Hancock) Kinsall, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky respectively. The father was in the Creek Indian war, and wounded in the leg, unnoticed until his attention was called to it. He afterward served in the war of 1812, and with Jackson. The grandfather, of English descent, came from North Carolina to Tennessee. The mother was of Irish descent, daughter of John Hancock, a native of Virginia. The father, when about eighteen, left the farm and engaged at Weed's Salt Works as wood-chopper, and with two friends bought a barge load of salt on credit to ship South, but on the way the barge was sunk by a snag and the three and a negro swam to shore, Mr. Kinsall saving his hat and the negro an overcoat belonging to one of them; the rest lost their hats. The debt of \$300 which this disaster left for Mr. Kinsall, threatened to disarrange his plans for marriage which was to be consummated on his return. He soon saved enough money at the salt works to clear himself, and moved into White County and rented a farm, and two years later to near Shawneetown where he farmed two years, and finally settled east of Omaha, where he and his wife died within six months of each other, both in their sixty-third year. The family were educated in the pioneer subscription schools of that day in log houses. Our subject, however, educated himself mostly after his marriage with books at home, and taught school about eight

years and farming with his brother. He was a member of the county court from 1869 to 1875, and is the present postmaster at Omaha, appointed in 1887. August 20, 1845, he married Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Shaw) Kinsall, natives of Tennessee. Two of their seven children are living: Monroe, teaching in Gallatin County, and Sarilda, wife of Silas Cook, county clerk. He encouraged war measures and assisted in looking after the wants of the sick and helpless. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a worthy citizen and in politics a Democrat.

WILLIAM M. KINSALL.

William M. Kinsall was born June 3, 1821, the son of John and Elizabeth B. (Hancock) Kinsall, for an account of whose life and ancestry see the biography of Benjamin Kinsall. Our subject was married to Eliza J., daughter of James K. and Susan Abney, in March, 1844. One of their three children is living, Eliza J., who married Robert Whittington in May, 1872, and after his death married J. Carsey; James A., died in August, 1880, and one child in infancy. Our subject's wife died, October, 1851. In November, 1853, he married Polly M., daughter of Cader Harrell, a prominent farmer of White County. Their ten children are Hiram C., Barbara A., Mary E. (wife of Alex. McGehee, farmer), Edgar B., Rosetta E., Margaret S., Mahala C., Laura M., Benjamin and Nellie. Mr. Kinsall was reared on his father's farm and educated in White County. He has been a farmer all his life and owns a fine farm east of Omaha, Ill. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and likewise his family. He is a Democrat and a worthy citizen.

R. A. LAMB.

R. A. Lamb, farmer, near Ridgway, Ill., was born in Gallatin County in 1836. He is one of five children of John and Eliza-

beth (Dillard) Lamb. The father was a blacksmith and farmer, came to Gallatin County when a young man, and there spent his life. He died in September, 1846, about forty-one years of age. The mother was born in 1816, and now resides in New-Market Precinct. Our subject received the education of the schools near his home, and in December, 1853, he was married. His wife was Maria, daughter of John W. and Elender Hancock, born in Gallatin County in 1834. Her death occurred in September, 1885. Their eight children are all living. Mr. Lamb located where he now resides in 1865, and has 130 acres of valuable, improved land. He is a public-spirited man, is politically a Republican, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

PROF. C. J. LEMEN.

Prof. C. J. Lemen, superintendent of public schools of Shawneetown, was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1843. He is the son of Josiah and Laurine (Gay) Lemen, natives of Madison County, Ill. The great-grandfather, James Lemen, of Scotch-Irish descent, came to Illinois when his son Robert was three years old, and settled near Waterloo. He was with Gen. Washington at Yorktown. The grandfather, Robert, was a native of Virginia. The father lived his whole life in Madison County, a farmer by occupation. The mother, after his death, married W. Berry, of St. Louis, and is yet living. Our subject was an only child. Educated at St. Louis, he became a teacher at seventeen in St. Clair County. Enlisting August 27, 1862, in Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Iowa Infantry, for three years or for the war, he took part in Arkansas Post, Haynes Bluff, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta and "march to the sea." With the exception of six years as druggist in Collinsville, Ill., he has been teaching since the war: principal at Caseyville three years, at Belleville two years, and since 1883 in his present position.

In April, 1868, he married Sarah Caswell Smith, of Ottawa, a native of New York. Their children are Mary L., Mabel C. and William C. Prof. Lemen is one of the leading educators of southern Illinois, and in his especial study of ornithology has made a fine collection of over 100 different varieties. He has been observer for the Smithsonian Institute for four years, and for the State weather service in connection with the United States Signal Service. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. J. LOGSDON.

J. J. Logsdon, farmer, was born in Ripley County, Ind., in 1838, the eldest of five children of Thos. B. and Mary (Muir) Logsdon. The father, a native of Gallatin County, who died when our subject was nine years old, went, when a young man, to Ripley County, Ind., where he married and passed his life as farmer and grocer, as the latter of which he was buying goods in Cincinnati at the time of his death. The mother was also born in Ripley County in 1818, and about nine years her husband's junior; she died in 1881, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. With few educational advantages our subject, when nineteen, came to Gallatin County and engaged for some time as farm hand. With the exception of the years from 1865 to 1868 in Kentucky, Gallatin County has been his home. March 21, 1861, he married Nancy A., daughter of Jos. and Margaret Logsdon. They had two children, both dead. Mrs. Logsdon died in 1863, and in 1865 he married Mrs. Prudence James, daughter of Jos. L. and Jane Muir. Seven of their nine children are living: Mary M., Prudence A., Fannie M. and William (deceased), Robert and Rosa (twins), Jos., Thos. and James, Jr. With the exception of about two years in Kentucky in the grocery business our subject has been on his present farm of 840 acres since 1869. He is extensively engaged in stock dealing also. He has always been a Democrat, voting first for Douglas.

J. E. LOGSDON.

J. E. Logsdon, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Shawneetown Precinct in 1853. He is one of eight children of Thos. and Margaret Logsdon. The father was born in Ripley County, Ind., in 1820, the son of Thos. Logsdon, Sr., of Irish ancestry. Coming to Gallatin County when a young man the father was married in 1843, and spent the remainder of his life there, the most extensive land holder in the county, and a large stock dealer. He died in 1864. The mother was born in Gallatin County in 1828 and is still living, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Our subject finished his education at Notre Dame, Ind. In 1883 he married Edith, daughter of John E. and Lucy Rearden, of Gallatin County, where Mrs. Logsdon was born. Their two children are Eugene and Maud. He is now living on the farm on which he was reared. He owns about 2,600 acres of land, one of the largest land owners in the county. He is also largely interested in stock dealing, and is a successful financier. He is a Democrat, casting his first vote for Tilden.

WILLIAM HICK LOOMIS.

William Hick Loomis, postmaster of Shawneetown, appointed by President Cleveland August 16, 1886, is the son of James R. and Eleanor L. Loomis, both of Scotch and English descent, the former born April 9, 1836, in Mount Vernon, Ind., and the latter born at Equality, Ill., in November, 1837. After marriage, when living in Equality, the father served as clerk in the adjutant-general's office at Springfield, and from 1863 was appointed for a part of one and elected for two terms as circuit court clerk of Gallatin County. Before his second term expired he was elected to the State Legislature, but soon died in 1874, and was buried on his thirty-eighth birthday. Of his seven children five are living: Lucy, wife of Thomas Patterson; our subject, James, Nellie, and Guy, assistant postmaster. Our subject, born in

Equality February 4, 1861, and educated in Shawneetown, began life for himself at thirteen, being compelled to do so by the death of his father, and to help his mother raise the large family of children, he being the eldest boy, clerking in T. S. Day's book store. After two years here, in 1877, he began a five years' clerkship for J. D. Richeson, dealer in general merchandise. In 1882 he was appointed deputy county clerk, and in eight months was made assistant postmaster under Mrs. S. Edwards, whose commission as postmaster expired August 7, 1886, and Mr. Loomis assumed the duties of the office August 21, 1886. He is a member of K. of H. lodge, No. 1708, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. September 13, 1883, he married Maggie, daughter of T. J. Spivey, who was born near Bowlesville, Ill., June 10, 1862. Her father, T. J. Spivey, was a native of North Carolina. William R., their only child, was born June 25, 1884. While filling the position of assistant postmaster, he made the race for the Democratic nomination for circuit clerk of Gallatin County in 1884. Although unsuccessful, he had just cause for being proud of the race he made, he being the second out of the five candidates running for the office, and only twenty-three years of age at the time.

JUDGE ANGUS M. L. McBANE.

Judge Angus M. L. McBane, merchant at Shawneetown, was born in 1837 in Parkersburg, W. Va. He is the son of Dr. A. M. L. and Ellen (Willard) McBane. The former, of Scotch descent, was born in 1808 in Cannonsburg, Penn., and the latter, of English and French descent, was born in New York. The father, after graduating in medicine and traveling in Europe, began practicing in Louisville, Ky. Here he married about 1836 and moved to Parkersburg, W. Va., and in 1842, with his brother, William McBane, bought 1,600 acres of land where Metropolis City now is, and 600 acres on the Kentucky side, where he died

July 3, 1860. He had an extensive practice and influence in his profession. The mother's father, Rev. Joseph Willard, a descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, of Boston's early history, was an Episcopal minister in Newark, N. J., in 1806, and died at Marietta, Ohio. Their children were William A., Marietta and Angus, now living, our subject, who was five years old when they came to Metropolis City. "Bob" Ingersoll was his instructor, whose letter of inquiry for the schools, May 16, 1853, is in Mr. McBane's possession. "Bob" allowed our subject to do the greater part of the teaching, while Latin and history occupied his own attention. Princeton Academy (N. Y.) was one of his educators also. After studying law under Hon. Cyrus G. Simons and W. H. Green, of Cairo, Ill., he graduated from the law department of Louisville, Ky., in 1860, and immediately began practice at Metropolis City. After a year in Shawneetown, he was elected county judge in 1865. Since 1877 he has been devoted to his profession and present extensive business. In 1862 he married Mary, daughter of John D. Richeson, of Shawneetown, her native place. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mr. McBane is an Episcopalian, a member of the K. of H., and in politics a Douglas Democrat. His war history is as follows: He organized two Federal companies, one from White County, Ill., Capt. Goslin, the other from Ford's Ferry, Ky., Capt. Young, and placed them with the Forty-eighth Illinois at Camp Butler. On account of his father's death leaving him in charge of the family, he was able only to go South with the Adams Express Company from Paducah to Pittsburg Landing with Grant's forces, and consequently was at the great battle of Shiloh.

EDGAR MILLS.

Edgar Mills, of Ridgway, was born in Shawneetown, Ill., August 31, 1843, the son of Edgar, Sr., and Sarah J. (Ridgway) Mills. The father, with four brothers, came from New York in

1838. He located in Shawneetown and married a sister of Thos. S. Ridgway; she died in 1863. He was a merchant and died in 1846, after which the mother married Silas Hemingway, by whom she had one daughter, Harriett. Our subject's only brother died July 4, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn., a soldier of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. With a fair education gained in his native place, our subject when a youth became a clerk for his uncles, the Ridgways. He served four months in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, in the quartermaster's department, and for the four years after 1866 he was traveling salesman for a wholesale dry-goods house in Evansville, Ind. In 1870, in company with B. F. Waggener, he started a general merchandise store in Shawneetown, but after four years a Mr. Peebles became his partner, and in 1877 Mr. Mills withdrew and began merchandising in Ridgway. Since 1885 he has been devoted to the grain business, and was postmaster from 1881 to 1886. He is a Republican in politics, and was for several years member of the city council of Shawneetown, and its mayor for four years. He is the only Republican ever elected commissioner in this county; he was elected in 1875, and served the unexpired term of his predecessor and a term of his own. In 1865 he married Miss Z. Hunter, a daughter of Mathew Hunter, a well known contractor of Shawneetown. January 16, 1872, he married Eva, sister of his first wife. She died October 23, 1884, and August 24, 1886, he married Sophronia, daughter of J. A. Crawford, of Ridgway. By his second marriage he had five children: Hunter (deceased), Ridgway, Ruth, Ella and Laura. He has been identified with public enterprises for the last twenty-five years.

R. L. MILLSPAUGH.

R. L. Millspaugh, circuit clerk and recorder of Gallatin County, was born in White County in 1850, and is the son of Dr. John and Sarah (Bogan) Millspaugh, the former, of German

descent, born in 1815 in Simpson County, Ky., and the latter, of Irish descent, in the same county in 1814. The grandfather, Daniel Millspaugh, was a native of Orange County, N. Y., came to Kentucky in 1808, and was in the war of 1812. After his marriage in 1836, Dr. John Millspaugh moved to White County, Ill., in 1838, and finally settled near Equality, Ill., in 1876. After eight years' merchandising in White County he began his practice of medicine. As the Doctor was nick-named "Shad" the settlement about his store received its present name of Shadville. His grandfathers were both soldiers of the Revolution, one having his arm shot off. Of twelve children, these are living: James W., grain dealer; Margaret E., wife of Thos. Joyner; Cynthia A., wife of A. A. Gosset; Emily; Danl. S., farmer; John M., farmer; William L., farmer, and Albert C., deputy circuit clerk. Our subject came to Gallatin County in 1869, and in 1871 became superintendent of Levee Improvement at Shawneetown. In 1874 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and served eight years, and in 1876 also elected constable, serving six years, then in 1884 elected to his present position. In 1879 he married Jennie, daughter of Sidney Addison, who was born in 1861 in Gallatin County. They have two children: May and Volney. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is not a member of any church. Politically he is a Democrat, and a good officer.

JAMES W. MILLSPAUGH.

James W. Millspaugh, ticket and freight agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railway of Shawneetown, was born in 1840, the eldest son of Dr. John and Sarah (Bogan) Millspaugh, for history of whom see sketch of R. L. Millspaugh. James W., after his education in the public schools of White County, at sixteen became a teacher and so continued for five years. In 1861 he came to Shawneetown and clerked for Martin & Inman one year, and the following three years for Chester & Powell, wholesale grocers and

liquor dealers. He was in Cairo one year, and he and Mr. Powell in 1866 started a grocery. He sold out the following year, and until 1881 was wharfboating. In 1872 he was elected circuit clerk and recorder of Gallatin County for four years. In 1882 he began speculating in grain, and in November was appointed to his present position. In 1867 he married Sina, daughter of John E. Hall, who was born in Equality in 1847. The children are John W., Giles W., Frank, Charles and James H. He has been a trusted citizen of Shawneetown for twenty-six years, serving as alderman several years, and was elected mayor in 1881 and re-elected in 1883, during the most trying period of the floods of "83" and "84." He is a Democrat, a Master Mason and a K. of H. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

F. M. McGEHEE.

F. M. McGehee, farmer, of south Shawneetown Precinct, was born there in 1842. He is one of ten children of Charles W. and Mahala (Moreland) McGehee, whose biography see elsewhere. With common-school advantages our subject enlisted, in August, 1864, in Company C, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, operating in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and was in a number of severe engagements. After the war he resumed farming, and in April, 1869, married Elizabeth E., daughter of James and Isabelle Logan, of Gallatin County, who was born in Virginia in 1848. Four of their seven children are living: Francis M., Alex. C., Anna I. and Wright W. Since his marriage he has been a resident of this vicinity, and is now the owner of 180 acres of fine land within six miles of Shawneetown. A Republican in politics, his first vote was for Lincoln.

W. S. McGEHEE.

W. S. McGehee, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Gallatin County in 1850. He is one of eleven children of Chas. W. and

Mahala (Moreland) McGehee, whose biography see elsewhere. Reared in his home surroundings, in September, 1873, he married Jennie, daughter of John and Sarah Pellin, who was born in Gallatin County in 1854. Four of their five children are living: Hattie E., Eddie S., Effie E. and Andrew G. Our subject has since lived on his present fine farm of 160 acres, about five miles west of Shawneetown, and in connection with which he has also been a large dealer in cattle, horses and mules, handling from fifty to 100 head a year. In politics a Republican, he has also been an ardent Prohibitionist. He is a member of the K. of H.

C. W. McGEHEE.

C. W. McGehee, farmer and stock dealer in South Shawneetown Precinct, was born in Gallatin County in 1820. He is one of twelve children (only two living) of William and Catherine (Little) McGehee. The father, born in North Carolina, the son of Thomas McGehee, a native of Ireland, left North Carolina at about fifteen years of age, and went to Tennessee. With three years there and one in Kentucky he came, a pioneer, to Gallatin County. Here he married at about his twenty-fifth year, and died in 1844. The mother, a native of South Carolina, died in 1852; she was a member of the Old School Baptist Church. Our subject was married, in February, 1840, to Mahala, daughter of Vincent and Elizabeth Moreland, of Gallatin County, who was born in White County in 1821. Six of their eleven children are living: Emily J., wife of William Miller; Francis M., Elizebeth A., wife of B. J. Smith; William S., Charles W., Jr., and John. Mrs. McGehee was a member of the General Baptist Church, and died in March, 1865. Our subject has one of the best farms in Gallatin County, consisting of about 700 acres five miles west of Shawneetown, and finely improved. He is a self-made man, and one of the most progressive financiers and citizens. Since the dissolution of the old Whig party he has been identified with the Republicans.

DR. J. T. McILRATH.

Dr. J. T. McIlrath, of Ridgway, was born at Harrisburg, Saline Co., Ill., February 27, 1858. His father, John McIlrath, was born in County Down, in the north of Ireland, and was of that remarkable Scotch-Irish stock which has furnished so many men of sterling worth and character to the world. He received a classical education in his native country, and for some time there followed the profession of teaching. He came to the United States in 1855, at the age of twenty-five landing in New York, and came to Harrisburg, Ill., by the way of Pittsburg, Penn.; arriving there early in 1856, he taught the first school in Harrisburg under the common school law of 1855, and followed teaching until 1870. Hugh McIlrath, father of John McIlrath, died in Ireland about 1860; the wife of Hugh McIlrath, and grandmother of Dr. J. T. McIlrath, who was also of Scotch-Irish descent, lived until 1886. John McIlrath married, in 1856, Miss Martha A. Pickering, daughter of Thomas Pickering, of Saline County. Mrs. McIlrath died in 1872, leaving two children: Annie and J. T. The subject of this sketch attended school in Harrisburg, Ill., for a short time, and then attended school about three years in New Haven, Gallatin County, when that village had good schools, in 1867-69, after which he came to Ridgway. In 1878-80 he studied medicine at Evansville, Ind., graduating in the spring of 1881, when he began the practice of medicine in Ridgway, where he is still located. In the spring of 1887 he opened a drug store in connection with his profession.

FRANKLIN McLAIN.

Franklin McLain, farmer, was born in Hopkins County, Ky., March 15, 1831. His father, Samuel, formerly from South Carolina, in early life settled in Hopkins County, and here married Lurania Warson. He was a farmer, and died while on a prospecting tour in Missouri, a few months before the birth of our

subject, the youngest of his three children. The mother, a native of South Carolina, came in 1850 with our subject to Gallatin County, and settled on their present homestead. She died in Jefferson County, in September, 1877. Reared on the farm, and with a limited education, our subject has been chiefly devoted to agriculture. November 11, 1852, he married Mary, daughter of Owen Riley, in Saline County. They had but one child (deceased). After his wife's death, December 9, 1853, he married in Gallatin County, September 2, 1855, Nancy, daughter of Nicholas Purcell, a millwright and farmer, a native of New York, and who died in 1842 from injuries received while employed at his trade. From this marriage are the following children: Jessie M., Francis M., Calvin B., Lucy A., Ellen, Clara, Lewis V., Guy, Viola and Iva. His wife was born in Gallatin County, October 10, 1836. Our subject is a Democrat, first voting for Pierce. He has a fine home and farm of 180 acres, three miles north of Equality, devoted chiefly to wheat and clover seed.

FREDRICK MOSSMAN.

Fredrick Mossman was born near the French line, in Switzerland, March 6, 1828, the fifteenth of seventeen children of Anthony and Mary (Stoker) Mossman, natives of Switzerland, and who died when sixty-two and seventy years of age respectively. Our subject learned the trade of butcher after his education was over, and worked at his trade in Germany, France and Italy. In 1849 he came directly to New Orleans, and the winter following went to Cincinnati and engaged in his trade. June 11, 1850, in St. Mary's Church, Cincinnati, he married Margaret, daughter of Michael Morris, a native of France. Their children are Jacob F., August V., Frank X., John N., Minnie and Emma. She was born in Germany, May 3, 1831, and came with her parents to America when five years old. Our subject enlisted in the Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry June 15, 1861, and was made

wagon-master. He was injured while on duty at Colfax Ferry, Va., on account of which he was discharged May 30, 1862. Since February 6, 1869, he has lived in Equality. He is independent in politics, voting for the man rather than party. He is an Odd Fellow, has been commander of Post No. 351, G. A. R., and his entire family are members of the Catholic Church. Besides his residence in Equality he owns 250 acres within two miles.

JOHN S. MOORE.

John S. Moore, farmer and stock dealer in South Shawneetown, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1838. He is one of ten children—six living—of James and Elizebeth (Smith) Moore, natives of Clermont County, Ohio. The father, born in 1810, died in 1874, and was the son of Joseph Moore, a native of Virginia, the latter of whom was a pioneer of Ohio when a lot in the center of Cincinnati could be bought for \$50. James was married about 1832, and died in his native county in 1874. The mother, of German origin, was born in 1809 and died in 1883. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Receiving a common-school education, our subject was married, December 20, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jackson and Sarah Turner, both natives of Ohio. She was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1842. Eight of their eleven children are living: Edwin W., James H., Sarah E., John T., Michael, Minnie, Charley and Andrew. Mr. Moore served four months in 1864 in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, on guard duty along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and was in several severe skirmishes. In 1870 he came to Gallatin County, and the next year located on his present improved farm of ninety-one acres, four miles from Shawneetown, and also bought 132 acres near by. In politics he is Republican. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM T. MOXLEY.

William T. Moxley was born in Hickman, Ky., January 12, 1850. His father, Nathaniel, was a native of Virginia and settled at Hickman when a young man, and was in the livery business part of his life. He went to Franklin County, Mo., seventy-one miles west of St. Louis, and here enlisted in Company I, Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry (Federal). He was wagon-master, and died sixty miles below Vicksburg in 1864. The mother, Amanda (Burgess), was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1827, and is still living on the old homestead in Missouri. Our subject, the second of seven children, was reared on the farm and educated in the home schools, and has been a liveryman and stock dealer ever since he began for himself. February 12, 1879, he married Ada, daughter of Pleasant Sipes, a blacksmith, native of Kentucky. She was born in Union County, Ky., October 8, 1858. Their children are Charles W., born in Webb City, Mo., November 13, 1879; Bessie E. and Thomas, born in Shawneetown September 29, 1881, and December 4, 1884 respectively, and Ada M. in Equality January 18, 1886. Our subject is a Democrat, and is now engaged in his business successfully at Equality.

PETER McMURCHY.

Peter McMurchy, of the firm of McMurchy & Bahr, proprietors of the City Mills, Shawneetown, is the son of James McMurchy, who came from Scotland to Clermont County, Ohio, in 1820, with his seven boys and two girls, his wife Margaret having died in 1815. James, the father, died in 1826. With the sisters married and the brothers now scattered, our subject in 1831 went to live with his uncle, Andrew Harvey, two miles north of Cincinnati, and was apprenticed in the blacksmith business. After his instructor's death by cholera in the fall of 1832, he worked in various places in the South, and being accidentally left twelve

miles south of Shawneetown by the grounded steamer "Tuscarora" while on her way from Natchez in February, 1838, he walked to the former place and started a blacksmith and wagon shop. He continued until 1869, and in 1870 went into the tanning business four miles to the north, but sold out a year later and engaged in his present successful business. He has been married twice, and of his eleven children three daughters and two sons are dead. The remaining daughters are married, and his only son, twenty years of age, is still at home.

J. F. NOLEN.

J. F. Nolen, sheriff of Gallatin County, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1844. He is the son of Daniel and Lucinda (Joplin) Nolen, the former of Irish descent, born in 1808 in North Carolina, and the latter also a native of North Carolina. The dates of their deaths are 1856 and 1878 respectively. The father, a shoemaker and afterward farmer, went to Wilson County, Tenn., and about 1854 moved to Franklin County, Ill. Our subject, one of thirteen children, with few educational advantages, no schooling after his tenth year, left home August 2, 1863, to join Company A, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Illinois Infantry. He was sent home after being in service for several weeks, and having "enlisted for the war," again enlisting twice afterward in the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry as recruit in the one hundred days' service in Col. Fred. A. John's regiment, and in October, 1864, he was in several minor actions in the first, and the surrender occurred soon after the second. After farming some he went to Equality, Ill., engaging in the retail liquor and grocery business for three years, since when he has been in Shawneetown. Appointed deputy circuit court clerk in 1870, he served six years, and then was elected clerk, serving until 1884. He then established his present grocery business, and in 1886 was elected to his present office of sheriff. In 1864 he married

Artimissa Beeves, a native of Arkansas, born in 1844. They had two children: Ellen, wife of G. A. Harmon and Millard, he being divorced from his first wife in 1866, married Elizebeth Holley in 1871, born in Gallatin County in 1837. Their two children are Edward and Harry. Mr. Nolen is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., F. & A. M. and G. A. R., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I. MCKEE PEEPLES.

I. McKee Peeples (deceased), banker of Shawneetown, Ill., born in 1826, was the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Peeples, natives of western Pennsylvania. Mr. Peeples attended school a year and a half in Perry County, Ill., after which he entered the store of E. H. Gatewood, at Shawneetown, and remained with him until he was seventeen, at which time he entered the counting-house of O. Pool at \$200 a year and board. At twenty he and Thos. S. Ridgway, were admitted as partners, and the firm remained O. Pool & Co. until 1850, when he and Mr. Ridgway bought out Mr. Pool. The business continuing as Peeples & Ridgway until 1864, when they established the First National Bank, with a capital stock of \$200,000 paid up; Mr. Peeples becoming president and Mr. Ridgway cashier, and so it remained until Mr. Peeples' death in 1879. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a devoted Sunday-school worker, giving much time and money to the cause. He was president of the State Sunday-school Convention of 1872. He married Harriet, daughter of W. A. Docker, a leading merchant of Shawneetown, in 1846. Mrs. Peeples was born in 1827. They have three sons living: John, William and Henry.

W. A. PEEPLES.

W. A. Peeples, merchant at Ridgway, Ill., began his business in 1881. He is a large dealer, and keeps a general stock of dry

goods, groceries, notions, etc., and carries a stock from \$7,000 to \$10,000. His annual business would probably reach from \$25,000 to \$30,000. He also buys and ships large quantities of grain in connection with his merchandise, and does the leading business at Ridgway.

W. S. PHILLIPS.

W. S. Phillips, attorney at law, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., January, 20, 1854. He is one of six children of James B. and Agnes C. (Wise) Phillips. The father was born in 1820 in Tennessee, came to Williams County, Ill., in 1863, where he now resides, engaged in farming. The mother was born in Mississippi in 1823, and died in 1864. After his academic education in Pope County, he began teaching, when nineteen years of age, and continued six consecutive terms, two of which were in Pope and the rest in Gallatin County. During this time he read law, and afterward began study under J. H. Clark, prosecuting attorney, at Golconda, Ill., and also a year under D. M. Kinsell of Shawneetown. July 8, 1880, he was admitted to the Mount Vernon, Ill. bar, and then removed to Ridgway, where he has since become an esteemed and able lawyer, with an extensive practice. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In May, 1879, he married Luella, daughter of Capt. B. C. Porter of Ridgway, Ill., born in Covington, Ky. They have two children: Sarah A. and William B.

M. M. POOL.

M. M. Pool, banker, is the son of Orval and Madeline (Snider) Pool. The father, of Scotch stock, was born in 1809, in Union County, Ky. His father, John, a native of Virginia, moved to Kentucky, and in 1816 finally settled in Shawneetown, where his son, Wilson, was the first white child born in Gallatin County. Orval was seven years old when he came to Shawneetown,

and in his "teens" he went to Smithland, Ky., and served several years as a saddler's apprentice. He then started a shop of his own in Shawneetown successfully, and several years later sold and for three years was a merchant, when he began pork-packing and tobacco speculation. In one year he packed 33,000 hogs. After ten years the war caused him to abandon this, and in 1871 he organized and was elected president of the Gallatin National Bank, and died in June of that year. He was an esteemed pioneer, and an able financier. The mother was born in 1814, in Strasburg, Germany, and five years old when they reached Shawneetown. She is still living. The children are our subject, Mary A. (wife of H. C. Docker), Hester M. (wife of Hon. R. M. Townshead, congressman for the Nineteenth District) and Ellen (wife of J. J. M. Peeples). Our subject was born in 1843 in Shawneetown, and educated in Danville, Ky., with one year also at Michigan University, Ann Arbor. In November, 1864, he was commissioned captain and aid-de-camp by Gov. Yates, on Gen. Wilson's staff, with whom he was in his raid through Alabama and Georgia, and one of those who captured Jefferson Davis at Macon. From the latter part of 1865 to 1868, he was in the commission business in Cincinnati, but returned and began speculating in grain at Shawneetown. On his father's death he was elected president of the bank, which in April, 1874, went into voluntary liquidation, and he and W. B. Henshaw started a private bank, the firm name being M. M. Pool & Co., and Mr. Pool the manager. In 1868 he married Amanda C., daughter of Judge A. M. Grant, of Mount Vernon, Ill., her native place. Gertrude, Marshall and Grant are their children. Mr. Pool has inherited his father's ability, and is an esteemed and respected citizen of high standing.

GEO. H. POTTER.

Geo. H. Potter, farmer and stock dealer, was born in 1841 in Muskingum County, Ohio. He is one of fourteen children of

Thomas and Sarah (Cheney) Potter. The father was born in Stokesley, England. A minister of the gospel, he came to near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1832, and, in 1860, to Effingham, Ill.; then, in 1863, to Gallatin County, where he remained with his son, our subject, until his death, in 1885, after fifty years' service as Minister. The mother was born in Kingston, England, in 1807, came with her husband, and died in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1852. Educated in the common and high schools of Muskingum and Loraine Counties, Ohio, in 1857 he became a teacher, and, in 1859, began teaching in Illinois, continuing up to 1863, when he became manager of Joseph Bowles' store, at Bowlesville Mines. In 1865 he began a ten years' partnership with Robert and David Reid in the coal business, after which he purchased his present farm of 330 acres. In 1861 he married Annie R., daughter of Robert and Agnes Campbell, born in 1843. Their two children were Thomas (deceased October 10, 1872,) and Sarah (deceased November 3, 1871). Mr. Potter is a Presbyterian elder and local evangelist, of which his wife is also a member. He is a Republican.

JAMES AUGUST RENSMANN.

James August Rensmann, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Ridgway, was born in Westphalia, Germany, June 8, 1845. Reared and educated in his native land, he passed through the regular college course at Essen, Rheinland, and absolved his philosophical and theological studies at the University of Muenster, Westphalia, whereupon he was ordained a priest in 1872. He then came in the fall to Mattoon, Ill., and took charge of the church, then at Vandalia, and, in 1874, came to Shawnee-town where he labored in the church and school five years, and also established Saint Joseph's. He came to Ridgway in 1879, and has since succeeded in building up a large and wealthy congregation. There is also a parochial school in operation, in which, since 1884, he has been assisted by two Sisters.

GEORGE W. RICH.

George W. Rich, farmer, was born in Alabama in 1839, and is one of eight children of William and Mary (Simms) Rich. The father, a native of Florida, died about 1850, about ninety years of age. He was married twice: first in his native State, and after his wife's death he removed to Alabama, where he settled, and married the mother of our subject. The mother, a native of Alabama, was also married twice, her first husband being a Mr. Caudle. She died, about one hundred years old, in 1872. When seventeen our subject spent a year and a half in Indiana, and then came to Shawneetown, where he married, in 1860, Ellen, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Andrews, born in Gallatin County in 1841. Six of their seven children are living: Isabelle, George, Minnie and May (twins), Daisy and Lewis. Beginning as a tenant, in 1870, he bought his present improved farm of eighty acres, six miles from Shawneetown. Politically a Democrat, his first vote was for Douglas. Mrs. Rich was a member of the Baptist Church and died in 1876.

JOHN D. RICHESON.

John D. Richeson, merchant, Shawneetown, Ill., son of John and Nancy A. Richeson, natives of Virginia, was born on his father's farm, in Amherst County, Va., on the 16th of May, 1810. His grandfather on his mother's side was David Dickinson of Virginia, who was commissary for the troops of that colony during the Revolution. In the spring of 1826, boy-like and being desirous of making something for himself, Mr. Richeson started west, arriving at Charleston, W. Va., the first day of March, 1826, and hired to a flat-boatman by the name of Mays, at the wages of \$8 per month, and started down the Kanawha into the Ohio River to Cincinnati, Ohio, which at that time was a place of less than 10,000 inhabitants. Thence he went South flat-boating, etc., until the fall of 1832, when he returned to

Virginia, where he began farming and trading in stock and negroes until 1836, when he went to Louisville and contracted on public works till 1837, when he contracted for paving the river bank in front of Shawneetown, and grading the Shawneetown & Alton Railroad to Equality, eleven miles west. Being well pleased with the outlook surrounding this place, in 1838 he went into the wholesale and retail mercantile business, which he has continued successfully ever since, now enjoying the fruits of a large and well established trade. Mr. Richeson is now in his seventy-eighth year, is in good health and is the first man on duty for business every morning.

HON. THOMAS S. RIDGWAY.

Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway was born August 30, 1826, on a farm in White County, Ill. His father, Hon. John Ridgway, was born in New Jersey, and was a descendant of a Quaker family. In his earlier days he was engaged in mercantile life in Philadelphia, but in 1818, yielding to the imaginary fascinations of a life in the western wilds, he started for Illinois with his family, household goods and merchandise, traveling to Pittsburg in Conestoga wagons, and to Shawneetown in a keel-boat. From Shawneetown to Carmi, then in Gallatin County he traveled again by wagon, and having arrived at his destination he immediately engaged in merchandising and trading. His wife, who previous to marriage was Miss Rebecca B. Olden, died soon after reaching Illinois, and in 1822 Mr. Ridgway was married to Miss Mary Frazier Grant, daughter of John Grant. The Grant family were originally Scotch Presbyterians, and after immigrating to the United States resided for a time in Philadelphia. About 1818 they likewise moved to White County, Ill. By this marriage with Miss Grant, Mr. Ridgway had six children: Sarah, Harriet, John G., Thomas S., Eliza and George A. In 1832 Mr. Ridgway moved to Shawneetown, where his second



Thos. A. Ridgway,
Jan'y, 1879 -

wife soon afterward died, firm in the religious convictions of her entire life, and John Ridgway, who had served in the Legislature when it convened at Vandalia, did not long survive his wife, and thus, Thomas S., the subject of this sketch, was left without the loving, guiding hand of either father or mother. But he had been so thoroughly instructed and inculcated with the principles of integrity and with reverence for Christianity, which had always been the guiding star of his parents' lives, that his character was formed, and he at once began a life of usefulness and honor. At the age of twelve he earned his first dollar in the printing office of John S. McCracken of Shawneetown. In 1839 he entered the dry goods establishment of Col. E. H. Gatewood as store boy, remaining there until 1843. In this year he made his first trip east to Philadelphia to buy a stock of goods, and while there paid a visit to his grandfather, John Ridgway, Sr., then over ninety years of age. In 1845 he became the junior member of the firm of O. Pool & Co. (Orval Pool, John McKee Peeples and himself). In 1850 Mr. Pool retired from the firm, and Messrs. Peeples & Ridgway succeeded to the business. The house of Peeples & Ridgway became the leading house in southern Illinois, their sales amounting to between \$200,000 and \$300,000 per year. It was no uncommon thing for them to supply farmers and others living from fifty to seventy-five miles away. They were also heavy purchasers of tobacco, sometimes to the extent of half a million dollars in a year; and of pork, grain and other products which they shipped to New Orleans, New York and Europe. In 1865 they closed up their business, and organized the First National Bank of Shawneetown. In December, 1867, Mr. Ridgway was made president of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railway Company, and owing largely to his capacity and energy, the railway was completed in an incredibly short space of time from Shawneetown to Beardstown, a distance of 226 miles. He retired from the presidency of this com-

pany in 1874, much poorer in purse but much richer in experience. In 1874 he was elected State treasurer of Illinois, being the only candidate on the Republican ticket that was successful. He assumed the duties of the office January 13, 1875, and served his term with credit to himself and the State. In 1874 he became president of the board of trustees of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, and has ever since held that position. The first building erected for the use of this institution burned down, and in the spring of 1887, an elegant new building of brick and stone, 115x215 feet in size, and three stories high, was completed and dedicated, Mr. Ridgway making the principal address on that occasion. The building cost \$250,000, and is one of the finest structures devoted to educational uses in the United States. It is in connection with this institution that Mr. Ridgway has rendered his most important service to mankind. Mr. Ridgway was married September 20, 1849, to Miss Jane Docker, daughter of W. A. Docker, an early merchant of Shawneetown. He is a man of strong religious convictions, has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1858, and a ruling elder since 1860. He is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, and the superlatively important causes of religion and education have always found in him an earnest and able supporter and champion.

HON. CARL ROEDEL.

Hon. Carl Roedel, attorney at law, and mayor of Shawneetown, was born in 1842 in Van Wert County, Ohio, the son of Jacob and Barbara Roedel, natives of Germany and born in 1806 and 1809 respectively, and their deaths occurring likewise in 1867 and 1866. The father, a potash manufacturer, came to America about 1838, and bought eighty acres of the site of Cleveland, Ohio. About 1840 he married and settled in Van Wert County, and in 1848 moved to Decatur, Ind., where he passed his life. Our subject, the eldest of four children, began at eleven years of age

working for his father in the potash factory, so continuing until the age of sixteen. His education was received in Vermillion Institute, Ohio, by an attendance of three years. In 1865 he was elected superintendent of the Mount Carmel (Illinois) schools, in which position he served three years with flattering success, and then for one year had charge of the Shawneetown schools. During the last two of these years he was studying law, and in 1871 was admitted, under the examination of Congressman Townsend. He at once began practice with marked success, and for the past fifteen years he has had a most lucrative practice, and has been one of the leading lawyers of the county, especially able in civil and chancery law. In 1884 he became a partner with Eugene R. Sission in the firm of Roedel & Sission. In 1869 he married Fannie Koser, of Mount Carmel, Ill. Their children are Ida M., Rose, William K., Sarah, Emma, Charles, Lillie and Jacob. He is a Republican, and first voted for Lincoln. Since 1885 he has been mayor. For six years past he has been president of the school board. He is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Honor and has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church for ten years. His wife also is a Presbyterian, and both are highly esteemed people.

F. H. SELLERS.

F. H. Sellers, civil and mining engineer, was born in Philadelphia in 1835, and is one of six children of George E. and Rachel B. Sellers. He was educated at Woodward College, Cincinnati, and came to Gallatin County in 1857, and engaged with the Saline Coal & Manufacturing Company, and two years after was employed in paper-making in Hardin County for five years. He then returned to Bowlesville, leased the mines, and operated them for six years, when he became their superintendent for eleven years. In 1875 he married Mrs. A. L. Dennis, daughter of Frank and Lydia Smith, who was born in 1843 in Pennsylvania. In politics Mr. Sellers is a Republican, casting his first

presidential vote for Fremont. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His father, George E. Sellers, was married March 6, 1833, to Rachel B., daughter of Robert A. and Eleazer Parish, the mother's birth occurring in Philadelphia July 18, 1812. She died in Hardin County, Ill., September 14, 1860. She bore her husband these children: Frederick H., born February 26, 1834; Eleanor P., November 23, 1835, died August 21, 1855; Lucy, April 3, 1837, died September 21, 1860; Charles H., August 26, 1838, and two others, who died in infancy. In politics the father is a Republican, and himself and children are members of the Swedenborg Church, while his wife is an Episcopalian. He has led an active and useful life. From 1834 to 1839 he was engaged in building locomotive engines, paper machinery, and machinery for the mints at Charlotte, N. C., Dahlonga, Ga., and New Orleans. In 1841 he removed to Cincinnati, and engaged in making lead pipes by pressure from fluid melted lead. With his brother and Josiah Tourease he erected the Globe Rolling & Wire Works. From 1847 to 1849 inclusive he was engaged in getting up his direct traction and forge hammer, and heavy grade locomotives to overcome steep ascents by means of three-rail and steam cylinders. In 1850 he accepted the position of mechanical engineer of the Panama Railroad Company. From 1851 to 1854 he remained in the locomotive works, and then accepted the presidency of the Saline Coal Company, and moved to the Saline Mines in 1858. In 1859 he removed to Sellers' Landing, in Hardin County, and was there engaged in the manufacture of paper from cane. He removed to Bowlesville about 1879, and is now principally engaged in archaeological researches among the prehistoric earthworks of southern Illinois.

J. E. SPEER.

J. E. Speer, farmer and stock dealer, was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1826, the eldest of four children of Andrew and

Elizabeth (Williams) Speer. The father, of Irish origin, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., about 1798. The grandfather, Moses Speer, was one of the earliest pioneers and settlers of Davidson County, where he reared his family. In 1830 he removed to Texas where he spent the rest of his life on the frontier. Reared and married in his native county, Andrew, a farmer, moved to Arkansas Territory, where he died about 1834. The mother, born in Virginia in 1805, is still living with our subject, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject spent about five years of his early life in the tanning business. In 1853 he came to Gallatin County, and the next year was married to Phoebe Berry. Six of their seven children are living: Andrew, of Moultrie County, Ill.; David, of Minnesota; William; Robert, Allan, and Mary, wife of J. Munch, of Moultrie County. The next year he located on his present farm of 200 acres, 160 acres of which are improved, producing over 5,000 bushels of corn annually. Formerly a Whig, he has, since his vote for Gen. Scott, been a Republican. Mrs. Speer is a member of the Baptist Church.

CAPT. W. H. STILES.

Capt. W. H. Stiles was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1828, the son of Hyas and Harriet L. Stiles, both natives of Connecticut. He received an academical education in the public schools of Lancaster, Ohio, after his tenth year when his parents removed there, and when eighteen years old went to Louisville, Ky., and served an apprenticeship in the foundry business. After two years' work at Cincinnati he was likewise employed at Detroit, Mich., then at New Orleans eight months. For two years thereafter he was on the river between Cincinnati and New Orleans, when he returned to Ohio and worked at his trade. For about four years he was engaged in training and dealing in horses and mules. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Seventh Illinois Cav-

alry, as second lieutenant, under Col. Edward Prince, and two years later was promoted directly to captain. He took part in some of the most severe cavalry engagements of the war, and in three years returned home on account of broken down health. August 8, 1847, he married Catherine Smith of New Boston, Ohio, who died April 27, 1881. Their five children are living in Gallatin County. In December, 1884, he married July Stull, a native of Georgia, by whom he had one child. After the war he returned to his family in Gallatin County, where they have lived since 1857. He has since been engaged in the saw mill business and looking after his farm interests. For seven years he has been correspondent and reporter for the United States Agricultural Society, is an ardent Republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

H. C. STRICKLAND.

H. C. Strickland, farmer and trader, was born in Gallatin County in 1852. He is one of seven children—three living—of John D. and Ariminta (Dobbs) Strickland. The father of English origin, was a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. Since his youth he was a resident of Gallatin County, where he lived in 1859. A bookkeeper in his early years, he became a hatter, and for a time was in the grocery business. The later years of his life were devoted to general trading and stock shipping to southern ports. The mother, born in Gallatin County, January 3, 1825, died April 19, 1878. Educated through his mother's care at common schools, and at the Southern Normal at Carbondale, our subject engaged in successful teaching for several years in the same place, and for several years agent for agricultural machinery also. April 4, 1881, he married Ida, daughter of Moses and Elizebeth Kanady, born in Gallatin County in 1859. They had two children, both dead. Since his marriage he has lived on his present finely improved farm of forty acres four miles from Shawneetown. One of the best educators of Gallatin County, his

school, where he taught for nine terms, was awarded three premiums in 1886, by the Gallatin County Agricultural Society, for the best school work, and that in competition with Shawneetown High School. In politics he is a Republican, voting first for R. B. Hayes. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD W. TOWNSHEND.

Richard W. Townshend, representative in Congress from the Nineteenth District of Illinois, is a native of the State of Maryland, a point in Prince George County, eighteen miles south of Washington, being the place, and April 30, 1840, the day when he first saw the light. His father, Samuel H. Townshend, was a planter, and died when Richard was but two years of age, leaving the mother with the care of nine children, one of whom was younger than Richard. The Townshend family is one of the oldest in southern Maryland, the first representative immigrating thither from England in 1746, and settling in the immediate vicinity of the place where nearly one hundred years later his distinguished great-grandson was born. On the maternal side Mr. Townshend comes from Virginia stock, his mother being a Miss Lumsden, daughter of a prominent merchant of Alexandria, and sister of Dr. William O. Lumsden, who was a healer of the spiritual as well as physical man, having occupied the pulpit as a minister of the Methodist Church, and prior thereto practiced medicine in the city of Baltimore. In the course of a few years, after her husband's death, Mrs. Townshend removed with her family to this city (Washington, D. C.), and here the future congressman received his education. He was employed for some time in Col. Jo Shillington's bookstore, which was a general rendezvous for the distinguished men of that day—Benton, Cass, Douglas, Gen. Scott and others—who always found an attentive auditor in young Townshend. During the sessions of 1856-57 and 1857-58 he was employed as a page on the floor of

the House of Representatives, an occupation which was in every way desirable to him, as it afforded him the coveted opportunity of witnessing the great struggle on the Kansas question as embodied in the Lecompton constitution, probably one of the most exciting events in National legislation that had occurred up to that time. It was during this service in the House that the young statesman in embryo made the acquaintance and friendship of Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, a representative from Illinois, who was eminent alike for his ability as a statesman and rank as a jurist. Taking an interest in the ambitious young page, he encouraged him to anticipate the later advice of Horace Greeley and "go West." Accordingly, in the year 1858, westward young Townshend's star of empire took its way, beckoning him on to the brilliant future which southern Illinois had in store for him; his first abiding place being the modern Cairo, thence to McLeansboro, and then he removed to Shawneetown, on the Ohio River, his present place of abode. His energies were at once devoted to completing his law studies, which he pursued energetically under the guidance and direction of his friend, Mr. Marshall, teaching school in winter to be able to meet his expenses. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar and almost immediately sprang into a lucrative practice. In 1864 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Hamilton County, a position which he filled for four years, and in 1868 was chosen prosecuting attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District of Illinois, comprising six counties, in which capacity he served with marked distinction and ability until 1872, the expiration of the term for which he had been elected. During the period from 1872 to 1876 he devoted himself to the business of National banking as well as practice of law, in which he acquired an experience which has been valuable to him as a National legislator. In the political campaign of 1876 the Democrats of the Nineteenth District of Illinois, anxious to regain the ascendancy which they had lost in the previous

contest in 1874, when a Greenbacker was elected to Congress, agreed with remarkable unanimity upon Mr. Townshend as their standard-bearer to lead them to victory. Right gallantly did he justify their trust and fulfill their high expectation. In every town and hamlet and at every cross-roads his voice was heard in advocacy and support of the eternal principles of Democratic faith, and when the day of reckoning in November came he was triumphantly elected by a handsome plurality vote of more than 4,000, and the district was again safe in the Democratic column. His services during his first term in Congress pleased his constituency so well that he was renominated in 1878 and elected by an increased vote of 6,000 plurality and a clear majority over both his opponents of nearly 3,000. Since then he has been re-elected by constantly increasing majorities, making the district now one of the most reliably Democratic districts in the State of Illinois. During the time that Mr. Townshend has been in Congress he has not been idle. Few representatives, indeed, on their first participation in legislation take such a wide and practical view of their duties and responsibilities as he has done. Within his range of vision came not only the interests of his own people, but the welfare and prosperity of the country at large, broadly and wisely recognizing that whatever tended to promote the latter would certainly inure to the benefit of the former; and this it is that constitutes true statesmanship. Some of the most prominent and important measures which now demand the attention of Congress and vitally affect the National well-being were first urged and insisted upon by him. Early in the first session of the XLV Congress he introduced "a bill to regulate inter-State commerce and to prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers," which was one of the first measures introduced in Congress looking to the settlement of that important question and upon which have been framed some of the principal features of the Reagan bill reported in the present Congress from the com-

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mittee on commerce. At the same session he brought the attention of the House to the dangerous encroachments of the Federal judiciary upon the powers of the State courts in a bill to regulate the removal of causes from State to Federal tribunals, but it was crowded out by other business in the last Congress. One of the first things he did at the commencement of the present Congress was to re-introduce this all-important measure and have it referred to the committee on the revision of the laws, by which committee it was returned to the House with a favorable report; but by fillibustering against it for weeks during the extra session the Republicans prevented action at that time. During the last Congress a substitute for this measure was adopted which has greatly restricted the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. Thus after years of persistent effort this important measure of Mr. Townshend's has been crowned with a large degree of success. To his efforts in Congress the Mexican soldiers are more largely indebted for the recent law granting them pensions than perhaps to any one else. And indeed he has signalized his friendship for the Union soldiers of the Republic by effective service in Congress.

The most important measure of which he is the author and creator is the bill looking to the establishment of an American Zollverein, or customs union of all the American nations. It provides for the same freedom of trade between the nations of North, Central and South America as exists among the States of this Union, and if finally accepted by the countries concerned, will no doubt greatly develop the resources of the Western Hemisphere, and bring to this country the immense commerce of the Southern countries which are now monopolized by European nations. It has already met with such favorable progress in Congress as renders it very probable that it will be adopted at the next session. Other important measures have been introduced by him which we have not the space to mention. During his service he has been a member of several of the most important

committees in Congress, including that of the Judiciary and Appropriations. Each one of these important questions which Mr. Townshend has had the energy and perseverance to bring before the body of which he is a member, has been advocated by him in speeches which, for strength of argument and depth of reasoning, it would be difficult to surpass. As an orator he is graceful, fluent and forcible, expressing his thoughts in simple and appropriate language, and with a beauty of diction and power of logic which go straight to the understanding, carrying conviction to the hearer. He never fails to command the respect and attention of the House, and he justifies the compliment by never uttering what is not worth hearing. His public career has been most promising, and it is not too much to say that we regard him, in every essential, as one of the men to whom the country must look for safe guidance and counsel in the future. In 1869 Mr. Townshend married a daughter of Orville Pool, Esq., a prominent banker and leading merchant of Shawneetown. She is a lady of rare good sense, of accomplished manners and retiring demeanor, happy in the companionship of her husband and children, and fitted to adorn any position in life. The writing of this brief sketch of the life of Richard W. Townshend was conceived as a pleasant duty, typifying, as that life does, the possibilities and opportunities which wait at the door of every young man under the glorious institutions of free America. The youth who left the hall of the House of Representatives as a humble page returned in a few years a peer of its ablest members. And as he has been the first of former page boys to reach a seat in Congress, it is to be hoped many more may achieve equal success should they make as able and efficient legislators as he has done.

L. F. TROMLY.

L. F. Tromly, editor, publisher and proprietor of the *Shawnee News*, was born October 30, 1846, in Mount Vernon, Ill.,

and is the son of Michael and Jane (Bouton) Tromly. The father, of French descent and born in 1800 at Vincennes, Ind., lived there until he lost his first wife, about 1832, then lived in Burlington, Iowa, where he married Jane Bouton November 19, 1835. After 1840 Mount Vernon, Ill., was his home. He was first a cabinet-maker, and then for thirty-five years a silver-smith. His father, Isaac Tromly, ran the first ferry at Vincennes. He (Michael) died May 26, 1878. His second wife, born in New Jersey and reared in New York City, went to Burlington, Iowa, when a young lady. She died August 26, 1855. Our subject, one of ten children, was educated at Mount Vernon, Ill., and since his fourteenth year was an apprenticed or journeyman printer until 1871 with the exception of eighteen months in the grocery business, the senior member of Tromly & Ellis, at Mount Vernon, Ill. After eight months as editor and publisher of the *Mount Vernon News*, he and his brother Theodore became its owners. It was the first successful Republican paper in the county. After three and a half years with this, Mr. Tromly sold out and retired from business for two years to recuperate his failing health, but in 1880 bought the *Shawnee News*, and is now sole owner and manager. A fearless Republican, his paper is quoted by the State press frequently. Mr. Tromly's first teacher was "Bob" Ingersoll. February 25, 1877, he married Miss Iva E. Phillips, born in Anna, Union Co., Ill., June 4, 1856. She is a member of the Christian Church. Their two children are Herbert H. and Mabel.

GEO. J. VINEYARD.

Geo. J. Vineyard, farmer and pension agent, was born in 1834 in Hardin County, Ill., one of nine children of Eli P. and Sarah (Hill) Vineyard. The father, a farmer, was born November 15, 1806, in Virginia, came to Hardin County in 1811 when a child. After his marriage he purchased 200 acres of land, on which he still resides. The mother, born in Georgia in 1808, came to

Hardin County in 1824 with her parents. She died in August, 1874. With common-school advantages our subject began life, and became owner of his present fine farm of 200 acres in 1861. In 1855 he married Sarah, daughter of Jackson and Mary Moore, born in Gallatin County in 1838. Their six children are John T., Benjamin F., Margaret, Mary, George A. and Lucretia. Since 1877 he has served as justice, and since 188— has been pension agent, and has collected about \$50,000 for soldiers. Politically a Republican, his first vote was for Buchanan.

JOHN T. WATHEN.

John T. Wathen, farmer, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., December 21, 1842. His father, James M., born in Union County, Ky., in 1818, came to Illinois with his parents when one year old. Joseph, the grandfather, formerly of Maryland, and at an early age in Kentucky, early in life renounced the Catholic faith and became an earnest member of the Baptist Church. A pioneer from taste, he came to Illinois in 1819, and when this State became settled, moved to Iowa, where he died in 1856. The father, James M., reared in Gallatin County, when of age married Rebecca Pilkington, a native of North Carolina, and with her parents an early settler in Illinois. She died in Gallatin County in 1866. They had ten children. By his second marriage he had two daughters. He was a cooper, but later in life a farmer, dying in June, 1874, on the farm on which he was partly reared. Our subject received an ordinary education, and although he taught school in early life, he has made farming his chief business. March 10, 1864, he married Catherine, daughter of William Byrne, a native of Dublin, Ireland. She was born near Equality, April 10, 1844. Their children are Hettie A., Mary E., William M., John A. and Willis G. Our subject is a stanch Republican, but cast his first vote for McClellan. He owns 375 acres of land, 175 of which is in the home place west of Equality.

AARON WILSON.

Aaron Wilson (colored), farmer, was born in Kentucky in 1834, a son of Aaron, Sr., and Queenie (De Ball) Wilson. The father is supposed to have been a slave in Virginia of E. Wilson, afterward a resident of Kentucky. He remained in bondage about fifty years, during which time he was married and had several children. He finally obtained his freedom, and purchased his wife and three children, the rest of whom continued slaves until the emancipation. He then went to Illinois, where he died in 1848 in Gallatin County. The mother was born in Union County, Ky., and died in 1858, about eighty years old. Our subject has been twice married, having left home at twenty-one. In 1854 he married Flora Eddy. Five of their six children are living: Flora, wife of John Dimmett; Queenie, wife of George Wilson; Mary, wife of James Stephens; Laura, wife of E. Dickerson, and David. Mrs. Wilson died in 1860. In 1875 he married Susan Nash, by whom he had two children, one living—John. Since his eleven years as drayman in Shawneetown, he has been farming, and is owner of 178 acres of improved land, five miles west of Shawneetown. His first wife, a native of Virginia, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilson is a Republican and a Mason.

ELLEN B. WHITE.

Ellen B. White, teacher, was born in 1860, in Gallatin County, Ill., one of eleven children of Thornton and Margaret (Colbert) Barnett. The father, born in 1828, in Gallatin County, is one of the foremost farmers of his native county, owning 400 acres of land. The mother was born in 1843, in the same county, where she is still living on the old homestead. Educated at St. Vincent's Academy, Union County, Ky., our subject has been one of the first teachers in Gallatin County. November 27, 1881, she married Wiley F. White, son of Don

and Sarah White, and born in Smith County, Tenn., August 8, 1856. He was a farmer, the owner of 200 acres of land, and lived on his farm an influential young man until his death in 1883. Their one child, Willie, died when but six months old. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. White has been engaged in teaching, living with her parents. She is member of the Social Brethren Church.

SAMUEL WISEHEART.

Samuel Wiseheart (deceased), merchant, was born in 1829 in Gallatin County, the son of John, Sr., and Elizabeth (Miller) Wiseheart, for whose history see sketch of R. J. Wiseheart. November 10, 1859, our subject married Mary, daughter of Washington and America (Turner) Sherwood, the former a farmer near New Haven, this county, who died in 1857 at the age of forty, and the latter in 1851, aged thirty-three. Their children are Alfred D., Thomas, Mollie and Gertrude. He then purchased 160 acres in Shawneetown Precinct and began farming and speculating in stock, most successfully, until he became owner of about 1,000 acres. After 1879 he was merchandising in Shawneetown until his death, April 16, 1880, and his wife then continued his business until 1882 and for a time kept boarding-house. He was a successful financier, was an Odd Fellow, and his wife is an esteemed member of the Presbyterian Church.

R. J. WISEHEART.

R. J. Wiseheart, a pioneer farmer and stock raiser, was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1819, the son of John, Sr., and Elizabeth (Miller) Wiseheart, natives of Kentucky. The father, of Germano-Scottish ancestry, and reared and married in Kentucky, soon went to Indiana, and then finally in 1829 settled in Gallatin County. On account of ill health he was compelled to quit service in the Black Hawk war, and died in 1836, about forty-six

years of age. The mother died in 1872, about eighty-seven years old. December 25, 1838, our subject was married to Nancy Parks. Three of their six children are living: Emily, wife of John Weber, of Evansville Ind.; Rebecca, wife of L. Raber, of Henderson County, Ky., and Harrison. Mrs. Wiseheart died in 1871. In December, 1872, he married Sarah Boswell. Their two children are Richard and William. He is still living on the old homestead, the owner of 316 acres of improved land. He began life with a suit of good clothes and 50 cents in money after his marriage. After making a thorough study of eye diseases, he practiced his profession for ten years, and at the same time was a minister of the Christian Church, which latter service he was compelled to abandon on account of old age and ill health. Besides his own family he has reared and educated seven orphan children. Formerly a Whig, he has been a Republican since his vote for Harrison in 1840. Mr. Wiseheart organized the first Sunday-school in Gallatin County, and baptized over 200 persons during his ministry.

HON. E. D. YOUNGBLOOD.

Hon. E. D. Youngblood, county judge of Gallatin County, was born in Perry County, Ill., in October, 1838, and is the son of Isaiah and Electa (Jones) Youngblood, the former of German descent, born in Georgia in 1794, and the latter in New York in 1801. The father, a farmer, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and located at Mobile when peace was declared. Then after a residence in the county of his marriage, Franklin County, Ill., he went to Perry County in 1835, and there died in 1850. His wife died in 1841. They had ten children; these mentioned are living: Corvina L., wife of Geo. W. Sturdevant, Jefferson County; Ill.; Louisa H., wife of J. P. Ford, Los Angeles County, Cal.; Lovina C., wife of M. C. Hawkins, Carbondale, Ill.; Sarah A., wife of J. R. Hawkins, Perry County, Ill.; William J., Franklin County;

Francis M., lawyer, Benton, Ill.; E. D. and Rachael C., wife of W. W. Robertson, Franklin County. With a limited amount of common-school education our subject began life as farmer in Perry County and Saline County, and in 1866 began the study of law with his brother at Benton, and caring for his family, as clerk and otherwise, he sought admission to the bar in Mount Vernon, Ill., began practice at Harrisburg, Ill., and in 1871 changed to Shawneetown. In 1871 he attended the law school of Judge A. D. Duff, of whose character and manhood he was a great admirer. In April, 1857, he married Eunice M., a native of Pennsylvania and reared in Indiana, daughter of Geo. N. Kinne, a teacher. Only one of their four children is living, Eva, wife of Dr. J. F. Barton, of Inman, Gallatin Co., Ill. For the last twelve years a leading attorney of his home, our subject was elected city judge in 1873, in 1876 elected state's attorney of Gallatin County, in 1880 a Hancock and English elector, in 1882 elected county judge, and re-elected in 1886; in 1881 appointed master in chancery by Judge Conger, and re-appointed in 1883 and 1885, and prominently mentioned as a candidate for circuit judge in 1885. He is an able speaker and debater and a skillful criminal lawyer, a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of H., and the Presbyterian Church.

CHRISTIAN ZINN.

Christian Zinn, farmer and carpenter, was born in Germany in 1835, one of nine children of Otto F. and Anna E. (Bernhardt) Zinn. The father, born in the same place in 1802, and a machinist, remained there until his death in 1841. The mother, born in Germany in 1804, died in 1847. Educated in his native land, our subject came to New Orleans in 1853, and six months later to Kentucky. In 1870 he came to Gallatin County, where he now lives on his fine farm of 280 acres, with coal under it. In 1856 he married Mary J., daughter of James B. and Frances

McMurtry, and born in Wayne County, Ill., in 1840. Their eleven children are Elizabeth, James F., Fanny (deceased), Mary J., Charles C., Henry J., George B., Nora (deceased), William B., Bertha L. and Crystal (deceased). Politically Mr. Zinn is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is of the Presbyterian, and his wife a member of the Christian Church.

SALINE COUNTY.

JESSE ABNEY.

Jesse Abney, farmer, was born in Brushy Precinct in 1832, the son of Joshua and Sarah (Stone) Abney. The father, born in Tennessee in 1807, was the son of William Abney, native of Tennessee, and who removed to Saline County about 1825, where he remained until his death. Joshua came at that time also, and in 1831 married and spent the remainder of his life in Brushy Precinct. He was a farmer, and a member of the Regular Baptist Church. The mother, born in Virginia in 1812, is still living, in Saline County. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and tells how he saw the country, now nicely timbered, then covered with grass. In November, 1855, he married Mary, daughter of John and Mary Murphy, of Williamson County, and born in Saline County. Seven of their nine children are living: Nancy A., Patsey, wife of George Bonds; Eliza, Sallie, Lewis, Douglas and Joshua. His present farm is the old homestead he entered from the Government after his marriage. He is the owner of 420 acres; and, besides owning a half interest in the drug store of Abney, Carr & Co., at Galatia, he is running a general store on his farm. His real estate in Galatia is also considerable. He is a Mason, and has been a life-long Democrat, first voting for Buchanan. He is an earnest advocate of general education, and has long been one of the leading citizens and business men.

JOHN M. BAKER.

John M. Baker, president of the Harrisburg Bank, was born in Saline County in 1838, the son of James and Lucinda (Clay-

ton) Baker. The father, German in origin, and born in Princeton, Ky., came to Saline County in 1832, one of the pioneer farmers of southern Illinois. Soon after he became one of the first merchants of Raleigh, and died in 1852. The mother, born in Princeton, Ky., after her husband's death married Dr. V. Rathbone, of Harrisburg, and is now a hale old lady of seventy-two years. Our subject, the only child of his parents' family now living, received the pioneer schooling, and also graduated, in 1858, from the Commercial Business College of Cincinnati, Ohio. At fourteen he clerked for L. M. Riley for \$50 per year, some of which he saved, and went to McLeansboro to school for a year. After a short time clerking for Wade, May & Co., at \$15 a month, he went to Ewing and sold goods for Richeson & Carroll one year. The following year he clerked for H. M. & J. S. Williams, and the next six months for a clothing house in St. Louis. In 1857 he began clerking for Dr. Mitchell, at Harrisburg, and in 1859 started a general store at Whitesville. In 1861, while South, he was caught as a spy, but escaped, and, returning home, enlisted in Company K, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, as private, but was soon made adjutant in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry. He fought at Corinth, and in several skirmishes. In the autumn of 1862 he was injured badly by his horse falling with him, and was honorably discharged at Kossuth, Miss. He at once began merchandising in Harrisburg, with great success. In 1869 he erected a large two-story building, 28x80 feet, at a cost of \$3,000, and now has one of the best stocks in the city, employing five clerks. He also owns 1,000 acres of land, and has been president of the Harrisburg Bank ever since it was organized. November 8, 1865, he married Lizzie G. Evertson, born in Caseyville, Ky. Their six children are Nellie, Lulu, Evert C., John H., Willie M. and Mary. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, since his majority; is special muster officer of the Depart-

ment of Illinois, G. A. R., for sixteen counties, and inspector of nine counties, organizing posts, etc. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is one of the first citizens of the region.

LOUIS BAKER.

Louis Baker, farmer, was born in 1853 in Perry County, Ohio, one of nine children of Phillip H. and Mary C. E. (Cline) Baker. The father was born about 1810 in Germany near the Rhine, and the mother about 1817. They were married, and about ten years later located near Zanesville, Ohio. The father bought a farm there, then in Jackson, then in Pike County, where he remained until 1866, when he settled on the farm now owned by Henry Baker, of Saline County, and where the father died in 1876 and the mother in 1884. With a common-school education our subject at twenty-three married and bought the farm on which his brother, Charles Baker, is now living, and in 1883 bought his present farm. His wife, Mary M., daughter of James and Jane (McMurrin) McIlrath, was born in 1855 in Saline County. Their four children are Ray, Lillie, Nellie and Pearl. He has acquired a finely improved farm of 280 acres. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Tilden. His father's death was caused by a runaway team on the road home from Harrisburg.

JOHN BAKER.

John Baker, farmer, and breeder of Poland-China hogs, was born in 1851 in Perry County, Ohio, the son of Phillip H. and Sarah C. E. (Cline) Baker, natives of Germany, where they were married, and where the name was Becker. In 1848 they located in Ohio, and in 1865 removed to Saline County, Ill., and resumed farming. The father died in 1876, about sixty-five years old, and the mother about 1885 at the age of sixty-six. Our subject was educated at the home schools. In November, 1874, he married Emeline, daughter of Robert and Mary A. Foster. Five of their

six children are living: Phillip H., Robert E., Della M., Anna and Laura. His present farm of 160 acres, seven miles northwest of Harrisburg, has been his home ever since his marriage, and he has obtained all he has by his own efforts. He is a Democrat, politically, and first voted for Tilden. Mrs. Baker is a native of Jefferson County, Ill.

WILLIAM C. BAKER.

William C. Baker, farmer, was born in 1840 in Saline County, Ill., one of five children of George and Cynthia (Elder) Baker. The father, born in 1817 in Kentucky, and a farmer by occupation, was one of the earliest settlers of Saline County, where he bought 160 acres of land in one section, and soon moved to another section, where he bought eighty acres, on which he lived, and died in March, 1851. The mother, born in 1816 in Kentucky, is still living on the old homestead with her son, our subject. William C. was given common-school advantages, and through his life as a farmer he has become owner of 200 acres of a finely improved farm. In 1860 he married Clarinda J., daughter of Jerry and Mary A. Bishop, and born in 1840 in Saline County. She died in 1876. Their children are Adaline, deceased in 1882, aged twenty-one; Emeline, George, Milton, Eveline, Franklin and William. In June, 1876, he married Virginia, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Freeman, and born in 1855 in Kentucky. Their six children are Lemuel, Nellie, Carlin, Henry, Grover and Charles. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in the actions at Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., Atlanta, Resaca, Missionary Ridge and Kennesaw Mountain. In December, 1862, he was appointed sergeant, and June 8, 1865, was honorably discharged. In politics he is a Republican, first voting for Douglas. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of which his first wife was a member, and he is one of the reliable citizens of his region.

DR. JOSEPH R. BAKER.

Dr. Joseph R. Baker, county commissioner, was born in Webster County, Ky., July 27, 1850, the son of Freeman and Hannah (Bridges) Baker. The father, a farmer, born in Kentucky in 1814, married in his native county and lived there until his death in 1854. He owned 300 acres. The mother, of German stock and born in Tennessee, was married after her husband's death to James Bell, also deceased. She is about sixty years old, and five of the seven children by her first marriage are living. Our subject, the sixth, was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Lexington, Ky. When of age he taught one term and the following year began the study of medicine under Dr. Holman, of Clay County, Ky., under whom he studied two years. In 1873 he began practice there, and in 1874 entered the medical department of Louisville University for a course of lectures. In 1875 he came to Saline County and located at Independence and resumed his practice. In 1874 he married Mollie Blackburn, a native of Kentucky. Their only child is Fannie. His wife died in 1881, and in the latter part of the same year he married her sister Victor. Mabel is their only child. In 1885 he bought forty acres, and in 1886 forty acres more, and carried on farming in connection with his practice. He is a skillful surgeon and physician. He is a Republican and has been county commissioner since 1884. He is an Odd Fellow, also treasurer of the County Medical Association. He and his wife are members of the United Baptist Church.

JOHN B. BERRY.

John B. Berry, farmer, was born in White County, Ill., November 9, 1827. His father, John, Sr., formerly of Kentucky, when a young man settled in White County, and after a few years married Delia E. Bruce, born in South Carolina in June, 1808, and now living with our subject, one of her five children. The

father, a shoemaker, but chiefly a farmer, died in White County, near Carmi, about 1831. Our subject, reared on a farm and with an ordinary education, he has been a farmer through life. In November, 1850, he married Rachael, daughter of Marville Hewlett, a farmer and formerly of Kentucky. Their nine children are William A., John M., Laura J., Mary E., Travis R., Alvis M., George F., James H. and Margaret A. Mrs. Berry was born in Saline County, Ill., January 23, 1832. Our subject is an old line Democrat, casting his first vote for Douglas. He has been county commissioner and township treasurer. He is a man who prefers the quiet of home and family, however, to the turmoil of office. Most of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has a fine home of 460 acres east of Harrisburg, and besides giving attention to cereals and grasses, he has for years made something of a specialty of fine stock.

JOHN M. BERRY.

John M. Berry, farmer, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., September 23, 1853, the son of John B. Berry, whose biography see for family history. Reared on a farm, with a good education, our subject has since occasionally taught school, but made farming his chief business. September 23, 1875, he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Thomas D. Carnahan, a prominent farmer of Saline County and a native of Kentucky. She was born in Saline County, Ill., in November, 1855. Their children are Luella, Mary A., Arthur L. and Rosa Florence. Mr. Berry and his wife are members of the Baptist Church and his political faith is Democratic. He has a pleasant home of 110 acres, in Section 15, Cottage Grove Precinct, Saline County, and finely situated.

REV. WILLIAM S. BLACKMAN.

Rev. William S. Blackman, a Baptist minister and farmer, was born in 1840, near Independence, Saline County. He is the

elder of two surviving children born to John B. and Margaret (Empson) Blackman. His father was born of English ancestry in North Carolina about 1816, and his mother, also of English parentage, was born about one year later in Robertson County, Tenn. The former came with his parents to Illinois when but a small boy. About 1840 they moved from their original location, near Independence, to a new location near Equality, and about two years later to the Battles Ford farm on Saline River, where the father of our subject died about one year later. In 1852 his widow married W. A. Harris, for many years an officer in Gallatin County and later in Saline County. Mr. Harris, one of the most highly respected and prominent citizens of Saline County, died in 1877 on his farm, about two miles north of Carrier's Mills. Mrs. Harris is still living on the farm, in delicate health, though enjoying a happy religious life. The subject of this sketch received his education in the pioneer log-cabin schoolhouse, attending in all about thirteen months and having almost as many different teachers. Since then he has pursued his studies at home. He commenced the accumulation of property when fifteen years old by raising tobacco in vacant spots and fence corners, with the proceeds of which he bought a calf for \$2.30. Soon after he bought a second calf for \$4.50 on credit, which he paid by working at odd jobs. By the time he was nineteen he had accumulated property to the extent of one two-year-old colt and three two-year-old steers. With this stock he began farming on land rented from his uncle, Jerome W. Russell, where he remained but one year, when he began a second year's farming with his aunt, Catharine Abney. Soon after he left her farm he commenced working on his own farm of forty acres, which he had purchased for \$90, which is a portion of his present farm, and during this year (1861) he pursued his studies in connection with his labors. About September 1, 1861, he began teaching, and taught for about one year, when he enlisted as a private sol-

dier in Company F, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and served in the Union Army three years. He was in several severe battles, but was never wounded nor taken prisoner, and was discharged September 10, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., where, February 14, 1865, he became a convert to the Christian religion. Upon returning home he taught a six months' term of school, farmed during the ensuing summer and taught again the next winter. In October, 1867, he married Miss Allie Miller, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Holmes) Miller, and continued farming summers and teaching winters until March, 1877. Just previous to his marriage he was licensed to preach by the New Salem Baptist Church, and June 30, 1872, he was licensed by the same church to the full work of the ministry. From September, 1873, to February, 1885, he continued preaching and during the same time was engaged in superintending his farm, and from the fall of 1877 to the fall of 1881 was county superintendent of schools. His preaching, conducted on the "once-a-month" plan, has resulted in many revivals which have been the means of many conversions. Since 1885 he has been almost continuously engaged in missionary work. Mrs. Blackman was born in 1847, and by her marriage with Mr. Blackman has had four children: John F., who died at the age of two months; Margaret Elizabeth, who died at the age of seventeen years; William Lee, who died at the age of three years, and Carry Lavina, who died at the age of two months. Mr. Blackman is a good and industrious farmer, and has an excellent farm of 200 acres, one of the best cultivated in Saline County, and he has also been abundantly successful as a minister of the gospel. From September, 1885, to September, 1887, about 250 were converted under his preaching, and he baptized 207. He has organized and built up several churches; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Republican in politics, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. In 1880, being certain that

Garfield would be elected, he cast the only Prohibition vote in the county. Mrs. Blackman is a member of the Baptist Church, is a true, noble, patient, Christian wife, and a wonderful help to her husband in all the duties of life.

BENNETT L. BLACKMAN.

Bennett L. Blackman, farmer, was born near Saline River, in Gallatin (now Saline) County, in 1841, one of two surviving children of John and Margaret (Empson) Blackman, for whose history see the biography of W. S. Blackman. Educated in the common schools of Saline County, our subject left home when seventeen and lived nearly two years with his uncle, Willis Russell. After raising a crop on the farm of G. W. Russell in 1861, he enlisted, in August, in Company B, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and served until May, 1862, when he was discharged on account of a relapse from the measles. He then returned to his mother's home and remained until 1863. He was married in the spring of that year, farming the old place, and finally, in October, moved to a sixty-acre tract given them by his wife's father. In 1880 he moved to an adjoining farm previously purchased in Section 25. His wife, Sarah A., daughter of James W. and Minerva J. (Arnold) Russell, was born in 1847 in the same section in which she is now living. Their six children are William A., John M., James M., Mary, Dora and Sarah J. Our subject also bought eighty acres, twenty acres of which he gave to his eldest son, and now has one of the best farms in the county, and is an extensive stock dealer. He is a Democrat, casting his first vote for McClellan. He is a deacon in the United Baptist Church, of which his eldest son is a member.

WILLIAM W. BOURLAND.

William W. Bourland, farmer, was born in Kentucky January 6, 1824. His father, William, Sr., born in Alabama, when

twenty-one, married Rachel, daughter of John Slaten, a farmer, and soon settled in Hopkins County, Ky. In 1828 he went to Gallatin, now Saline, County, Ill., and besides his farming was a brick and stone mason. The father was in the war of 1812, and died in the old homestead in 1861. The mother, born in Alabama, died while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Moore, near Equality, in 1886. Our subject, one of fourteen children, and reared on a farm with ordinary education, has made farming his chief business. He served in the Mexican war seven months, and was discharged at Monterey, Mexico. In 1850 he married Nancy, daughter of Isaac Rude, a carpenter and a native of Pennsylvania. Their five children are William H., Isaac N., Mary C. (Reed), Martha W. and Mahulda A. Mrs. Bourland was born March 22, 1827, in Kentucky, and in 1847 came with her parents to Illinois. Isaac N. was born in Saline County April 20, 1855, reared and educated at the old home, and has adopted farming as his business in life. August 7, 1881, he married Alice, daughter of Thos. Scudamore, merchant and farmer. She was born August 3, 1856. Their only child is Elmer, born May 17, 1883. Isaac is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. He has forty acres of land, devoted chiefly to cereals. Our subject, William W., is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has a fine home of 120 acres seven miles east of Harrisburg.

REUBEN BRAMLET.

Reuben Bramlet, farmer, was born within two miles of his present home, August 10, 1829. His father, Henry, a native of Virginia, came to Tennessee when a child, then to Kentucky, where he married, and in 1814 moved to Illinois Territory. His wife soon died and was the first buried in Wolf Creek Cemetery. He then married Malinda, daughter of William Easley, a farmer formerly of Virginia. The Bramlets were among the early

pioneers of the State. The father died in Eldorado, his home, during the war, and was buried at Bramlet Graveyard in Raleigh Township. The mother died there about 1857. Our subject, one of ten children, reared on the farm with limited education, followed farming and stock dealing. In 1853 he married Mary R., daughter of Daniel McCoy, a farmer and a native of New Hampshire, but formerly of Ohio. She was born in Ohio February 13, 1836. Ten of their eleven children are living. Our subject is a solid Republican, a Mason and Odd Fellow. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He settled on his present fine farm and home in 1828. It is two miles west of Eldorado.

W. K. BURNETT.

W. K. Burnett, editor and publisher of the *Harrisburg Mercury*, is a native of Raleigh, Saline Co., Ill., and was born in 1858. He is the son of Hon. Charles and Julia A. (Karnes) Burnett. At the beginning of this century three brothers came from England to the United States. One settled in the Eastern, one in the Middle and one in the Western States, and Charles is of the middle branch. He was born in 1835 in Saline County and was a lawyer. In April, 1856, he established the *Raleigh Flag*, at Raleigh, among one of the first papers published in the county. It was burned a year later. He studied law then under Capt. William H. Parish, now of Harrisburg, with whom he became a partner. September 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and March 30, 1863, was made first lieutenant and discharged May 8 of the same year. He was in the battle of Stone River and numerous skirmishes. He resumed his practice in Elizabethtown and in 1867 went to Shawneetown, where he died in March, 1871. His first wife, born in Raleigh, died in 1865. Their three children are Jennie, wife of W. S. Cantrell, State's attorney

of Franklin County; Adele, wife of John F. Ammon, Raleigh station agent, and our subject. He afterward married Lizzie Wright, who lives in Shawneetown. Their one child is Charles. Mr. Burnett represented the Third District in the State Legislature of 1868-70. Dependent on himself since fourteen and with a public school education, our subject was, when eighteen, made deputy circuit clerk, and after three years was, in 1882, made deputy clerk in the county court, in which he served nearly four years. In November, 1885, he was made postmaster at Harrisburg, and about the same time he began the publication of his present paper, a live Democratic journal. In January, 1883, he married Emma, daughter of Peter and Mary Robinson, of Harrisburg, and born in Albany, N. Y. Mr. Burnett is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and S. of V. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH M. BUTLER.

Joseph M. Butler, farmer, was born in Crittenden, Ky., November 29, 1844, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1862 and settled on the present homestead. His father, Armsted, born in Culpeper County, Va., January 28, 1815, came to Kentucky when fifteen, and when of age married Margaret, daughter of Geo. Green, a native of Virginia. Six of their eleven children are living. The father, a farmer, served several years as justice in Kentucky, and February 13, 1886, died at the old homestead and was buried in Wolf Creek Cemetery, near Eldorado. The mother, born in Kentucky, is now living in Saline County, seventy-two years old. Raised on a farm and educated in the common schools and at Mount Zion Seminary, Macon Co., Ill., our subject was a teacher for a time before he settled to his permanent business of farming. At Raleigh, October 17, 1872, he married Louisa F., daughter of B. T. M. Pemberton, a merchant and tobacco dealer. She was born in Hamilton County, Ill.,

January 9, 1853. Their six children are Ida, Carrie, Lizzie, William F., Hallie and Mary K. Mr. Butler is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The old home farm near Eldorado is his possession in undivided interest.

J. J. BUTLER.

J. J. Butler, for a history of whose parents see the biography of his brother, J.M. Butler, was born in Crittenden County, Ky., September 3, 1851, and was eleven years old when they came to Illinois. Raised on the farm and with a good education he has followed teaching and farming as his occupation. March 26, 1881, he married, in Eldorado, Rena A., daughter of Maj. William Elder, one of the founders of Eldorado, and who has lived in that vicinity sixty-three years, and served two terms each as sheriff and member of the State Legislature. Mrs. Butler was born in Eldorado May 19, 1857. Our subject is a Republican and a member of the K. of H. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Their residence is on the old home farm of 227 acres, which is held by our subject in an undivided interest.

CAPT. T. J. CAIN.

Capt. T. J. Cain, farmer, was born in Gallatin County, Ill., in 1824, and is one of twelve children of John and Elizabeth Cain, the former born in North Carolina in 1800, and the latter born September 26, 1806, in Stokes County, N. C. The father, a farmer, came to Illinois in 1820 and served in the Black Hawk war. He died May 29, 1886, and the mother died May 4, 1871. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the long period of forty-six years. Reared at home and educated in the home schools, our subject in 1841 was married to Mary Nelson, a native of Tennessee; she died July 9, 1871. They had six children, all living at present. Capt. Cain located on his present farm in 1841, and has chiefly devoted

his attention to that, although he was merchant for a time and deals largely in live stock. In 1871 he married Mrs. Lucy Strickland, the daughter of C. H. and A. R. Prinn. They have one child. In 1852, elected sheriff of Saline County, he served one term and is an effectual, public-spirited worker. He is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry of which he was the chief organizer, was mustered into service at Cairo, Ill., and served until September, 1862, when he was obliged to resign on account of a wound in the left hip.

DR. S. L. CHEANEY.

Dr. S. Cheaney, physician and surgeon, was born in Henderson County, Ky., in 1836, the son of Henry M. and Martha (Hazelwood) Cheaney. The father, of English stock, was born in Virginia in 1802, and when eighteen went with his parents to Henderson County, Ky., where he remained until his death in 1847. The mother, of English origin, was born in Virginia in 1811, and died in 1840. Two of their children are living: Lucy F., wife of G. W. White, deputy sheriff and revenue collector of Henderson County for the past eighteen years, and our subject. The latter received an ordinary common-school training, and three years of private instruction under Rev. J. J. Pierce, a cousin of Franklin Pierce, and a graduate of Princeton College. When eighteen he began the study of medicine under Dr. Kimbly, of Owensburg, Ky. In 1858 he graduated from the medical department of Louisville University. He at once came to Saline County and located at Independence, where he entered upon his practice. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Third Illinois Cavalry, as private, and was soon examined before the State Board; having passed as No. 1, he became assistant surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, March 31, 1862. The following October 31 he became surgeon of the regiment and held the

position for three years. He was at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Spanish Fort, Mobile and other places of less moment, and while in the South, in 1863, he met and married Buena Vista, daughter of J. M. McRee, of Jackson, Tenn., a cousin of President Polk. She was born in Ripley, Miss. Their children are Carrie, Jessie, Erichesen and Robert C. In January, 1866, he came to Harrisburg, and resumed his practice, and has for the past twenty years been one of the leading physicians of Saline County, with a most lucrative practice. He has the largest practice of any physician in Saline County, and has especial reputation as a skillful surgeon. He is at the head of his profession. He was a Republican at the begining of the war, but in the President Johnson impeachment trouble he became a Democrat, and a very prominent one. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated S. J. Tilden. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, and served in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Sessions, on the committees on education, finance, public charities, corporations, and others. He is a Master Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Honor, and a member of the G. A. R. He is president of the the County Medical Association, and holds the same position in the United States Pension Board.

J. P. CHENAULT.

J. P. Chenault, physician and surgeon, was born in 1850, in Saline County, one of seven children of Morris and Sarah (Jones) Chenault. The father, born in 1820, in Alabama, and a farmer by occupation, came to Saline County about 1838, and in 1842 bought about 200 acres of land, on which he still resides. The mother was born about 1820 in North Carolina; became a resident of Saline County when about sixteen, and is still living. Our subject received, besides ordinary school advantages, an education at Ewing College, Franklin County, and in 1874 entered St. Louis Medical College for one term. In 1877 the State board

gave him a certificate to practice, since which he has been successfully engaged in his profession. He carries about \$3,500 worth of stock in merchandise, in which he has also been engaged since 1882. In 1877 he married Lillie S., daughter of George and Sarah E. Yearian, born in 1858 in Saline County, Ill. Their children are an infant (deceased) and Maudie. January 3, 1887, he was made notary public by the Governor, and he now attends to pension claims, legal papers, and all the business of such an office. His term expires in 1891. His first Republican vote was for Grant in 1872. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and one of its trustees. He is also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and both are among the best people of their community.

A. S. CLARK.

A. S. Clark, merchant and speculator at Raleigh, was born in Saline County, Ill., in 1854, one of seven children of St. Clair and Nancy (Davis) Clark. The father, born in 1820 in Blount County, Tenn., was a farmer and carpenter, and after his marriage settled in Saline County, Ill., where he died in 1854. The mother, born in 1826 in Blount County, died at Princeton, Ky., in 1872. After his common school education, our subject, in 1873, began four years of teaching. Since 1880 he has been in the tobacco trade, and since 1886 has been a merchant, carrying a stock of about \$3,500, selling the lowest and paying the highest prices for tobacco and produce. Besides these, he carries on one of the finest stock farms in the county, owning 290 acres of fine cultivated land. In 1881 he married Nellie, daughter of T. J. and Elizabeth Hale, born in Saline County, Ill., in 1865. Lawrence is one of their two children. In politics he is a Democrat, first voting for Tilden, and is one of the leading citizens. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM D. CLARY.

William D. Clary, a pioneer farmer of Saline County, was born in May, 1809, in Newberry District, of South Carolina. He is the only living one of five children of William, Sr., and Delila (Conwell) Clary, the former of Welsh-Scotch origin, born about 1775, in Newberry District, South Carolina, and the latter of English ancestry, born about 1776 in the same region. The father was killed before the birth of our subject while trading with the Cherokee Nation, and several years later the mother married Robert West, a native of the same district. Our subject left home in March, 1832, when he came to Illinois and settled a tract in Gallatin (now Saline) County, where he now resides, and after returning home in December his mother and her husband, the next March, came back with him to his claim, where the mother died in 1840. When thirty-one our subject married Mary, daughter of James and Isabelle (Wells) Young, of Hamilton County, Ill. They were formerly of South Carolina, where his wife was born in 1820. Their five children are Frances A., Joseph M., Louisa E., Nancy G. (wife of R. L. Ramsey) and William M. Out of the original wilderness he has now made himself a good farm of 160 acres, 120 acres of which are cleared. His wife died October 7, 1877. Mr. Clary is a Democrat and first voted for Jackson. He and his daughter Louisa are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Frances and Mrs. Ramsey are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE W. CLAYTON.

Geo. W. Clayton, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1839, the son of Thornton and Elizabeth (Babb) Clayton. The father, Scotch-Irish in origin, was born in North Carolina, and removed to Tennessee when a boy. He was twice married, his second wife being our subject's mother, who was born in Tennessee, and is still living seventy-

seven years old, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The father, after a short time in Saline County, died in 1857. Our subject, educated in the common schools, left home at twenty-five, and, in 1866, married Sarah A. Abney who died the same year, and in 1868 he married the second time, to Harriett E., daughter of Carroll Kelley, of Williamson County, where she was born. Four of their five children are living: Jas. M., Arlina, Ora M. and Stella. He owns seventy-five acres nine miles north-west of Harrisburg, and has lived on his present farm since 1876. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C., Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and served to the close. He was appointed postmaster of Hartford in 1866, and held it twelve years. Since November, 1885, he has been justice of the peace. A Whig formerly, casting his first vote for John Bell, he has since been a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and is a live, active citizen.

JOHN CURTNER.

John Curtner, a farmer of Saline County, was born in Gallatin (now Saline) in 1835. He is one of seven children, five of whom are living, born to Duncan and Nancy (Harris) Curtner. The former was of Dutch-Scotch descent, and was born in Kentucky about 1806; the latter, who is of Dutch descent, was born a few years later, and both came with their respective parents to Illinois. Duncan Curtner was in the Black Hawk war, and soon after coming home from that war married and settled in Douglas Precinct, where he resided until after the birth of our subject, when he moved to the farm now owned by Newton Harris. Upon this farm he resided until his death in 1850. Mrs. Curtner is still living with her son, the subject of this sketch, who in his youth received a limited education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-five he married and settled on a farm situated in Section 32, Township 9, Range 5, where he is now residing. His wife was Abril Miller, daughter

of James and Elizabeth (Holmes) Miller, who was born about 1843 in Gallatin (now Saline) County, and as the result of this marriage there are seven living children: Almira, Charley, Azariah, Lucy, Nancy Jane, William S. and John. Mr. Curtner is a hard-working, enterprising and successful farmer, and now owns a very good farm of 300 acres, the most of which is in good, tillable condition. Our subject is a Prohibitionist in sentiment. He cast his first vote for President for James Buchanan. He is a member of Stonefort Lodge, No. 485, F. & A. M.; of Lodge No. 9, F. M. B. A., and his two eldest children are members of the United Baptist Church.

ROBERT H. DAVIS.

Robert H. Davis, farmer, was born in 1824 in Wayne County, N. C., the youngest of ten children (three living) of William and Lavina (Hosey) Davis. The father, of English-Irish descent, born about 1765 in Georgia, left home at twenty-two, and went to North Carolina, where he married. When our subject was three years old they went to Union County, Ill., and engaged in farming, but in 1828 finally settled in Alexander County, where he died two years later. The mother, of English origin, born in North Carolina about 1775, then lived with her daughter, Mrs. Cross, in Union County, until her death about 1840. Our subject was, after his father's death, hired out to squatters to support the family until he was eighteen, when he married Hannah Hileman and settled on eighty acres in Union County. Two of their five children are living—Elizabeth, wife of W. Marshall, and Mary, wife of L. Pettinger. After his wife's death in 1852 he moved to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., where he bought a 100-acre woodland tract on the Mississippi River, near Hamburg Landing, and established a woodyard for furnishing fuel for steamboats. About a year and a quarter later

he went to Pope County, Ill., and settled on 110 acres. In 1860 he married Susan, daughter of Howard and Juliet (Pierson) Gaskins, near Harrisburg. Their seven children are Levi; Harriett, wife of George Burnett; Juliet, wife of Augustus Bright; Ardenia, wife of John Smith; Florence, Delia and Warren E., and a boy and girl both deceased. In October, 1873, he traded his Pope County farm for his present farm of 110 acres, well improved, and has become one of the first farmers of the county from his beginning as a squatter's servant. Formerly a Democrat, he has since 1860 been a Republican, first voting for Cass. He is also a Prohibitionist. In 1882 B. & Thomas Garner made him their manager for clearing and buying \$7,000 worth of land, and he now has charge of 700 acres for them, 65 acres of which are cleared. He has also loaned money for the Saline County Bank, with the same success in managing as he has shown in his other enterprises.

B. A. DURHAM.

B. A. Durham, farmer and teacher, was born in 1855, in Saline County, Ill., one of two children of Isham P. and U. A. (Braden) Durham. The father, a farmer, was born in Saline County, Ill., May 5, 1835, is still living on his fine farm of 200 acres. The mother, Unicey A., born in Saline County in 1835, is also living on the old homestead. Besides common-school advantages, our subject completed a course at Crescent City Commercial College, Evansville, Ind. Since 1875 he has been one of the foremost teachers of the county. He owns a finely improved farm of 160 acres, to which he also attends. In 1878 he married Sarah A., daughter of M. M. and Sarah Jackson, born in Scott County, Miss., in 1856. Politically he is a Democrat, first voting for Hancock. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a respected citizen. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

A. W. DURHAM.

A. W. Durham, mayor of Harrisburg, was born in Gallatin County (now Saline), Ill., in 1832, the son of Ira and Maria (Carter) Durham. The father, English in origin, was born in Warren County, Tenn., in 1804, and was a farmer, the son of James Durham, who was a native of Virginia, went to Middle Tennessee near the close of the eighteenth century. After his marriage, the father, Ira, came to Illinois in 1828, bringing his father with him, who died in 1835 at the age of seventy-six. He settled on 160 acres, part of which is now owned by his son, I. P. Durham, and died there in 1870, one of the pioneers of southern Illinois, and especially of Saline County. The mother was born in 1806 in Tennessee, and died in 1863. Four of their eight children are living: William (a miller in Hardin County), our subject, Isom P. (at the old home), and Paradine (wife of David Lyon, who lived in Benton, Ill., a miller). Educated in the home private schools, and giving the proceeds of his farm labor to his parents until his nineteenth year, he then bought 160 acres of government land near the old home, and prepared himself a home. When twenty-three he began teaching, continuing four terms. In 1851 he married Melvina E., daughter of Rev. Achilles Coffee, born in Saline County, Ill. Their only child was Serilda, deceased wife of Marshall Dean. Mrs. Durham died in 1854, and in 1858 he married Margaret, daughter of Lewis Webb, of Franklin County. Their only child is Medora, wife of J. W. Dorris, merchant, Harrisburg. In 1858 our subject went to Allen County, Kas., entered a claim and resumed farming, but after three years returned to Harrisburg, and in 1862 lost his wife. In 1863 he was elected sheriff to fill a vacancy, and served one term. In 1870 he and J. Q. Norman established the Excelsior Hotel, but July 4, 1878, they removed to what is now Durham's Repose, and here keep a first-class house. Since March, 1886, he has held his present position as

mayor. He owns four houses and six lots in the city, and for several years has been a carpenter, having learned the trade himself. He also owns eighty acres of land. He is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, and a highly esteemed citizen.

EDWARD F. DWYER.

Edward F. Dwyer, miller, of Dwyer Bros., dealers in wheat, corn, flour, meal, feed, etc., was born in 1833 in Tipperary County, Ireland. He is the son of Edward and Hanora (Dwyer) Dwyer, born in Ireland in 1801 and 1802 respectively. The father, a civil engineer, railway and road contractor in connection with farming, went to Brantford, Canada., in 1848, and in 1854 came to Chicago, where he died the same year, and his wife resided there until her death in 1882. Seven children are living, four of whom are in Chicago and have families there. Educated in his native land, our subject worked on the farm, and in Canada in his father's shop, but at Chicago began the wheelwright and carpenter's trade. In 1863 he married Mary A., daughter of Edward Higgins, one of the first settlers of Chicago, where she was born. Their five children are Annie, Mary, Julia, Vincent and Emma. In 1864, with a brother, Thomas, he began merchandising in Cairo, and after fourteen months they moved to Crab Orchard, Ill., and added milling also. In 1873 Edward purchased a grist-mill in Harrisburg for \$2,500, and in 1882 remodeled it at a cost of 10,000, with a combination of rollers and buhrs, and a capacity of seventy-five barrels daily. The brothers have been in partnership since 1864, and besides their mill at Crab Orchard, Thomas is one of the largest stock dealers in Williamson County. Edward lost his wife in 1875, and the following year married Emma Kline, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Their children are Katie, Edward L. and Grace. Mr. Dwyer is a skillful millwright and a leading business man. He is a Republican, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. and S. K., also a member of the Catholic Church.

GREGORY JACKSON EMPSON.

Gregory Jackson Empson, one of the oldest and most substantial farmers of Saline County, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1828. He is the seventh of ten children—only three of whom are living—born to William and Elizabeth (Morris) Empson. The former was of English extraction, and was born in North Carolina in 1782, and the latter was of Scotch-Irish descent born also in North Carolina about 1784. They came to Tennessee when young, the former with his older brothers and sisters and the latter with her parents. They were married in Robertson County, that State, and when the subject of this sketch was but four years old they moved to what was then Gallatin County, now Saline, Section 9, Township 9, Range 5. Here William Empson was engaged in clearing and improving his farm until his wife's death about 1835, he continuing to live on the farm a few years, after which he lived with his children until his death in 1847. Our subject received most of his education in Tennessee. After his mother's death he returned to that State and attended school two years. After his father's death he soon settled on the farm situated in Section 4, Township 9, Range 5. In 1851 he was married to Julia Boatright, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Gasaway) Boatright. She was born in 1832 in what is now Saline County. She and Mr. Empson are the parents of eight children: William Jasper; Mary Ellen, wife of John Wilkins; M. D. Empson, a promising young physician and surgeon of Saline County; Drusilla, wife of Samuel Cozart; Harmon; Jerusha Ann, wife of Wiley Odum; Isaac Franklin and Margaret Belle. In September, 1861, Mr. Empson enlisted in Company F, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and served until November 5, 1865. He was in the battles of Dyersburg, Hurricane Creek, Moscow Springs, Coffeetown, Meridian, Union Church, Nashville and many others of smaller note. At Union Church he was thrown from his horse, and this accident was the cause of a life-

long and burdensome rupture. While on the Grierson raid he was captured by the rebel forces and held in Libby prison until the following October, when he was exchanged. He received final discharge at Springfield, Ill., but was mustered out at Selma, Ala., November 5, 1865. He was married the second time in October, 1882, to Roxanna Choat, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Angelina Harriet (Williams) Choat, of Robertson County, Tenn. She was born in that county in 1849. As a result of this marriage there are two children: Thomas Jefferson and Lillie Jackson. In 1880 Mr. Empson was elected sheriff of Saline County, and for two years thereafter resided in Harrisburg, at the close of his term of service declining a renomination. By untiring energy and industry he has converted his farm from a wilderness into one of the best farms in Saline County. It consists of 160 acres, is well cultivated and supplied with an abundance of good water. He is always busily engaged in labor. Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852. He is a member of Galatia Lodge, No. 354, F. & A. M. and of George Newell Post, No. 484, G. A. R. Mr. Empson, himself, is a professor of religion, and Mary E., Dru-silla, Harmon, Jerusha A. and Isaac F. are members of the United Baptist Church. William is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. During the years 1877, 1878 and 1879 the subject of this sketch was assessor of Townships 7, 8 and 9, Range 5, and was clerk of the Williamson Association of United Baptists for two years at the time of its organization.

M. D. EMPSON, M. D.

M. D. Empson, M. D., was born in Saline County, in 1856, the son of Gregory J. and Julia (Boatright) Empson. The father, born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1832, was the son of William Empson, and reared in his native county. When a young man he went to Saline County, and at the age of twenty-

six was married. He has since been one of the county's influential farmers and citizens. He served four years in the Sixth Illinois Cavalry in a number of prominent battles, and was captured in Louisiana, with a three months' imprisonment in Libby prison. For a time he served in the position of orderly sergeant. In 1880 he was elected sheriff of Saline County, and served two years. The mother was born in Illinois in 1838. Both are living and are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Besides an ordinary education, our subject, when sixteen, entered Ewing College and attended five years, teaching at intervals, five terms. In 1882 he graduated from the Medical College of Missouri; has since had a large practice at Hartford, and is already ranking high in his profession. He also owns forty-one acres ten miles northwest of Harrisburg, and is extensively engaged in stock trading. He has been postmaster of Hartford since 1885. In October, 1882, he married Iva W., daughter of Dr. M. D. and Amanda Robinson. Two of their three children are living: Ruth and Opal. Politically he is a Democrat, first voting for Cleveland. He is a prominent Mason, and in a class of 197 graduated with second honors in his profession.

W. H. EVANS.

W. H. Evans, farmer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1826, one of six children of R. D. and Mary (Eberly) Evans, both of Pennsylvania, and born the same year. The father, a nursery man, went to Indiana about 1834, and died in 1847, and the mother in 1832. Educated at home, and at Philadelphia in the first school organized there on the Lancastrian principle, our subject soon learned blacksmithing and mechanical engineering, which business he followed until the war broke out. He was then government steamboat engineer and helped construct some of the largest gunboats built during the war. In 1850 he married Elizebeth, daughter of B. and Rachel Meek, born in Kentucky in 1836.

Their three children are Mamie, wife of John Ingraham; William and Harry. Since the war Mr. Evans has been devoted to farming, and in 1876 located near Harrisburg, where he owns 200 acres of valuable land. He is a Republican, and while in Indiana was postmaster about ten years at Evans' Landing, named in his honor. He is a thoroughly versed engineer in all the departments to which he has given attention. Always an ardent temperance advocate, he is now a national prohibitionist.

W. D. EZELL.

W. D. Ezell, physician and surgeon, was born in Hamilton County, Ill., in 1860. He is one of nine children of Bailum and Nancy E. (Littlepage) Ezell. The father, born in 1823, in Hopkins County, Ky., and a farmer and stock raiser, moved to Hamilton County, Ill., in 1859, and bought his present old homestead of 120 acres, on which he still resides. His ancestors, as far back as his memory serves him, have been ministers of the Baptist Church, and he has followed in their footsteps for the last thirty years. The mother, born in Hopkins County, Ky., in 1827, is also still living on the old farm home. Our subject had an ordinary education and from 1879 taught school for three years. He then entered the medical college at Evansville, Ind., but after one term he entered and in 1885 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa. He has since had an extensive practice in Saline and Hamilton Counties. July 20, 1884, he married Orillia, the daughter of L. L. and S. M. Coffee, born in 1863, in Saline County, Ill. She is a granddaughter of Gen. Coffee. Politically our subject is a Democrat; his wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and both are among the respected citizens of their community.

M. M. FOX.

M. M. Fox, farmer and teacher, was born in 1853, in Caldwell, Ky., one of eight children of B. S. and Sarah C. (McChes-

ney) Fox. The father, born in 1824, in Hopkins County, Ky., and by occupation a farmer, came to Saline County, Ill., in 1864, where he bought 120 acres of land, on which he now resides. He served as justice while in Kentucky, and in the late war as scout for the Federal Army. In September, 1847, he enlisted in Capt. Kohn's company, Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry serving until near the close of the war, and honorably discharged on account of disability. The mother, born in 1832, in Caldwell County, Ky., is still living. Besides ordinary school advantages, our subject was educated at Ewing College, Franklin County, Ill., and Crescent Commercial College, Evansville, Ind. Since 1872 he has been among the first class teachers of the county. In his summer vacations, however, he is devoted to the cultivation of his farm of eighty acres. In 1880 he married M. M. Jones, the daughter of John and Margaret Jones, born in Saline County, in 1859. Their children are Nell, Edna and Ethel. He is a Republican, casting his first vote for Cooper. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church and are among our best citizens.

WILLIAM P. FURLONG.

William P. Furlong, farmer, was born in 1846 in Williamson County, Ill., one of seven children of Benjamin F. and Mary J. (White) Furlong, both of English origin, and born, the former about 1818 in Tennessee, and the latter about 1824. They came to Illinois when but children, and in 1840 were married in Williamson County. The father, a physician, practiced in Johnson County, then Williamson County, until about 1875, when he settled at his present home in Carrier Mills, Saline County. Our subject was educated in Marion, Williamson County, and at the Bloomington State Normal. At sixteen he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, and served until June, 1865, and was mustered out at Washington. He returned home

from Chicago and farmed and began school. In 1870 he married Julia A., daughter of Elias and Melvina (Hampton) Weaver, and settled on a farm near his present home. In 1883 he traded for his present home in Section 24, Saline County. His wife was born in 1854, in Harrisburg Precinct. Their seven children are Franklin, Harvey, Walter, Elias (deceased), Pleasant, Robert and an infant boy. He owns 120 acres of improved land. His health is affected by his war hardships: a case of measles at Nashville, a wound in the calf at Jonesboro, and on the neck at Atlanta. He is a Republican and first voted for Grant in 1868. He is a Mason, Harrisburg Lodge, and a member of the G. A. R., George Newell Post, No. 454.

THOMAS F. GASAWAY.

Thomas F. Gasaway, merchant and farmer, was born near Galatia in 1823, and is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Boatright) Gasaway. The father, born at Petersburg, Va., about 1786, was a son of John Gasaway, a native of Scotland, and who, having come to the United States when a boy, was seven years a soldier of the Revolution under Gen. Morgan, and afterward a resident of Tennessee. Thomas, Sr., was about twelve when they came to Tennessee, and about 1812 he married, and in 1816 became one of the earliest pioneers of what is now Saline County, and of this section of the State. He served about sixteen years as justice, and died in 1843. The mother was a native of Virginia, and died in 1854 at about the age of sixty-three years. Both were members of the Regular Baptist Church. Our subject was reared and educated at home, and in 1843 married Martha, daughter of John and Patsey Karnes, early pioneers of the county. She was born near Galatia in 1826. Four of their five children are living: William F., Americus, Melissa (wife of James M. Pugh, deceased) and Laura (wife of John Biby, of Cartersville, Williamson County). In 1874 our subject left the home

farm, and has since been engaged in the grocery business in Galatia. He is a good business man, and before its division among his children he owned 420 acres of land, 100 acres of which he still retains near Galatia. He spent two years with Company E, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, in every engagement from Belmont to Vicksburg. He was discharged on account of disability in March, 1863. His son, William, was also in service two years, enlisting at sixteen in Company F, Sixth Illinois Cavalry. Formerly a Democrat, and first voting for Polk, our subject has since the war been a firm Republican.

JOSIAH GOLD.

Josiah Gold, superintendent of county poor, was born in Smith County, Tenn., in 1827, the son of Josiah, Sr., and Martha (Avery) Gold. The father, born in 1797 in Virginia, where he married, bought a farm in Wilson County, Tenn., where he lived until 1857 with the exception of a few years in Smith County. He then came to Saline County, near Raleigh, where he died about 1862. The mother, born in Virginia in 1796, died in 1876. Only two of their eleven children are living: Martha, wife of John Smith, and our subject, who lived at home until his majority, and was educated in the schools of Wilson County, Tenn. In 1851 he married Martha Tomlinson, born in Wilson County, Tenn. Their one child is Alice, wife of W. W. Woodson. In 1855 he settled near Raleigh as a farmer, and in 1855 bought 120 acres of land near Harrisburg, but sold out in 1875 and bought his present fifty acres. Since 1879 he has had charge of the public poor, caring for each at the rate of from \$90 to \$110 per year, and has the use of the 120 acres of county farm. They average per year fifteen inmates, now having twenty, and is well situated and able to care for his charges. He is a Republican, first voting for Taylor, and was for one term a magistrate in Harrisburg Precinct. He and his wife are members of

the Baptist Church. From a poor man, by his careful management Mr. Gold has become owner of 370 acres of land, and is satisfactorily filling his office.

J. H. GRACE.

J. H. Grace, of Gregg & Grace, druggists, was born in 1850, in Pope County, Ill., the son of D. B. and Mary J. (Jayner) Grace. The father, a native of Tennessee, at the age of eighteen came to Illinois and lived a few years in Hardin County, afterward locating near where Stone Fort now is, as a farmer. In 1857 he moved to Marion, Williamson County, and began milling and wool-carding. In 1862 he came to Harrisburg and followed the same business, and during the war speculated extensively in cotton. He died in 1882. The mother, a native of North Carolina, is living in Harrisburg, and is the mother of six children: Our subject, Nelia (wife of W. M. Gregg), Bryant D., Minnie (wife of L. D. Farthing), May and Rennie. Educated in the common schools, our subject began teaching at nineteen and so continued for ten years in Saline County, with the exception of one term in Gallatin. In 1879 he began clerking in W. P. Hallock's drug store, then after three years hired to Dr. Rathbone for whom he worked the following eighteen months, and then the same length of time at Mound City. In 1885 their present firm was formed. In 1871 he married Sarah Organ, a native of Wayne County, Ill. Their only child is Paul. Mr. Grace is a courteous business man, and they carry an excellent stock of drugs, books stationery, paints, oils, varnishes, brushes perfumery, fancy and toilet articles, etc. In politics he is a Republican, first voting for Grant in 1872. He is a member of the K. of H. and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM M. GREGG.

William M. Gregg, of Gregg & Grace, druggists, was born in Hamilton County in 1849, the son of Hugh and Stacy (Skel-

ton) Gregg. The father, born in South Carolina, went to Hamilton County with his father, Francis, when a lad, pioneers of southern Illinois. Hugh was a farmer; in 1863 moved to Williamson County; in 1869 came to Harrisburg and died the same year. He was influential in his party, serving in both Houses of the Legislature from Hamilton County, and in the Lower House from Williamson County. He was married three times, and was father of thirteen children. His second wife, Stacy (Skelton), was a native of Virginia, and died in 1861, at the age of forty years. Three children lived to maturity. James M., one of the children, was a prominent criminal lawyer in southern Illinois, and died in June 1886. Emily C. is the wife of Mr. Jenkins. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and when nineteen began for himself, clerking in a dry goods store for two years. In 1870 he was appointed deputy clerk of circuit court, and six months later he became deputy county clerk and served five years. In 1880 he was appointed master of chancery and served two and a half years. In August, 1882, he was appointed sheriff of Saline County, to fill an unexpired term, and in November was elected, serving four years. In 1885 he and his brother-in-law, J. H. Grace, formed a partnership in the drug business, in which they are succeeding finely. August 22, 1873, he married Nelia, daughter of D. B. Grace, a native of Saline County. Their children are Thomas and Roy. He is a Knight of Honor and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES GORE.

James Gore, farmer, was born in 1838 in Hopkins County, Ky., one of ten children of James, Sr., and Regina (Trayler) Gore. The father, born in 1788, in Virginia, and a farmer by occupation, became one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky. He owned 200 acres where he spent his life and died in 1852. The mother, born in South Carolina in 1798, died in Kentucky in

1875. Our subject was educated in Hopkins County schools in Kentucky, and since 1863 has been a farmer of Saline County. December 14, 1859, he was married to Martha, daughter of John and Cynthia Leech, born in 1838 in Caldwell County, Ky. Their nine children are James A., Ida M., John W., Henry E., Charles H., Elmer, Hattie A., Ada and Lillian. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry for the war and was honorably discharged in October, 1865. In politics he is a Republican, first voting for Bell. He is a member of the G. A. R., and one of the reliable citizens of the region. Albert Gore, his son, is a teacher by profession, and was born in 1860, in Hopkins County, Ky. He is one of the foremost teachers of the county, and has been since 1879. He also owns forty acres of fine land. He is a Republican and first voted for Blaine. He is one of the rising young citizens.

W. H. HALL.

W. H. Hall, proprietor of the Galatia Hotel, United States claim and insurance agent, and justice of the peace, was born near Galatia in Saline County in 1835, one of twelve children, of William and Sarah (Currey) Hall. The father, of Irish stock, was born near Raleigh, N. C., in 1792, and when a young man moved to Rutherford County, Tenn. He farmed with his father, and in 1816 moved to Gallatin (now Saline) County, Ill., and entered 200 acres of government land, living there until his death in 1858. The mother, Irish in lineage, born near Richmond, Va., in 1795, moved to Tennessee when she was a child. She died in 1870 in Saline County. Our subject began for himself when he was twenty years old, unable to read or write, but by hard study in his evenings and leisure hours he secured a good business education. He entered eighty acres of government land and continued farming until 1883, when he moved to Galatia. In 1885 he bought his present hotel, and in 1856

married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Perneacy Blakely. She was born in 1837 in Hardin County, Ill. Three of seven children are living: Nancy A., wife of John Bozarth; Mary J., wife of Chas. H. Lamb, and Randall P., in school. He is a Democrat and has been justice for the precinct of his birth for twenty-seven years. His wife is a member of the Regular Baptist Church, and both are highly respected people of their community.

OTTO HEINMANN.

Otto Heinmann, butcher and ice dealer of Harrisburg, was born in Prussia, July 4, 1842, the son of Henry and Catherine Heinmann, natives of Prussia and both deceased. The father was a cooper by trade. Six of their nine children are living. Our subject, the seventh, attended his home schools until fifteen, when he was taken into military service, serving two years in infantry and four years in cavalry. In 1868 he came to the United States and located at Belleville, Ill., where he established a butcher shop. In 1871 he married Lizzie Weisenboern, a native of Belleville. Their children are Mollie, Earnest, Minnie, Tillie and Lillie. In 1872 he came to Harrisburg and resumed butchering. He averages about 150 cattle, the same number of hogs and about fifteen sheep annually. In 1881 he began dealing in ice, and in 1884 became agent for keg and bottle beer and soda water of all kinds. He now owns seven acres of land in Harrisburg, and eight houses and lots. He is a Republican, a member of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is one of the most enterprising business men of the place.

PROF. N. B. HODSDON.

Prof. N. B. Hodsdon, of the Galatia schools, was born in Bethel, Me., in 1833, one of eight children of James and Esther (Bartlett) Hodsdon. The father, of English origin, and born in

Oxford County, Me., was a farmer, and a soldier in the war of 1812 about two years. In 1854 he died in Greenwood, Me., and the mother, likewise of English origin and born in Bethel, died in Grey, Me., in 1856. Our subject was educated in the State Normal School near Boston, and at twenty had engaged with a railroad for four years. He also attended an academic school about one year before his normal course, which occupied two years. In 1858 he took charge of the Carmi (Ill.) schools, and in four years resigned to enlist in Company F, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry. After a year as second lieutenant, he was made first lieutenant, and so continued through the war. He was in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and on the Red River expedition. After his return to Maine to regain his health, he continued teaching, and in 1874 resumed charge of the Carmi schools. After four years he became principal of the Metropolis (Ill.) schools, and was then principal of the Metropolis Collegiate Institute. After four years he became superintendent of the Effingham schools for two years. He was principal of the Harrisburg schools for two years before he took his present position. In 1861 he married Mary F., daughter of Daniel and Harriett Choplin, and born in Waterford, Me. She died in 1874, and in 1876 he married Flora, daughter of Dr. Pollard, and born in Evansville, Ind. Their only child is Mary Daisy, born at Metropolis, January 9, 1881. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, a Mason, a comrade of the G. A. R. and a leading citizen of his county.

D. N. S. HUDSON.

D. N. S. Hudson, physician and surgeon, was born in Corydon, Ind., in 1844. He is the son of James E. and Margaret (Reynolds) Hudson. The father, of Scotch-Irish origin, was born in 1807, in Kentucky. He was a blacksmith, and at the time of his marriage lived at Corydon, where his life was spent

from his fourth year. The mother, of German origin, and born in Norfolk, Va., died in 1870. Seven of their nine children are living. Our subject, just from the Corydon High School enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, for three months, but was mustered in for three years. His was the first company organized in the county. He fought at Greenbrier, Corinth, Hover's Gap (Tenn.), Chickamauga, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Stone Mountain, Jonesboro, Selma (Ala.), Macon, Shiloh, and numerous severe skirmishes. He was captured at Silver Springs, Tenn., but was retained but three days, and paroled. He remained in service until peace was declared, in September, 1865. He began attending school at home, and also commenced the study of medicine. He began teaching in 1866, continuing for three years. In 1868 he entered the medical department of Louisville University, and graduated in 1886, in the meantime practicing at Marion, Ill., from 1870, and in Harrisburg from 1879, where he is one of the leading physicians, and has a very lucrative practice. In 1879 he became secretary of the United States Pension Examining Board. In July, 1870, he married Mary T. Sherertz, a native of East Tennessee. Their five children are Hortense L., Eva L., James S., Maud L. and Rubie. His wife died in February, 1885. Dr. Hudson is secretary of the Saline County Medical Association. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. (in all degrees), A. O. U. W. and K. of H., and is politically a Republican. He married his second wife on the 25th of May, 1887. She was the widow of Almus Damron, late State's attorney of Johnson County, and the daughter of Hon. A. J. Kuykendall, ex-member of Congress, who also served four terms in the State Senate since his service in Congress.

PROF. JAMES E. JOBE.

Prof. James E. Jobe, county superintendent of Saline County schools, was born in Boone County, Ind., February 19, 1856, the

son of Lafayette J. and Martha E. (Blake) Jobe. The father, of English ancestry, and born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1829, was a carpenter by trade. The grandfather, William, a native of Virginia, in 1824 settled in Putnam County, Ind., afterward in Hendricks County, and in 1875 moved to Nebraska, where he died in his eighty-ninth year. The father, Lafayette, was living in Putnam County, where he married. Afterward he was in Hendricks and Boone Counties, and in 1872 moved to Indianapolis, Ind. He came to Harrisburg Township in 1873, where he was accidentally killed, in 1877, by a falling timber at the erection of a saw mill. He enlisted in Company F, Tenth Regular Indiana Volunteers, and afterward was transferred to the Fifty-sixth Regiment. He was at Lookout Mountain, and Atlanta, where an injury from a fall off a high bluff necessitated the use of crutches three years. The mother, born in Salem County, N. C., lived in Boone County, Ind., after three years of age, and is yet living. Her four children are William T., a carpenter; James E.; Belle, wife of James Lyon, and Albert. Our subject graduated from Zionsville Academy, in Boone County, Ind., in 1871. In 1873 he came to Saline County with his parents, and at nineteen began teaching, and since 1875 has been teaching continuously in Saline County—in 1878 at Galatia. In 1886 the Republican party elected him to his present position—a four years' term—his majority being 139. September 30, 1875, he married Mollie, daughter of Rev. W. C. Bickers, of Saline County, and born there in 1856. Their two children are Claude and Carl. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and S. of V. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Jobe is one of the leading educators of the county and a most successful organizer.

JOHN J. JONES.

John J. Jones, farmer, was born in Williamson County, Ill., July 21, 1836. His father, William C., formerly of Alabama,

came to Saline County about 1824, where in 1826 he married Eliza J., daughter of William Burnett, a blacksmith and farmer. She was born in Tennessee June 16, 1807, and died February 7, 1880, in Hamilton County, Ill., buried in the Masonic Cemetery at Raleigh. The youngest of their children, and losing his father when but a child, our subject received but a limited education, and has made farming his chief business. In 1862 he became deputy sheriff at Harrisburg, and afterward served two terms as sheriff, elected in 1864 and 1874. For three years he was also police magistrate, and although defeated as a candidate for the Legislature by Jas. Macklin, he ran ahead of his ticket. Since 1877 he has lived at his present home. November 6, 1860 he married Emeline S. Burkhart at Raleigh. Their four children are Annetta M., Richard, Grant and May. His wife was born January 31, 1842, in Saline County, and died May 24, 1869, at Harrisburg. November 28, 1872, he married Louisa E., daughter of Armsted Butler, a farmer. Three of four children are living: Maud, John J. and Garfield. His wife was born in Kentucky, January 4, 1849, and died at his present home October 22, 1884. Our subject is a Republican, a Mason and an Odd Fellow. In his religious views he is liberal. He has a fine cereal farm of 135 acres just west of Eldorado.

THOMAS A. JONES.

Thomas A. Jones was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1825, the son of Wiley and Polly W. (Johnson) Jones. The father, Welsh and English in origin, was born in 1799 in Davidson County, Tenn., and came with his father to his beautiful tract of land near Lebanon, in Wilson County, when he was a boy. He married in 1822 and afterward bought part of the old place; then, in 1831, with one horse and a small yoke of steers he brought his family to Saline County, Ill., and bought 120 acres of good land unimproved, and afterward eighty acres more near

Raleigh, of one of the earliest settlers. He was constable for about three years and for twelve years justice of the peace. He died in 1883. The mother, of Scotch and English origin, was born in 1806, in North Carolina, and went to Tennessee when but four years old. She died in 1860. Thirteen of their sixteen children are living. Our subject had some pioneer school education, but the most he secured himself by a brush fire at night after working hard all day. The last school he attended was of the puncheon-floor and slab-seat order. When twenty he became a teacher and taught eight terms in Saline and Hamilton Counties, during which time he was deputy surveyor of Saline County for two years. In 1859 he was appointed deputy circuit clerk, serving two years, and in 1860 elected circuit clerk and served four years. In 1865, after he took the State census of Saline County, he was elected county clerk and re-elected in 1869. For several years he was drainage commissioner of Saline County. At the close of his official life his health gave way and he has been engaged chiefly in looking after his business and real estate interests and trading. He is an old and esteemed officer and citizen. In 1864 he married Julia E. Clayton, native of Morgan County, Ill. Their seven children are James W., Mollie E., Lionia, Laura B., Lula, Edward E. and Florence. Mr. Jones owns 200 acres and three houses and lots in Harrisburg. He is a Democrat, first voting for Lewis Cass, and is a member of the F. & A. M. and United Baptist Church.

A. KARNES.

A. Karnes, farmer, was born in Saline County, Ill., in 1839, one of twelve children of George and Mary A. Karnes. The father, born in Tennessee in 1807, and one of the earliest settlers of Saline County, was the owner of 320 acres of land there on which he died in 1883. The mother, born in 1819 in Saline County, died in 1864. Our subject was reared and educated

in the Saline County schools, and has become the owner of a well improved farm of 110 acres. In 1866 he married Harriett, daughter of Joshua and Emily Pemberton, born in 1844 in Wilson County, Tenn. Their children are Tina, Julia A., Josephine, Thos. F., Leuce, Jeffie, Effie and Martha. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and a Holly Springs, Miss., where he was captured in 1863. After this he went on the gunboat "Tyler," and two months later was sent to Cairo, where he remained until the close of his enlistment. He is a Republican, first voting for Lincoln, and is one of the reliable citizens of his community.

J. G. KARNES.

J. G. Karnes, farmer and stock dealer, was born two miles west of Galatia, Ill., in Missouri in 1837. He is one of twelve children of John and Delila (McElyea) Karnes. The father, of Dutch descent, born in Saline County about 1812, was a farmer, and a soldier in the Mexican war. He died in Arkansas in 1857. The mother, also of Dutch origin, was born in Franklin County, Ill., about 1811, and is now living with her daughter in Saline County. Our subject, with but little education, received in Arkansas, began business at fifteen years of age, at farm work. He located near Raleigh where he worked ten years and in 1861 joined Company E, Third Illinois Cavalry, and was at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. After three years' service he resumed farming in Saline County. In 1861 he married Margaret, daughter of Squire and Sarah Chenault, born in Saline County, Ill., in 1845. Their nine children are Hannah L. (wife of S. Bond), Mary F., Robert, David (deceased), Willie (deceased), Joseph P., Thomas, Alice V. and Annie G. Mr. Karnes is a Republican, and a thorough going farmer. His wife and eldest daughter, Hannah, are members of the Baptist Church.

REV. M. B. KELLY.

Rev. M. B. Kelly was born in Clark County, Ind., April 18, 1817, one of nine children of Abraham and Hanorah (Bartley) Kelly natives of Pennsylvania. The former was born May 22, 1777, and the latter May 21, 1782. The father, a farmer, was in the war of 1812, the mother was a sister to Gov. Mordecai Bartley, of Ohio. They both died in Ohio, the father in 1822 and the mother in 1831. Our subject, receiving a common-school education in his youth, came to Illinois in 1836. On the 9th of August, 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy L., daughter of Joshua and Mary Joyner, of Gallatin County, Ill. In 1846 he was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and spent many years as a Pioneer Baptist Missionary, traveling extensively over more than twenty counties of southern Illinois; was settled two years as missionary pastor in Chester, under appointment of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, also labored in 1855-56 as a missionary in Cairo. In 1869, having changed his views in regard to the Sabbath, he identified himself with the Seventh Day Baptists, organizing a church of that faith in the vicinity of Villa Ridge, Ill., where he then resided. He still continues, though now in his seventy-first year, to perform the duties of his office. He and his wife have had ten children, the eldest of whom died in the service of his country in the late war. The next to the youngest, M. B., is preparing for the ministry at Alfred University in New York. At the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Kelly responded to the first call for volunteers, and was mustered into the Eighteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, May 19, 1861, at Anna, Union Co., Ill., by Capt. (afterward Gen.) U. S. Grant, he having been sent down by Gov. Yates for purpose of mustering said regiment. Mr. Kelly was mustered in as second lieutenant. Ten days later the regiment was mustered into the three years' service, at which time he was promoted to first lieutenant.

In the battle of Fort Donelson and Shiloh his regiment was in the thickest of the fight, in the latter of which he had command of his company. After being thus engaged for eight hours, he was carried from the field, severely wounded in the abdomen and hand. Four months later, feeling physically unable to resume his place with his company, he felt it his duty to resign, when the officers of his regiment with great unanimity elected him chaplain, which office he continued to hold till the close of the service. In politics Mr. Kelly has always been a Republican, having been one of eleven who, in the face of threatenings and hisses, voted in Cairo in 1856 for Fremont and Dayton; he is also an uncompromising Prohibitionist, and abhors the use of tobacco in all of its forms.

WILLIAM M. KITTINGER.

William M. Kittinger, farmer, was born in Virginia, in 1843, one of eight children of Abraham and Mary C. (Shaver) Kittinger. The father, born in 1817 in Virginia, came in 1853 to Saline County, Ill., and bought eighty acres of land on which he lived and died in 1873. The mother, born in 1818 in Virginia, died in Saline County, Ill., in 1874. Our subject was reared at home and had common-school advantages, and since his manhood has become owner of 120 acres of well fenced and improved land, the home where he now lives. In 1863 he married Susan C., daughter of Jason and Susanna Martin, born in 1844 in Hamilton County, Ill. Their eight children are Emma G., Mary C., Charles, William V., Elhora, Gertrude, Melvina and Sarah F. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and was actively engaged at Lexington, Mo., where he was taken prisoner, and then paroled and sent home, being honorably discharged July 20, 1862. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for George B. McClellan. He and his wife are members of the Social Brethren Church.

J. S. LEWIS.

J. S. Lewis, M. D., an office practicing physician and surgeon, and prominent farmer of Douglas Precinct, of Saline County, was born in 1851 in Crittenden County, Ky. He is the eldest of five children, three of whom are living, born to George L. and Amy E. (Weldon) Lewis. The former is of German descent and was born in Pope County, Ill., in 1829, and the latter of English origin, and was born in Coit County, Ky., in 1830. They were married in Crittenden County, Ky., and resided there a number of years, when they removed to Illinois and settled on a farm in Pope County, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch received a literary education in the schools of Pope County and the Northern Normal. When eighteen years of age he began teaching school, and continued in that profession until 1876, studying medicine at intervals while teaching, with his present father-in-law, C. S. Rush, of the celebrated Rush family, of Philadelphia. In 1877 and 1878 he attended medical lectures at the Missouri Medical Academy situated at St. Louis. At the close of the spring term of 1878 he graduated and received a diploma. Previous to graduation he was examined at Duquoin, where he received a certificate. In the summer of 1878 he located at his present home buying a small tract of land. In November of the same year he married Agnes E. Rush, daughter of C. S. and Harriet E. (Vance) Rush, in Massac County, Ill., where she was born in 1852, and by her he has three children: Myrtle, Roscoe and Mable. From 1878 to 1886 he carried on a heavy practice in connection with stock raising. During the latter year he abandoned all but his office practice which is near home. Dr. Lewis commenced life a poor boy, educated himself by working hard, and by careful economy has collected a considerable competence, now owning a farm of 440 acres, a good store building and a stock of merchandise worth about \$2,000. He has also been very successful in raising live stock and now has

on his farm about thirty head of horses and as many of cattle, though this is a small number in comparison with what he generally handles. His farm is one of the best stock farms in Saline County, and it is well improved. Upon it are good fences, a fine residence, several tenant houses and three two-story barns. Dr. Lewis is postmaster at South America, and has been since July 4, 1879. For the past two years he has been a notary public, and has been unusually successful in all the lines of business in which he has engaged. He is one of the most prominent stock, and business men in Saline County. He is a stanch Republican and a Prohibitionist. In religious conviction he is a Universalist, and his wife is a member of the United Baptist Church.

GEORGE LIMERICK.

George Limerick, farmer, was born in 1833 in Tennessee, one of seven children of Oliver and Ann (Kile) Limerick, natives of Ireland. The father, born in 1798, came to Tennessee after his marriage; then about 1840 went to Saline County, Ill., where he bought 200 acres, but soon sold and bought where his son George now resides, and where the father died in 1867. The mother, born in 1827, died in Saline County, Ill., in 1862. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Saline County, and has become the owner of a finely improved farm of 129 acres. In 1863 he married Elizabeth, daughter of George W. and Lucy Glasscock, born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1849. Their children are Grant, Washington, Lorenzo, Lucy, Lilly, Willie, James and Burt. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, but in 1862, on account of deafness, was honorably discharged. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and among the respected citizens.

JOHN M. LOCKWOOD.

John M. Lockwood, farmer, was born in 1838 in McLeansboro, Ill., the only child of Samuel D. and Susan M. (Garner) Lockwood. The father, of English origin, born about 1817 in McLeansboro, died at that place when our subject was only four years old. The mother, German in origin, born about 1820 in Kentucky, is still living in Hardin County. Our subject was educated in Hamilton, Wayne and Hardin Counties. From twenty-one until twenty-four, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and served as lieutenant until April, 1864, when, on account of ill health, he was discharged at Natchez, and was confined to his bed with rheumatism four years. He then married and settled on his present farm in Section 19, Somerset Precinct. His wife, Alice, daughter of William and Elizabeth (McFarland) Matthews, formerly of Pennsylvania, was born in 1849 in Elizabethtown, Ill. Their eight children are Fanny, William, Daniel, Maggie, James, Emma, Gertrude and Kelly. Our subject now owns a finely improved farm of 200 acres. He is a Republican, and first voted for Douglas. He is a demitted member of Xenia Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M.

T. W. LUSK.

T. W. Lusk, tobacco speculator, was born in 1845 in Spencer County, Ind., one of seven children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bowlen) Lusk. The father, a tinner in his early days and latterly a farmer, was born in 1802 in Ohio. In 1832 he moved from Cincinnati to Spencer County, Ind., where he bought himself a home of 160 acres of land, on which his death occurred in 1867. The mother, born in 1813 in Virginia, died at the old homestead in 1885. After his youth at home and in the home schools in Spencer County, our subject in 1871 engaged with G. P. Hudspeth & Co., of Evansville, Ind., in the tobacco trade. After two years he was with them at Raleigh, Ill., then one

year at McLeansboro. After a year then in Evansville again, he went in partnership with H. Webber & Son, in Galatia, Ill., and then soon after he and his brother became partners in trade in Raleigh. After a year here he again returned and spent four years in Galatia, since that he has been with his brother in their present business at Raleigh, where they are large buyers in tobacco. In October, 1866, he married Mary E. Idlehart, daughter of James and Elizabeth Idlehart, born in 1847 in Spencer County, Ind. Their one child was Leptus G. Mrs. Lusk died in 1868. In 1875 he married Josephine, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Musgrave, born in 1850 at Raleigh, Ill. Their two children are Bertha and William J. Politically he is a Republican, first voting for Grant. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his first wife also belonged. Mr. Lusk is one of the enterprising citizens of Raleigh.

G. R. MACE.

G. R. Mace, physician and surgeon, was born in Saline County, Ill., in 1854, one of a family of eight children of George W. and Mahulda A. (Oglesby) Mace. The father, born about 1819 in Virginia, moved with his parents to Alabama, and from there to Saline County, Ill., where he entered 320 acres of land, on which he remained until 1885. He then sold out and went to Missouri. The mother, born about 1823 in Hopkins County, Ky., is still living at their home in Missouri. After his education in Ewing College, Franklin County, Ill., he entered, and in 1886 graduated from, the Medical College of Missouri, and since that time has been in constant practice. In 1878 he married Ann V., daughter of B. S. and Sarah Fox, born in 1858 in Hopkins County, Ky. Their four children are Birt R., Roy, Everett and Ella. In politics he is a Republican, first voting for Hayes. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also of the Saline County Medical Association. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

HON. JAMES MACKLIN.

Hon. James Macklin, attorney at law, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1832, the son of James and Ellen (Dowan) Macklin, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. The father, a bookkeeper, was a soldier at Waterloo, and lived in Liverpool the latter part of his life. Both parents died there. Our subject received a collegiate education, and at the age of fourteen he entered the Liverpool Telegraph printing office as an apprentice, continuing there five or six years. In 1851 he came directly to Benton, Franklin Co., Ill., and bought a half interest in the *Benton Standard* with John G. Goessman. In 1852 he began the study of law in connection with his paper under Hon. W. A. Denning. After his admission to the bar at Mount Vernon in 1853, he abandoned journalism and began practice at Elizabethtown, where, in his four years' stay there, he and "Bob" Ingersoll practiced in many cases together. Since 1861 he has practiced in Harrisburg, which work he has been compelled to forego on account of ill health for the past few years. While at Elizabethtown he was surveyor of Hardin County. In 1867 he was elected to the Legislature, in which body he represented Saline and Hardin Counties, and served on the committee on elections, claims, and swamp and overflowed lands. Of all the various phases of the law he has preferred the practice in the chancery court, in which he has shown himself to be an able lawyer and speaker. January 27, 1853, he married Minerva, daughter of William Wilburn, of Benton, Ill., born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1832. Their six children are W. C., a farmer; John; Josephine, wife of James Coleman, of Alton, Ill.; Sarah, James, Jr., and Robert F. A Democrat, he cast his first vote for Pierce. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In his prime Mr. Macklin had such an extensive practice that the overwork it lead to is largely the cause of his ill health.

ROBERT JOHN McILRATH.

Robert John McIlrath was born in Ireland in 1844, and is the son of Jas. H. and Jane (McMurren) McIlrath, natives of Ireland also, born in 1812 and 1820 respectively. The father, a farmer, in 1850 settled in Saline County on the place now owned by G. B. Wier, and in 1858 sold out and bought 160 acres now owned by J. H. and R. J., his two elder sons. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and February 15, 1862, was shot in the breast at Fort Donelson where he died. His remains were buried on the old farm. In 1868 the mother married Saml. Glass. Six of her seven children by her first husband are now living: James H., Robert J., Isaac, Mary, wife of Louis Baker; Sarah, wife of R. Hawkins, and William D. Our subject was six years old when he came to America, and in November, 1861, enlisted with his father, and was by his side when he fell. He was in service sixteen months and discharged at Memphis. In 1867 he married India, daughter of Saml. Glass, born in Peru, Ind., in 1847. He now bought forty acres near the old home, but in 1873 he bought eighty acres where he now resides, with a finely improved farm of 200 acres and a fine house, one of the best in the county. He is a Republican in politics, first voting for Lincoln. He is a Mason of the R. A. & C., a member of the K. of H. and G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg.

R. S. MARSH.

R. S. Marsh, attorney at law, of the firm of Marsh & Scott, dealers in real estate, was born in 1850 in White County, Tenn., the son of William and Tabitha (Glenn) Marsh. The father, of Scotch origin, born in 1825 in North Carolina, was married in White County, Tenn., and in 1851 came to Hamilton County, Ill. In a short time he went to Missouri, but returned in 1862, and still lives in Hamilton County. His wife, of Irish

ancestry, was born in White County, and is fifty-eight years old. Our subject, the eldest of eight children living, was educated in the common schools, and at Enfield High School. He was for eleven years a teacher; in 1873-74 principal of Enfield High School; in 1876 elected principal of Harrisburg Public Schools, where he continued four years, and in the spring of 1880 taught in the high school of Carmi. He began the study of law in 1879 under Hon. H. H. Harris, of Harrisburg, and in August, 1881, was admitted to the bar. Their present firm was formed in April, 1884. In 1877 he married Ella, daughter of Alfred Harris, of White County, where she was born. Mr. Marsh is a promising young attorney, and is fast establishing himself in the front ranks of the bar. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, A. O. U. W., and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, first voting for Grant in 1872.

DR. JOHN C. MATTHEWS.

Dr. John C. Matthews was born January 19, 1841, in Sumner County, Tenn., one of six children of William and Permelia (Currey) Matthews. The father, born in Virginia in 1806, and a farmer by occupation, went to Tennessee about 1810, in childhood, and while on a visit to Raleigh, died January 3, 1885, several months after his arrival. The mother was born in Sumner County, Tenn., and died in 1866. Our subject, educated in Sumner County, Tenn., went to Saline County in December, 1864, and began the study of medicine at Raleigh with F. F. Johnson, and after a year with him took a course of lectures at St. Louis Medical College. In 1866, he was first associated with Dr. Johnson, and afterward with Dr. A. J. Neal, with whom he continued two years; then, after practicing independently until 1870, he took a course of lectures in the medical department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, and received his

diploma. He has been most successful ever since, and is now one of the Pension Board of Examining Surgeons. In August, 1866, he married Martha J., daughter of Henry F. and Mary Johnson, born in June, 1845, in Wilson County, Tenn., coming to Saline County as a child. Their seven children are William, Mary B., Robert (deceased), George, John C., Charles, Emma and Olive. Politically he is a Democrat, first voting for Seymour. In 1876 he declined the nomination for the Legislature tendered him by his party, because he had no aspirations for office. He is secretary of the two lodges to which he belongs: the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are esteemed members of society.

ROBERT MICK.

Robert Mick, president of Saline County Bank, was born in 1819 in Saline, then Gallatin, County. He is the son of Charles and Susan (Simmons) Mick. The father, a farmer of German origin, born in Maryland in 1772, when a youth went to Wilson County, Tenn., and was married. After living near Golconda, Ill., he went to Gallatin, now Saline, County, about 1815, and entered eighty acres, also 160 for his son Robert; and where he died in 1856, one of the earliest pioneers of the section. The mother, a native of Wilmington, N. C., died two years before, at the age of sixty-five. Two of their five children are living: Margaret, wife of Jas. C. Ward, in Red River County, Tex., and our subject, who, with few pioneer school advantages, still obtained a good business education. He remained in care of and caring for his parents until his twenty-fourth year. In 1844 he married Martha Jane, daughter of Jos. Strickland, born in Saline County. Owing to ill health, he left the farm for merchandising in Whitesville, and shipping produce to New Orleans by water. From August, 1851, until 1862, he and Dr. Mitchell were partners as is described in the biography

of the latter. From 1859 until January, 1887, when he sold his stock, he was engaged in merchandising, with a stock lately invoiced at about \$15,000, one of the largest in Harrisburg. He has been devoted to his bank since it was organized in 1876 with \$24,000 capital. C. E. Lewis was the first cashier, and for the past eight years J. W. Bradshaw occupied the place. Mr. Mick has a controlling interest in a Harrisburg woolen-mill; owns about 3,000 acres of fine land, and 1,000 of that amount is under cultivation. His wife died in 1868, and the next year he married Mrs. Hardenia Nyberg, *nee* Spencer, who was born in Gallatin County in 1836. Originally a Whig, he has become a Republican, first voting for Harrison. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. In 1885, he erected the First Baptist Church of Harrisburg, a structure of the latest design, heated with furnace, with seating capacity of 800, and furnished the entire capital \$10,500. He is an old citizen, and one of the most active and respected members of the community.

DR. JOHN W. MITCHELL.

Dr. John W. Mitchell was born in 1825 in Madison, Ind., the son of William and Mary (Bassett) Mitchell. The father was born in Massachusetts, and in his youth went to Madison, Ind., in 1814, and became a farmer and miller. In 1829 he was killed by the running away of his team. The mother was a French-Canadian, born near Toronto, and died in 1859. Two of three children are living: Lucinda and our subject. The latter was educated at Madison, and when thirteen began for himself, as a clerk. A few years later he began flat-boating, and at eighteen began the study of medicine, graduating in 1845 from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. He at once established a store boat on the Ohio River, and landed in Polk County, Ill., where he remained until 1850, when he came to Saline

County. At Independence he began merchandising in connection with his practice, buying produce and shipping it via the Saline, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans. In 1856 he came to Harrisburg, became the first general merchant here and built the first store room. He and Robert Mick became partners and continued three years from 1859, erecting the present courthouse and jail. In 1861 he bought a saw mill and converted it into a grist-mill, and in 1868 erected a new one costing \$19,000, with a saw and planing-mill attached. It has a capacity of 100 barrels per day. Since 1868 he and J. W. Towle have been in partnership in a general store. In 1864 he married Julia Jackson, a native of Hardin County, Ill. She died in 1866, and in 1869 he married Emma S. Mayville, born in Bangor, Me. Their children are Charles and John W. (deceased in July 1886, aged twelve years). Dr. Mitchell is the oldest practicing physician in Saline County, and one of the most skillful in southern Illinois. His practice extends, in cases of consultation especially, at great distances. He has tried to abandon practice, but his friends still insist on retaining him. He is a skillful financier, once owned nearly all the site of Harrisburg, and still possesses a large number of houses and lots. He also owns about 10,000 acres of tillable land, and is the originator of the Cairo Vincennes & Chicago Railway, one of the four directors, with the duty of looking after the construction of the road from Vincennes to Johnson County. He also built nineteen miles of the road. He now contemplates building a railroad from Harrisburg to the Ohio River, for the purpose of developing the iron and spar mines of Hardin County. The survey is made, and the work will soon commence. He owns two valuable coal mines of 600 acres each, one at Leadford, and the other at Bald Knob, both in fine running order. He was a strong Union man during the war, organizing companies, etc., and is a Republican. He is a Mason

and Knight of Honor. Dr. Mitchell is the father of Harrisburg, and an active, esteemed and respected man.

LUCIUS DONALD NOLEN.

Lucius Donald Nolen, one of the leading farmers of Saline County, was born in 1847, in Wilson County, Tenn. He is the third of eight children, five of whom are still living, born to David and Clarissa (Cosley) Nolen. The father, who was of Irish descent, was born about 1826 in North Carolina, and the mother in Virginia about 1825. When yet children they came with their respective parents to Tennessee. They were married in Wilson County where they resided until our subject was about nine years old, when they moved to Illinois, settling in Brushy Creek Precinct, Saline County. The father died about one year afterward, and the mother immediately gave up housekeeping and commenced living with her children. She died in 1886, in Pope County. The subject of this sketch was educated principally in the common schools of Saline County. December 28, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and served until the close of the war. During 1864 he served on a gunboat apart from the regiment. In September, 1865, he was mustered out of the service at Memphis, but did not receive his discharge until arriving at Springfield, Ill. About one year later he married, and bought a farm four miles southwest of Harrisburg, remaining on the same until about 1881, when he sold that farm and bought the one on which he now resides, situated in Sections 22 and 27, Township 9, Range 5. His wife, formerly Mary C., daughter of Wilson and Martha Jane (Milliford) Huddleston, was born in 1853 in Illinois. She and her husband are the parents of seven children. Mr. Nolen has been a hard-working and enterprising farmer, but on account of rheumatism contracted during the war he is not so strong and healthy

as formerly. He owns a good farm of 240 acres, about 100 of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has also been very successful in trading in live stock. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Harrisburg Lodge, No. 325, and both himself and wife are members of the United Baptist Church.

COL. CLINTON OTEY.

Col. Clinton Otey, of Otey, Roberts & Co., merchants, was born in 1855, in Williamson County, Ill., the son of John F. and Arsteenie (Mitchell) Otey. The father, of English descent, born near Richmond, Va., in 1810, went to Kentucky when a lad, near Bowling Green, and in 1837 came to Franklin County, Ill., where he lived about ten years, when he went to Williamson County and bought 320 acres, where he has since resided, one of the prosperous farmers of the county. His wife, born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1819, came to Illinois when an infant. Their five children are living. Our subject, educated in the home schools, lived on the farm until twenty-two years of age. In 1876 he established a grocery business in Harrisburg, and continued for three years. In 1879 his brother, Thomas, became an equal partner, and in less than a year sold to E. O. Roberts. The entire firm soon sold out, and Col. Otey bought the *Sentinel* and the *Chronicle* of Harrisburg, and consolidated them into the *Chronicle-Sentinel*, of which he was for three years the editor. In 1883 he sold his interest and established a general store, and the following year his old partner, Mr. Roberts, came in with him, and the firm has since borne its present name and carried on a successful business. Col. Otey is an able young man. May 13, 1879, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, Eleventh Infantry, Illinois National Guards, by the governor, and October 25, 1880, was made cap-

tain, and transferred to Company G, Ninth Infantry, in May, 1882. May 1, 1885, he was discharged, and immediately made colonel and aid-de-camp on Gov. Oglesby's staff, his present position. In May, 1883, he married Bettie, daughter of P. L. Skagg, born in Saline County. Their two children are Vol and Wayne. He is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Iron Hall orders.

WILLIAM H. PANKEY.

William H. Pankey, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Saline County, February 1, 1836, the son of William and Hannah (Empson) Pankey. The father, born July 12, 1814, in what is now Saline County, was of English and Welsh ancestry, the son of Hampton Pankey, a native of Virginia, who, when a young man, went to East Tennessee, then in 1812 to Hardin County, Ill., and in 1814 to Saline County, where he died in 1869, at the age of ninety-six, on the land owned at present by his son, Stephen. William, Sr., married in 1834 and settled on the farm now owned by the Widow Gallaher, in Brushy Precinct. He owned 420 acres, and was a stock raiser as well as farmer. Since 1869 he has lived in Harrisburg, the oldest person now living in and born in Saline County. The mother, born in Robertson County, Tenn., June 10, 1815, came to Saline County about 1822, and died in 1865. Our subject, the eldest of seven children, was educated in the home schools, and January 17, 1856, married Sarah A., daughter of Rev. W. C. Bickers, born in Smith County, Tenn., June 12, 1837. Their seven children are Eliza J., wife of J. C. Webb; B. Franklin, Robert L., Thomas J., Alice, Carrie and Nora. After his marriage he settled on his present home, bought eighty acres, and began stock raising on his own responsibility. He now owns over 700 acres of Saline County land, and 320 acres in Shawnee County, Kas. In 1868 he was elected sheriff and served one term. After 1866 he was for twelve years speculating in tobacco, buying from

50,000 to 500,000 pounds annually. In 1870 he and W. D. Russell were partners in dry goods on his farm three years, and bought tobacco for five years. In 1885 he and H. Webber & Son, of Galatia, bought 1,400,000 pounds of tobacco. From 1875 to 1880 he and Robert Mick packed pork and bought tobacco, live stock and grain. He was made vice-president of the Bank of Harrisburg when it was organized in 1876 by himself, C. E. Lewis and Robert Mick, but at the end of two years sold out. From 1875 he served three years as county commissioner. His wife died October 15, 1875, and October 6, 1884, he married Mrs. C. J. Harris. Their only child is Grover C. Mr. Pankey is a member of the F. & A. M., and is at present in the tobacco business with J. M. Baker, Harrisburg, Ill.

J. G. PORTER.

J. G. Porter, proprietor of the Saline Roller Mills of Harrisburg, was born in Morgan County, Ill., in 1824, the son of Rev. John and Rebecca (Jacobs) Porter. The father, of Irish stock, born in South Carolina went to White County, Ill., after his marriage, and a few years later to Morgan County, thence to Sangamon County, and finally returned to White County. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister by profession, and in addition worked at the blacksmith and saddler's trades. He was a member of the synod, and for many years held regular appointments at preaching, performing all the ordinances of the church. Three of nine children are living. Our subject, the fifth, had but about three weeks' attendance at public school, and when nineteen began the blacksmith's trade at McLeansboro, and followed that business several years. In 1844 he married Barthena Luttrell. Their only child is Woodford N. Mr. Porter worked in a machine shop at Evansville, Ind., and in 1849 made a four months' overland journey to California, where he followed his trade. After fourteen months he returned by way of Panama

and New Orleans, in a fifty-one day journey. He settled at Mount Vernon, Ill., and afterward began as millwright. In about 1856 he came to Harrisburg, enlarged a small saw mill, and began milling. For four years during the war he was in St. Paul, Ind., milling, and soon after he and Dr. Mitchell erected a saw, planing and grist-mill, costing about \$14,000, which in three years he sold to Dr. Mitchell, and erected a portable saw mill, soon adding a small grist-mill. In 1883 he erected his present mill at a cost of \$18,000, with the roller process, with a capacity of eighty barrels per day. The mill is three stories, 40x60 feet, and the best mill in the county. He is a genius in the milling business, and is a business man who has been financially identified in the general enterprise of his city. His wife died in 1876, and the same year he married Fannie C. Hart, *nee* Trousdale. Their only child is Mittie M. James M. is a son by his first marriage. He is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

HON. BOEN PHILLIPS.

Hon. Boen Phillips, proprietor of a livery and feed stable, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1843, the son of Seth and Annie (Harlin) Phillips. The father, of Irish stock, born in Tennessee, was a farmer, and about 1850 moved to Williamson County, but several years later returned to Tennessee. While there he lost his wife, a native of that State. For the past few years he has been living in Saline County with his children. Their seven children are Lockie, wife of Samuel Harris in Tennessee; Newson (deceased); Levi Octavi, wife of Thomas Bundy; Levisa, wife of Richard Grant; Boen; William R. (deceased), and Pursse. Our subject was educated in the common schools in Saline County from his seventeenth year on, and when twenty-two entered the teachers' profession, teaching for two years. He then studied law, continuing his studies while deputy cir-

cuit clerk for a year. June 15, 1871, he was admitted to the bar and soon became one of Harrisburg's leading attorneys. In 1873 Judge Duff appointed him master in chancery, which office he held for seven years, appointed three various times. The second and third time he was appointed by Judge Crawford. In 1882 he was elected county judge, and commissioned by ex-Gov. Cul-lom, holding the office for four years. In January, 1885, he purchased a half interest in the livery stable with S. Pearson, and in November, 1886, bought it entire, with ten horses and five double buggies, the best stables in Harrisburg. He also owns eighty acres of land. In April, 1870, he married Zada A., daughter of Turner Ware, and a native of this county, their children are Maud, Willie, Mattie, Helen (deceased), Ciddie and Thomas C. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

FRANCIS M. PICKETT.

Francis M. Pickett, editor and proprietor of *The Harrisburg Chronicle*, and master in chancery, was born in McDonough County, Ill., in 1841. He was the son of John W. and Olive (Connor) Pickett. The father, of Welsh-English descent, born about 1808 in North Carolina, came to the county of his son's birth when but twenty-one. He had been married, and also learned the blacksmith's trade in his native State. In 1842 he moved to Davis County, Iowa, where he died in 1881. He was a lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, and a justice of the peace in after life. The mother, born in North Carolina in 1810, died in 1852. Six of their nine children are living. Our subject, with only two terms of school in his life, is a self-educated man, and at twelve years of age began for himself, as clerk, for his board and clothes for two years in a country store. After a year of various employments, in 1856 he began an apprenticeship in a printing office at Charleston, Ill. The spring of 1861 found him in Lawrence, Kas., and April 16 he enlisted in Company D, First

Regiment Kansas Infantry, for three years or for the war. He fought at Wilson's Creek, Corinth, Lake Providence, La., Yazoo City and Fort Blakely. At the first he was disabled for two months by a ball in the right arm. May 1, 1863, he became captain of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and March 13, 1865, was commissioned brevet-major, United States Volunteers, until the close of the war. After his discharge January 3, 1866, in Louisiana, he began type setting in Indianapolis, and in September, he became city editor of the *Indianapolis Herald*. In January, 1868, he and John M. Higgs established *The Connorsville (Indiana) Examiner*, but in March, 1869, he founded the *Saline County Register* at Harrisburg, which, since its consolidation with the *Chronicle* in 1873, has been known as *The Harrisburg Chronicle*, with Maj. Pickett as editor and proprietor. To fill out an unexpired term in 1873 he was appointed treasurer of Saline County, and served one year. Since 1882 he has held the office of master of chancery, to which he has been three times appointed. In January, 1865, he married Kate N. Harding, born in Paris, Ill., in 1842. Their five children are living: Olive L. (wife of Thomas O. Snyder), John J., Mary L., Frances M. and Jessie H. In politics he is a Republican, and chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He is postmaster, and past High Priest of Masons, a member of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights, K. & L. of H., and is Past Commander and Past Member of the Department Council of Administration, G. A. R. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. GEORGE B. RAWLINGS.

Dr. George B. Rawlings was born in Brunswick County, Va., November 27, 1847. His father, George B., Sr., native of the same county, born March 6, 1815, settled in Fayette County, Tenn., in 1851. July 17, 1839, he had married Caroline R., daughter of Presley Harding, a farmer and native of Northamp-

ton County, N. C. Their three children were Rose E., Richard E. and our subject, the youngest. The father a surveyor and engineer, for about four years, was professor of mathematics in the Synodical College of La Grange, Tenn. He served through the entire Mexican war as captain of Company A, First Mississippi Rifles. He died May 9, 1857, while surveying government land near Fort Scott, and was buried at La Grange, Tenn. The mother, a native of Northampton County, N. C., born November 7, 1818, after her husband's death married, in La Grange, Tenn., James Floyd, and then went to his home in Pope County, Ill., where she died March 15, 1877. Our subject's father and mother were both graduates of the University of Virginia; and his father's father, Capt. Berme Jerome Rawlings, a native of Paris, France, was one of Lafayette's soldiers, who settled on government land in Virginia, after the Revolutionary war, and remained a citizen of Virginia until his death, August 24, 1826. But four years old when they came to La Grange, Tenn., our subject received his preparatory education in the common schools. May 27, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, First Mississippi Mounted Rifles, under Col. Jackson, and was at Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Black River Bridge, Raymond, Jackson and Arkansas Post. At Utica, Miss., he was wounded, captured and held 101 days, treated at Jackson, Miss., by the Confederate surgeon, Dr. Eve, of Nashville. He was then exchanged, served until the close of the war, and was discharged at Memphis, June 26, 1865. He then moved to Illinois where, February 24, 1867, he married Damaris, daughter of Caleb Baldwin, a farmer and native of Pope County, Ill. Their children were James F., Lorena C., Rose M. and George B. Mrs. Rawlings was born in Pope County, Ill., November 6, 1849, and died near Eldorado, Ill., September 19, 1882. He then married, October 30, 1883, Ella J., daughter of Henry Sisk, a farmer and native of Saline County, Ill. Their only son, Harold E., was born September 25, 1884, and died July

30, 1886. His wife was born in Saline County, Ill., May 18, 1861. Immediately after his first marriage our subject began reading medicine under Dr. Fulkerson, of Pope County, Ill., and attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and two terms at the Cincinnati Hospital, and received a certificate from the Illinois State Board of Health. Of his fifteen years' practice, eight have been at Eldorado and vicinity. He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. His pleasant home is on the corner of Douglas and State Streets.

DR. J. W. RENFRO.

Dr. J. W. Renfro, physician and surgeon, was born in 1843, in Johnson County, Ill., the son of Henry and Mary (Gibbs) Renfro. The father, of French stock, was born in Tennessee about 1810, and in his youth his parents moved to Union County, Ill., where Henry lived at the time of his marriage. He afterward moved to Johnson County, and in 1865 to Alexander County, Ill. He died in 1869, and the mother in 1852. Our subject, the elder of two children, attended common schools, and when seventeen entered the teacher's profession. During three years as pedagogue he began medical study, and in 1860 gave his exclusive attention to it. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-ninth Infantry Regiment, for three years or the war, and served at Forts Henry and Donelson, at the latter of which he was wounded in the ankle severely, and was discharged from duty unable to walk without crutches for about a year. He was fourth sergeant, and afterward orderly. He returned home after about a year's service, and in 1865 located at Thebes, in Alexander County. In 1880 he graduated at the medical department of the University of Tennessee, and in 1881 located in practice at Duquoin, Ill. He has been in Harrisburg since 1885. At Duquoin he was a member of the United States Pension Board, as its treasurer, but a new administration relieved him because of

political views, it is said. He was also local surgeon for the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railway. In 1862 he married Amanda Wood, a native of Alexander County. Their children are Elijah and Minnie. His wife died in 1869, and the following year he married Esther McElheny, a native of Illinois. Their only child is Gertrude. Dr. Renfro is one of the leaders in his profession in Harrisburg and the county, and has built up an extensive practice. He is a Republican and an Odd Fellow. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS Y. REYNOLDS.

Thomas Y. Reynolds was born in Gallatin County, Ill., in 1825, the son of Joseph L. and Leah (Foley) Reynolds, both of Irish ancestry. The father, a carpenter, was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1800. At the age of seventeen he settled in White County, Ill. In 1819 he began carpentering at the salt works. He was married in 1823, and located in Equality, where he died in 1867. In 1832 he was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. The mother, born in Kentucky, died in 1832 at the age of thirty-two. Their children are Isaac H., now in Oregon, and our subject, who, at the early age of fourteen, began life for himself. For three years he was an apprentice at the saddler's trade at Equality. Until the Mexican war he was a wagon-maker. He enlisted in Company G, Third Illinois Regiment, June 29, 1846, at Alton, and fought at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. In 1847 he returned home, and in August of the same year he re-enlisted in Capt. Lawler's independent company of cavalry, and returned to Tampico, Mexico, and in January, 1848, was discharged on account of ill health. For two years he was an invalid, being subject to lung hemorrhages. After resuming his trade he came to Raleigh, Saline County, in 1855, but in 1858 was made deputy-sheriff for two years, and in 1860 was elected sheriff, serving two years. In 1863 he began merchandising at

Independence. The following year he was elected circuit clerk and recorder of Saline County, and in 1868 began in the produce business at Harrisburg. From 1873 up to 1884 he held the office of circuit clerk, and was re-elected. He has since been notary public and acting justice. In 1850 he married Sarah W., daughter of Solomon Skelton, and born in South Carolina in 1831. Their six children are William I., Hellen (wife of H. Mitchell), Julia E. (widow of J. M. Gregg), Thomas, Sherman, Nora and Mittie. A Whig in politics, and first voting for Taylor, he has since the war been a Republican. He is a Mason of the council degree, a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., and L. K. of H. fraternities. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. ROSE.

J. W. Rose, merchant, was born in 1842 in Wilson County, Tenn. He is one of ten children of John and Sarah (Halpaign) Rose, both natives of East Tennessee. The former was born in 1812 and the latter in 1815. The death of both occurred in 1870 on consecutive days. The father was a farmer in Missouri at the time of his death. Our subject was reared at his parents' home in Kentucky, and educated in the common schools. In 1865 he married Sarah J. Culbertson, a native of Illinois, who was born in 1843. Their only son is Joseph. In 1870 Mr. Rose located at Stone Fort, where he has since been in business, at first beginning with a small stock on a capital of \$33.75. He has, by his successful speculations, become one of the largest merchants in the county. At a fair valuation his property is now worth \$30,000. Besides his two well-stocked stores at Stone Fort, he owns one at Independence, a trading post south of Harrisburg, and another successful house at Bloomfield, Johnson County. He also owns 340 acres of land. He lost his eyesight in 1863, and at the time of embarking in mercantile pursuits was unable to read print. He continued in that condition until 1881, when he

had an operation performed which restored partial sight to one of his eyes. Mr. Rose is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. He has been postmaster at Stone Fort since September 1, 1885.

DR. JAMES H. ROSE.

Dr. James H. Rose, physician and surgeon, was born in Hardin County, Ill., in 1848, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Whitesides) Rose. The father, of English stock, was born in 1816 in Hardin County. The grandfather, Elbert Rose, a native of Kentucky, settled when about sixteen in Hardin County, one mile from Elizabethtown, then a wilderness of cane, in which he with his brother Pleasant, was one of the first white settlers. Henry was reared in Hardin County and in 1839 married. Since 1866 he has lived in the northeast part of Hardin County, the owner of 266 acres. He has been married three times and is the father of fourteen children. His first wife, the mother of our subject, was the mother of thirteen children, and died in 1871. James H. attended the home schools. At seventeen he enlisted, in December, 1864, in Company A, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and was at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, remaining in service nearly a year. He then attended school at home a short time, and in 1869 established a drug store at Elizabethtown and began the study of medicine. In 1873-74, he attended a course of medical lectures at the medical college of Evansville, Ind., and in the spring of 1874, returned and began practice at Elizabethtown. He returned to the medical college again, and February 27, 1878, graduated, and continued his former practice. Since 1882 he has been one of the leading physicians of Harrisburg and the county with a lucrative practice. February 28, 1869, he married Augusta, daughter of Dr. W. N. Ayres, of Valley Center, Kas. She is a native of Hardin County. Their children are Alice D., Tessa E. and Gertrude O. He is a member of the F. & A. M.,

and his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. M. RUSSELL.

J. M. Russell, merchant, was born in 1860, in Saline County. He is one of five children of W. D. and Mary C. (Williford) Russell. The father was born about 1834; is engaged in the mercantile business at Carrier Mills; was for some time engaged in the tobacco business, and has always been a live business man. Our subject spent five years in Ewing College in two courses, scientific and classical. In 1882 he came to his present home, and was for some time engaged in buying and shipping grain, but in November, 1886, he established his present large stock of merchandise, which is well selected and one of the largest, if not the largest, in the place. In April, 1885, he married Effie, daughter of Sidney Addison. Mr. Russell is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

W. F. SCOTT.

W. F. Scott, attorney at law, and junior member of the firm, Marsh & Scott, abstracters of land titles, was born in 1851, in Hamilton County, Ill., the son of Francis and Sarah (Boster) Scott. The father, born in 1811 in Manchester, England, came to Gallia County, Ohio, with his father, John Scott, a tailor, when four years of age. In 1805 they moved to Switzerland County, Ind., and Francis became a steamboat pilot. In 1838 he came to Hamilton County, Ill., and began farming. He died in 1865. His wife was of English-Scotch and Irish origin, and died in 1863. Eight of their eleven children are living. Our subject was educated in the common schools, Enfield College, and in the Northern Indiana Normal School, from which he received the degree of B. S. When nineteen he became a teacher and continued for thirteen years: two years at Jeffersonville, Ill.; four years

as principal at Xenia, Ill.; two years at Fairfield, Ill.; two terms at Enfield College, and one year at Carmi, Ill., and conducted the Wayne County Teachers' Institute at Fairfield, Ill., for five years: four years for Supt. Meeks, and one year for Supt. West. He never received less than \$100 per month for teaching after he obtained a State certificate. Mr. Scott was one of the leading educators in southern Illinois, receiving a State certificate for life, in 1877, and in 1879 served as one of the examiners for State certificates under State Supt. S. M. Etter. Commencing the study of law in 1880, he was admitted in 1883, the following year came to Harrisburg, and in April formed a partnership with R. S. Marsh. September 7, 1877, he married Julia Hunsinger, native of White County, Ill. Their two children are Winnie and Gertie. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic order, Master Mason, and of the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Scott is an able lawyer, shrewd debater, and one of the strongest members of the Harrisburg bar. At the early age of fourteen he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was afterward transferred to Company H, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry. He was orderly for Gen. McCook for seven months, and was in active service until January, 1866.

JAMES H. Scott.

James H. Scott, farmer, was born in 1840 in Livingston County, Tenn., the son of John and Nancy (Langley) Scott. The father, of Scotch-Welsh origin, was born in 1811 in Tennessee, and was a millwright by occupation. In 1841 he left his native State and immigrated to Sullivan County, Ill., and in 1846 to Gallatin (now Saline) County near Eldorado. From 1848 he lived in Crittenden County until his death in 1855. The mother, born in Tennessee, died in 1846 in Sullivan County, Ill. Two of four children are living: Julia A. (wife of G. E. Aaron)

and James H. The mother died when our subject was six years old and the father when James was fifteen, which caused him then to be bound out to John Cchoisser, of Saline County—the first white male child born in the present boundaries of Illinois and at Kaskaskia, likewise the first man tried for murder of which he was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. James lived with this man until his twentieth year or the death of Mr. Cchoisser. His education, received in a log hut in an attendance of but a few months, has been supplemented since by his own efforts resulting in a good business training. April 20, 1860, he married Rachael P., daughter of Richard Dodd, born in 1842 in DeKalb County, Tenn. Four of six children are living, Thomas J., Nancy E., Laura (wife of Thomas Mirdach) and Robert A. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three years, or for the war, and fought at Perryville, Ky., Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, Buzzard Roost Gap, Kennesaw Mountain, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Savannah with Sherman on his famous march. The vision of his left eye was destroyed by a shell wound received at Murfreesboro, January 1, 1863. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., in June, 1865, and after the war settled at Eldorado as a farmer. In 1878 he bought 120 acres where he has since lived. He now owns 240 acres. His wife died September 15, 1886. He is independent in politics. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the G. A. R., and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. L. SHAW.

R. L. Shaw, farmer, was born in 1814 in Cannon County, Tenn. His father, of Irish descent, was born in Virginia and there married. In the early part of the century he came to Middle Tennessee, where he died about 1851, at the age of seventy-two. The mother, Sarah (Davidson) Shaw, was born in Virginia and died in 1826. Three of their six children are liv-

ing: Wesley B., of Pettis County, Mo.; Hannah A., of Eldorado, and our subject. Mr. Shaw was educated in the pioneer schools of Tennessee, at the age of thirteen lost his mother, and as his father then broke up housekeeping, he was thrown on his own resources. In 1831 he married Luvnier Dodd, a native of Wilson County, Tenn., born in 1812. Five of their nine children are living: Sarah E. (wife of W. C. Murray), Mary A. (wife of Spencer W. Morgan), Robert L., James M. and William A. B. In about 1842 he went to Cooper County, Mo., and in 1847 came to Saline County and bought his present farm of forty acres. He is one of the oldest citizens, and at one time owned 520 acres. His son, W. A. B., is an enterprising young farmer, and owns 100 acres. He, the son, was married, November 11, 1877, to Emily C. Karns, who was born in Saline County in 1863. Their two children are Bertha and Vernie. Our subject is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Van Buren. He has been deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past seventeen years. His wife died April 9, 1883.

WILLIAM H. SHOOK.

William H. Shook, farmer and stock raiser, was born in St. Clair, Ill., in 1850, the son of Sidney and Serena (Wilderman) Shook. The father, born in St. Clair County in 1810, was the son of Samuel Shook. Sidney was married at about twenty-one, spent his entire life in his native county as a farmer, and died in 1874. The mother, born in the same county, is still living there. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and lived at home until thirty-one. In March, 1881, he married Lucinda, daughter of Isaac and Mary Phillips, of St. Clair County, where she was born. The same year he came to Saline County, and has since been a resident of his present fine farm of 120 acres, ten miles northwest of Harrisburg, and this he has gained through his own efforts and management. Politically a Democrat, his

first vote was for Greeley. He is a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANDREW J. SISK.

Andrew J. Sisk, farmer, was born near his present home December 14, 1834. His father, Strutton, a native of North Carolina, came with his parents to Hopkins County when a child, and when of age married Sallie Slaten, a native of Kentucky, who died at the old home in 1844. The father, a farmer chiefly, died also on the homestead now owned by our subject September 4, 1874. Our subject, one of ten children, reared to maturity, and with a common-school education, has always been a farmer. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry; was at Guntown, Eastport, Vicksburg and other lesser actions, serving over three years, and was discharged at Memphis at the close of the war. A pocket-knife, carried through the Revolution by Lewis Howell, afterward a second husband of our subject's grandmother, is carefully guarded by the family as a souvenir for future generations. January 10, 1856, our subject married Hannah, daughter of James Wilson, a farmer formerly of Kentucky. Their eleven children are Thomas C., Henry F., Andrew J., Georgia A., Rebecca J., Nellie, Sallie D., Albert A., S. Timothy, Aubrey and Roscoe Blaine. Mrs. Sisk was born in Kentucky, May 24, 1837. Our subject is a stanch Republican, a Mason, and most of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has a finely situated and improved farm and home of 160 acres.

COL. CHARLES P. SKAGGS.

Col. Charles P. Skaggs, cashier of the Bank of Harrisburg, was born December 1, 1858, in Marion, Ill. He is the son of Prior L. and Eliza J. (Davis) Skaggs. The father was of English origin, born in Knox County, Tenn. At eighteen began

an apprenticeship at tanning for five years, and the two years following this worked as a journeyman. In 1848 he married, and their five children are William T., harness-maker; Col. Charles P.; Elizabeth J., wife of Col. Clinton Otey; Prior L. and Hannibal G. Having learned shoemaking, he went to Williamson County, Ill., and engaged in that in 1855, and in 1861 engaged in both in Harrisburg. After three years he sold out his tannery and established a harness, saddle and shoe shop, his present business. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and was at Vicksburg, Eastport Landing and in numerous skirmishes. He was made corporal in 1863, and discharged at Memphis in September, 1865. His wife, born in 1832, in Knox County, Tenn., is yet living. Our subject was ten years old when they came to Harrisburg. He educated himself at the Southern Illinois Normal, at Carbondale, and when sixteen had county superintendent's certificate for teaching. When nineteen he began the study of law under Gregg & Gregg, but he soon became an expert in the abstract business, making books of Saline, Gallatin and parts of Hamilton and Jefferson Counties. Since 1883 he has held his present position ably and faithfully. In November, 1882, he married Carrie E., daughter of H. W. Seimer, an old merchant of Mount Vernon, Ill., where she was born. Their two children are Charles S. and Frank P. He is lieutenant-colonel in the Sons of Veterans, is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, P. H. P. of Saline Chapter, R. A. M., P. G. in I. O. O. F. lodge, Recorder in S. K. and in the A. O. U. W. lodge, and his wife is a member in the Methodist Church and the W. R. C. He is a Republican and a rising young business man.

JAMES C. SLATEN.

James C. Slaten, farmer, was born a short distance from his present home April 15, 1842. His father, John J., a native of

Kentucky, and a farmer, settled on the present homestead of our subject in 1836, and was soon married to Hannah M., daughter of Michael Roark, a pioneer of the county. Since 1880 he has lived in Harrisburg. The mother was born near the present home of our subject, and died at Harrisburg in August, 1885. Our subject, one of twelve children, reared on the farm with common-school advantages, and has been chiefly a farmer and stock dealer. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Illinois Cavalry, Col. E. A. Carr, serving three years, being at Pea Ridge, and lesser actions in Missouri, Champion Hill, Jackson and Vicksburg, then to New Orleans and upon the Red River expedition, and discharged at Springfield, Ill. April 15, 1876, he married Minerva J., daughter of Thomas Davis, and granddaughter of Stephen F. Mitchell, one of the earliest pioneers of Saline County. She was born near Harrisburg March 2, 1853. Their children are Minnie, Broughton, Custer and Logan C. Edgar S. and Lora May are his children by a former marriage. Edgar is managing his father's stock farm on the Ohio River, while Lora is at Ewing College, Franklin County. Our subject is a Republican, first voting for Lincoln. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Slaten owns 800 acres, 280 of which are in the home place. Stock dealing occupies his attention chiefly.

W. H. THORNBERRY.

W. H. Thornberry, circuit clerk and recorder, was born in 1853 in Saline County, Ill., the son of William and Ursula A. (Grable) Thornberry. The father, English in origin, was born in 1822 in Jackson County, Ill. When a youth he came to Saline County and was married, and afterward opened a farm near Raleigh where he passed his life. He died September 16, 1884, an extensive land owner and a respected citizen. He was deacon of the Baptist Church for many years. The mother, German in descent, and born in Kentucky; is now sixty-two years old. Her

seven children are Wiliam H.; Thomas J., a farmer; Robert F., a farmer; George W., a farmer; Martha J.; Mary A., and Emily F., wife of A. C. Webber. Our subject was educated in the common schools and at Ewing College, Franklin County. When eighteen he began teaching, and taught continuously for thirteen years in Saline County, with the exception of four years in Kentucky, two of which were in Sebree, Ky. He was in the front rank of Saline County teachers in every respect. In November, 1884, the Republican party elected him circuit clerk and recorder, with a majority of 300 votes, running ahead of his ticket 156 votes. He has held the office two years, and successfully conducted it. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., fraternities, and is a most courteous gentleman.

J. W. TOWLE.

J. W. Towle, of Mitchell & Towle, general merchants, was born in Gallatin County, in 1838, the son of Israel D. and Eliza (Pierce) Towle. The father of Scotch-Irish origin, born in New Hampshire in 1787, was a carpenter by trade. A few years after his marriage in Massachusetts he removed to New York, and in 1832 came to Equality, Ill. After 1856 he lived in Harrisburg, where he died in 1875. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother, of like ancestry, was born in 1797 in Westminster, Mass., and died in 1876. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg, which was organized September 5, 1868, on which day he became an elder and petitioned to erect the present building. He was devoted to the cause. Two of their eleven children are living: Charles P. and our subject. He was educated at Equality, early had the support of his parents dependent upon his efforts at whatever honest work he could find to do, whom he cared for until their death. In 1856 he came to Harrisburg; in 1861 began clerking for Robert Mick, and after a year here he spent two years with J.

M. Baker, after which Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Baker became partners. He continued with them two years, when, on buying out Dr. Mitchell's interest, the firm became Baker & Co. Dr. Mitchell, in 1868, bought out Mr. Baker, and the present firm was then formed and has continued with success. In May, 1868, he married Minerva J., daughter of Lorenzo Rathbone, born in Hamilton County. Their two children are Ralph S. and Herman T. In politics a Republican, he cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He is a member of the K. of H. and Ladies G. K. of H. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and both are esteemed citizens.

WILLIAM C. TRAVELSTEAD.

William C. Travelstead, a farmer and ordained minister of the Free-Will Baptist Church, was born in Allen County, Ky., in 1833. He is the youngest of three surviving members of a family of eleven children born to Frederick and Mary (Burton) Travelstead. His father, who was of German descent, was born in North Carolina about 1785, and his mother, who was of Irish descent, was born near Charleston, S. C., several years later than her husband. After marriage they moved to and located in Sumner County, Tenn., but soon moved to Allen County, Ky., where nearly all their children were born. There Frederick Travelstead followed farming until about 1853, when he moved to Township 9, Range 5, where he died in about one year. His widow about one year afterward moved to White County, Ill., where she died in 1855. The subject of this sketch was educated in Allen County, Ky. At the age of twenty he left home and began life for himself. When twenty-one he married and moved on the farm formerly owned by his father, where he remained until he was twenty-five, when he also came to Illinois, and soon bought a portion of the farm on which he is still residing, in Section 8, Township 9, Range 5. His wife was Nancy

Cole, daughter of Zachariah and Sarah (Finney) Cole, of Allen County, Ky., where she was born in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Travelstead have seven children living: Sarah Ellen (wife of Joseph Barter, Mary Ann (wife of Jefferson Mandrill), Lurina Elmina (wife of William Farr), Lucinda Union (wife of Stephen Isaacs), Joseph, Josephine and Effie. They have also had four other children, all of whom are dead: Tabitha Cormeler, Lucy Jane, Nancy Adeline and William Sherman. In August, 1862, Mr. Travelstead enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Infantry, and in December of same year was discharged on account of physical disability. Since 1865 he has been an earnest and faithful minister of the gospel, preaching in Saline, Williamson and Franklin Counties, and has been the means of effecting much good. He has also succeeded in accumulating considerable property, now owning a good and well cultivated farm of 130 acres. Always having been a strong Union man so he has always been since the war a straightforward and a staunch Republican. He cast his first vote for President James Buchanan. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his entire family except Sarah, Joseph and Effie, are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Sarah is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. L. VON LIEVEN.

H. L. Von Lieven, merchant and farmer, was born in May, 1852, in Evansville, Ind., the oldest of three children of H. G. and Mary M. (Bittrolff) Von Lieven. The father was born in Oldenberg, Germany, in 1816, and the mother in Baden, in 1829. The father, when a youth, came to New York, and after about three years went to Galena, Ill., where he married a Miss Von Lenden, who died after the birth of the second child. He soon moved to Evansville, and worked at his trade for eight years, and then until 1865 was in the pattern shops. The mother's parents came directly to Evansville, and after about a year went

to Princeton, Ind., where they remained three years, and again returned to Evansville, then a place of thirty-four houses, and remained there until their deaths, when the city had reached 50,000 people. The mother was married to Joseph Bocroc, who died after they had had their third child. The father and mother were married there about 1851. In December, 1865, they moved their family to our subject's present farm, in Somerset Precinct, Saline County. Our subject was educated in Evansville and in Saline County, and finished at the commercial college of the former place. After the father's death, in April, 1870, our subject remained at home until twenty-four years old, when he married and began renting the place which he afterward purchased. The mother died in Hardin County in October, 1885. Since October, 1882, he has had a general store on his farm. His wife, Mary A., daughter of William and Malinda (Speaks) Shade, was born in September, 1858, in Washington County, Ind. Their four children are Henry W., John L., George F. and Ella M. He is a Democrat politically, first voting for Tilden. In November, 1873, when twenty-one, he was elected justice in his precinct, but resigned to attend the commercial college, and then was re-elected and has served ever since. For eight years he has been township treasurer, and since 1884, when it was established, has been postmaster of Somerset. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. lodges at Harrisburg. His farm contains sixty acres, fairly improved.

JUDGE RICHARD N. WARFIELD.

Judge Richard N. Warfield, police justice of Harrisburg, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., in 1820, the son of Richard and Sarah (Wadkins) Warfield. The father, German in ancestry, born near Baltimore in 1773, was a farmer, and after his marriage in his native State he went to Nicholas County, Ky., about 1817, and settled finally in 1824 in Henderson County,

Ky., and died in 1838. The mother, English in origin, and born in Maryland in 1783, died in 1832. Our subject, the only survivor of ten children, and educated in the common schools, kept to the old place, even after his parents died. In 1844 he married Catherine F., daughter of Philip B. and Charlotte Cheaney, born in Henderson County in 1824. Their one child, living, is Charlotte A., widow of Dr. Cornelius Baker. His wife died in 1849, and in 1852 he married Annie C. Church, born in Union County, Ky. Their one child is Eila C., wife of Capt. James H. Pierce, county clerk of Saline County. Mrs. Warfield died in 1853, and the same year he came to Saline County and bought 500 acres five miles west of Harrisburg, and resumed farming. From 1855 until 1865 he was county clerk. After eighteen months of milling and lumbering, in 1868 he returned to the farm. From February to December, 1873, he was mail agent on the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railway, which position he resigned because elected county judge, in which capacity he served until December, 1882. In January, 1883, he was elected justice of the peace, which he resigned to accept his present office, to which he was elected in 1885. He is also town clerk. No man is more familiar with Saline County affairs, and, with his thirty-two years of public life, his opinions are valued highly. Formerly a Democrat, and first voting for Polk, he has since the war been a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, with royal arch and council degrees. Religiously he is a Universalist.

DAVID WESTBROOK.

David Westbrook, farmer, was born in Johnson County, Ill., in 1825, the son of James and Annie (McGowen) Westbrook. The father, of English origin and born in Virginia, went to Kentucky and to Johnson County, Ill., in 1813, one of the earliest settlers of that part of the State; he died in 1852. The mother, Scotch-Irish in origin, and born in Kentucky, died about 1830.

Five of their twelve children are living: Samuel, David, Lewis, Francis M. and Anna, widow of W. J. Skelton. Cast on the mercy of the people when a young boy, our subject's education was very limited, never attending school, and \$5 per month was his first pay, never receiving more than \$8. For a number of years he was a day laborer, and in 1844 he married Issa Etta, daughter of Solomon Skelton, born in South Carolina in 1824, and coming to Illinois when about six years old. Their five children are Charles M., Sarah (wife of W. H. Endicott), Stacy J. (wife of W. V. Pennell), Susan E. (wife of J. T. Endicott), and Viola (wife of E. H. Upchurch). Soon after marriage he bought 120 acres in Williamson County, where he lived until 1854, when he sold out and bought 200 acres in Section 1, Eldorado Precinct, but sold out the next year and bought his present home of 200 acres, and now owns 800 acres, one of the best farms in the county. His barn, 60x130 feet, is the largest in the county. He is a self-made man, a Democrat in politics, first voting for Cass, and is a member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD WESTBROOK.

Richard Westbrook, county commissioner, of Saline County, was born in Johnson County, Ill., in 1842. He is the son of William and Mary (Taylor) Westbrook. The father was born in Johnson County in 1813, and married, lived and died there. His death occurred in 1849. He was the owner of 300 acres of fine land. The mother, born in 1816 in Kentucky, has since her husband's death lived on the old place. Eight of their eleven children are living: James, a farmer of Johnson County; John, a farmer in Saline County; Ellen, widow of Peter Johns, in Johnson County; Elizabeth, wife of Jesse Harper; our subject; Emeline, wife of A. Taylor, lives in Williamson County; Alexander, in Saline County, and Samuel, in Johnson County. Educated in

the pioneer home schools, our subject left home in December, 1863, and enlisted in Company H, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, for three years or for the war, and in the Red River expedition fought at Spanish Fort and in numerous skirmishes, and was discharged at Montgomery, Ala., in April, 1866. In January, 1867, he married Margaret H. Dugger, born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1848. Their five children are Mary (wife of S. W. Scott), William T., Alexander, Lizzie and Lola. In 1867 he bought eighty acres in Eldorado Precinct, Section 12, his present home, with a dwelling erected in 1884 at \$1,100, and other fine improvements. He now owns 280 acres, and is a successful citizen. He is a Republican, first voting for Lincoln. Since 1878 he has held his present position, is a member of the G. A. R., and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

HON. S. F. WILLIFORD.

Hon. S. F. Williford, attorney at law, was born in Saline County in 1853, the son of John L. and Catherine C. (Ledford) Williford. The father, French in origin, born in 1825 in Tennessee, when about seven years old came with his father, John B., to Gallatin County, Ill., among the earliest settlers in that county. John L., a farmer, after his marriage located on his present farm of 150 acres, near Harrisburg, and from 1853 to 1859 ran a country store there. The mother, born in Crittenden County, Ky., in 1824, died in December, 1881. Four of their nine children are living: Mary J., wife of J. M. Abney, of Marion, Ill.; our subject, Timothy P., a teamster, and Robert L., a teacher. After his education at Ewing College, Franklin County, our subject, when of age taught for six terms in Saline County. In 1878 he also began studying law under Gregg & Parish, afterward under Morris & Boyer. He was admitted at Mount Vernon in 1882, and began practice in Harrisburg, soon becoming a partner with A. W. Lewis, continuing

until May, 1884. In July, 1885, he and H. C. Steff became partners for one year, since which time he has been alone in his successful practice, and is a rising young lawyer, preferring practice in the circuit courts. He was a justice from February, 1880 to November, 1883. Politically he is a Republican. August 29, 1877, he married Mollie Wright, *nee* Hughes, a native of Kentucky. Their children are Marshall E., Pearl and John. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

E. T. WILLS.

E. T. Wills, farmer, was born in 1845, in Ohio, and is one of eleven children of A. and Tabitha Wills. The former was born in Pennsylvania in 1818, and the latter in 1823. The father, a resident of Ohio since his young manhood, in 1860 moved to central Illinois, and in 1882 came to Harrisburg, where he lives a retired farmer. Our subject graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Chicago, in 1868, and in 1869 he married Cordelia, daughter of Jacob Miller, born in Sangamon County, Ill. They have seven children. He has always been devoted to farming, and in 1883 located on his present well improved farm of 240 acres. He is a successful manager. In political views he is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. WILSON.

John H. Wilson, a leading farmer of Saline County, was born in 1826, in Westmoreland County, Penn. He is the third of fourteen children, five of whom are dead, born to Robert and Ellen (Hilbert) Wilson. Robert Wilson was of Irish descent, born in Pennsylvania in 1800. His wife was also born in Pennsylvania in 1800, though of New Jersey parentage. The former was a prosperous farmer in Allegheny and Armstrong Counties

until his death in the latter county in 1869, Mrs. Wilson having died there in 1854. The subject of this sketch received his education in Allegheny County, Penn., remaining at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he married and began life on his own account. From 1863 to 1868 he was proprietor of a hotel at Grays Eddy on the Alleghany Railroad. In the latter year he moved his family to Illinois, and settled on Section 21, Township 9, Range 6, in Saline County. His wife was Jane Christy, daughter of John and Agnes (McGregor) Christy, of Pennsylvania. She was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1823. As the result of her marriage with Mr. Wilson she has had eleven children, seven of whom are living: Ellen Jane, wife of James L. Elder; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Davidson; John Crawford; Alice Mary, wife of Wilson Williford; Agnes Ann, Robert N. and Scate West. The names of those who have died are Margaret, William, Albert and Nathan, all of whom died in infancy. Mr. Wilson has always been a hardworking, industrious and prosperous farmer, and has accumulated the principal part of his property by his own efforts. He served one term of three years as commissioner of Saline County to the general satisfaction of all good, law abiding citizens. He now owns one of the best 160-acre farms in the county which, by his labors, has been changed from a wilderness to a well cultivated and finely improved farm. He is a straightforward and strong Republican, and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor, for President in 1848. Himself, wife and family are all consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.



HAMILTON COUNTY.

MAJ. JOHN T. ANDERSON.

Maj. John T. Anderson, farmer, was born in 1836 in Hamilton County, the second of seven children of Edmund and Nancy (Turrentine) Anderson. The father, born in Union County, Ky., about 1812, and of Scotch origin, was the son of John Anderson, born in Virginia, about 1781, and who at fourteen removed to Tennessee with his parents. In 1818, John, Sr., having been married in Kentucky, located on the site of the McLeansboro fair ground, and assisted in laying out the town and roads, and organizing the county. Hamilton County's first court was held in his house. He served as deputy sheriff, and was elected coroner in 1830, receiving his commission from ex-Gov. Edwards. He was a farmer. Four of his eight children are living, all in Hamilton County. He died in 1873, and his wife in 1846. Edmund was married in Hamilton County when twenty-one, was always a farmer near McLeansboro, and died in 1864. His wife, born about 1813 in Alabama, died in about 1870, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Our subject alternated teaching and educating himself, finishing at Princeton, Ky., after he was of age. In 1862 he married Mary, daughter of James and Sarah Barnett, native of Tennessee. Their child is James E. She died in 1863, and in December, 1866, he married Martha E., daughter of Hillery and Sarah Patrick. Their children are Charles L., Flora B., C. Hillery, Walter and Harry. In August, 1862, he resigned his surveyorship, to which he had been elected in 1860, and enlisted in Company A, Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was made captain, and in 1864 major.

After eighteen months in the regular, he was afterward in the mounted infantry, at Vicksburg and all through the Red River Campaign. After three years' service he returned to farming and stock raising. Since 1866 he has been a resident of his present farm. He owns 275 acres of choice land near McLeansboro. He has been for many years a member of the school board, is an Odd Fellow, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Formerly a Democrat, voting for Douglas, he has since been a Republican.

HIEROM ATCHISSON.

Hierom Atchisson, farmer and miner, was born in Hamilton County in 1834, on the place where he now resides. He is one of nine children of Joseph T. and Margaret W. Hopper. The father, born in Port Tobacco, Md., in 1789, was in the war of 1812, after which he came to what was then Gallatin County, then in 1819 to Hamilton County. In 1863 he entered mercantile life, which he continued until his death in 1864 in Lynchburg, Ill. The mother, born in 1798 in North Carolina, came to Jefferson County, Ill., in 1816 with her parents, and in 1849 died in Hamilton County. Educated in Hamilton County, our subject began mining in California. He continued about eight years, when on September 19, he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Cavalry Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged October 31, 1864, in Arizona. He remained there until 1869, engaged as government contractor in merchandise and mining, and then he returned to the old homestead and married Marietta, daughter of Isaac and Sarah E. Richardson, born in 1850, in Hamilton County. She died in 1884. Five of their seven children are living: Charles Harvey, Ada, Mary, Edgar, Sarah and Hiram are the names of all. After his wife's death, he was with his brother in Arizona in mining and merchandise for two years, when he returned home and married Eveline, daughter of Barton and Perlina Atchison.

He has a fine home of 400 acres seven miles west of the county seat. In politics he is a Republican, voting first for Buchanan. He is a member of the F. & A. M., G. A. R. and F. M. B. A. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

ASHER & LEDBETTER.

Asher & Ledbetter, general merchants, McLeansboro, established their present firm in November, 1880, and have since successfully conducted it, carrying a large and well selected stock of staple and fancy goods, dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats, queensware, groceries, etc., and also handle a full line of wagons and plows, are agents for Blount's plows and wagons, with which they are having a large trade. They control a large share of city and county trade. John C. Asher was born in Crittenden County, Ky., December 11, 1850, the son of William W., and Narcissus (Nichols) Asher, both natives of Kentucky. He was reared in Kentucky, and graduated from the Evansville Business College. In 1874 he began the mercantile business in Claysville, Ky., and two years later in Union County, Ky. Since 1880 he has been engaged in his present business. June 5, 1877, he married Katie Ledbetter, a native of Providence, Ky. Their son is Virgil. Mr. Asher is a Democrat, and has been a member of the city council for two years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and of the Baptist Church. E. W. Ledbetter was born in Providence, Ky., March 2, 1860, the son of Wiley and Nannie (Payton) Ledbetter. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county. Since 1880 he engaged in his present business, they being brothers-in-law. He is a Democrat and a Knight of Pythias.

R. C. ATKINSON.

R. C. Atkinson, a large farmer and stock raiser, was born October 13, 1831, in McMinn County, Tenn., the fourth of fif-

teen children (four deceased) of James and Winnie (Bomer) Atkinson, the former born in 1797, in North Carolina, of Irish origin, and the latter in 1807, in East Tennessee, of English stock. They were married in East Tennessee, where the father had lived from childhood, and in 1853 moved to Jefferson County, Ill., and settled on the farm where they died in 1876 and 1872 respectively. Our subject educated in his native county and at college in Bradley County, began for himself at twenty, and after reaching Illinois, worked with his father until 1855. He then married and settled on his farm five miles east of Mount Vernon, and after two years here and four years on his farm three miles south of Mount Vernon, he established a grocery business at Spring Garden. In 1866 he merged this into a general merchandise business, and soon moved his stock to Middleton, Wayne County. After four years here and a year at Belle River in Jefferson County, where he erected some buildings, lost a child, and through general sickness became disheartened, he sold out, and again established a general merchandise business at McLeansboro. Here he successfully engaged in business for twelve years, until 1885, when, after about twenty-one years of mercantile life, he moved to his present farm. October 4, 1855, he married Lucinda E., daughter of Isaac Garrison, born September 16, 1836, in Saline County, Ill. Three of their ten children are dead. Margaret W., wife of J. P. Price; Angeline, wife of Will McConnell; David R., Lizzie B., William T., Calaway and John M. P. are living. From a poor boy our subject has become one of the wealthiest citizens of the county, now owning 480 acres of land besides valuable town property. Politically he is a Democrat, first voting for Pierce. He is a Mason, member of Pope Lodge, No. 57, and his entire family excepting the youngest two children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the county's leading citizens.

VALENTINE S. BENSON.

Valentine S. Benson, M. D., of McLeansboro, was born in Gallatin County, May 22, 1834, the son of Charles R. and Mary (Riggin) Benson, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. Grandparents Babel Benson and Nelly Soward, his wife, resided in Greenbrier County, Va. The father was born in Greenbrier County, Va., September 28, 1793. The mother, Polly Riggin Benson, was born in Knox County, Tenn., June 23, 1796, and was the daughter of James Riggin, a Methodist minister. They were married in Knox County, Tenn., April 5, 1821, and immigrated the following fall to Sangamon County, Ill., then St. Clair County, and in 1830 moved to Gallatin County, Ill. The father served in the war of 1812, was in several hard fought battles, that of the Horse Shoe Bend being one of them. About the year 1821 he located in Sangamon County, then St. Clair County, and finally settled in Gallatin County on a farm, and followed stock raising and farming successfully until his death, October 16, 1847, while on a visit in Missouri. The mother died December 26, 1838. The father then married Mrs. Lovina Puddles, by whom he had two daughters, one living, Mrs. Anne de Journet, of Mount Vernon, Ill. By his first marriage were James M., of Johnson County; Andrew H., of Gallatin County; Ignatius M., of Johnson County; John F., of Benton County, Oreg.; Charles B., killed in the late war; Nancy H. (deceased); Mary R. (deceased wife of Dr. John De Webber), Gallatin County; our subject, and Francis A., who died at the age of seven or eight years. Our subject, reared and educated in his native county, also attended high school in Jacksonville. In 1853, he began medical study under Dr. Rathbone, of Harrisburg, and read also under Dr. Bishop, of Shawneetown. In 1855-56, he attended St. Louis Medical College. He practiced in Hamilton County and McLeansboro, and in 1869-70 graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville. He has practiced

here ever since 1863, having practiced in Benton, Ill., for six years prior to this. He is deservedly successful and is the peer of any in his profession in the county. February 18, 1855, he married Mary E., daughter of Dr. L. Rathbone, an early and prominent physician. She died in February, 1864, leaving four children, two living now: Dr. John G. Benson, and Kittie, wife of J. R. Campbell. His second wife, Mariam H. Allen, died about eight months after marriage. In January, 1867, he married his present wife, Judith A. (Wilbanks) Parrish, a native of Jefferson County. He is a Democrat, and in 1865 represented the county in the State Legislature. From 1876 to 1880 he was a member of the State Board of Equalization, and for three and a half years on the local pension board. In August, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him physician to the Indians, in which capacity he spent a year at Fort Peck, M. T., and resigned. Since his return he has been also interested in farming and stock-raising on his valuable land. He has been prominently identified with municipal affairs for years. He is an Odd Fellow, and a man of recognized ability in his business and profession.

ISAAC G. BERRIDGE.

Isaac G. Berridge was born in Evansville, Ind., August 6, 1845, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Grooms) Berridge, natives of England. The father came to the United States a short time before our subject's birth and located at Evansville, Ind., their present home. Isaac G. was raised and educated in his native city, and learned the dry goods business in a large wholesale firm in that city, first as clerk, then as traveling salesman. In 1873 he came to McLeansboro, engaged in his present business, and has contributed largely to the success of the well known firm of Berridge & Pake. January 19, 1872, he married Sarah V. Burtis, of Evansville, Ind. Their only child is Mabel. He is a Republican, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Honor. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SILAS BIGGERSTAFF.

Silas Biggerstaff, farmer, was born October 8, 1839, in Hamilton County, the second of ten children, three deceased, of Alfred and Evaline (Garrison) Biggerstaff, the former of German-French descent, born in Ulenberg County, Ky., in 1803, and the latter of English origin, born in 1813 in Tennessee. They were married in Hamilton County, and settled on a farm in Crooke Precinct, where the father died in July, 1861. The mother is still living on the same place. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and when twenty-two married and settled on a farm in Beaver Creek Township, where he remained twelve years. He then sold and moved to the "Ira Munsell farm" which he sold about two years later and bought an interest in the Belle City Grist and Saw Mill. After six years' residence there in that business, he returned to his farm, and in January, 1885, sold it and bought the old "Judge Crouch farm" in Crouch Township. His wife, Sidney, daughter of William and Sallie (Boyer) Fields, was born in 1841, in White County, Ill. Their six children are John M. (deceased), Paris R. (deceased), William A., Mary L., Charles S. and Sallie. In March, 1864, our subject enlisted in Company K, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, at Enfield, White County, and was soon appointed second lieutenant, but resigned on account of ill health, and after but four or five months' service was honorably discharged. He has, by hard work, made the chief part of his property, and now owns 440 acres, about 200 of which are cleared and cultivated. It is in Sections 27 and 28. Politically he is an independent Democrat first voting for Douglas. He has been constable several years, and in Belle City was justice four years. His Belle City Mill burned about 1880, and his loss was about \$4,000, but he has recuperated from the financial loss. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES H. BROWN.

James H. Brown, farmer, was born in Wayne County, Mo., in 1845, the son of Green and Margie (Mayberry) Brown. The father, born in middle Tennessee about 1805, came to Hamilton County in his youth and married, but in a few years he went to Wayne County, Mo. Here he was soon appointed deputy sheriff, and in 1846, while attempting an arrest, he was shot and killed. The mother, born in Hamilton County, in 1815, returned then to her birthplace and married James F. Galihur, who is also dead. She is yet living, about seventy-two years old. Our subject, the youngest of six children, lived with his mother until nearly twenty, and in January, 1863, married Nancy, daughter of Aaron S. McKenzie, born in Hamilton County in 1832. Eight of their eleven children are living: Aaron G., Margie E. (wife of F. Jennings), George S., William S., Martha A., Robert W., Charles F. and John H. After marriage he began farming his own property in Maberry Township. In 1883 he sold out and bought 360 acres in Sections 26 and 34, living in the latter section, his present home. His wife died August 12, 1882, and in January, 1883, he married Martha E. Jennings, daughter of Nathaniel Martin, born in Kentucky in 1849. Thomas and Martha E. are their children. He is a Democrat, first voting for McClellan. He is a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM W. BUCK.

William W. Buck, farmer, was born in 1833, in Gallatin County, the son of John and Eliza (Cook) Buck. The father, of German descent, was born in 1793 in Virginia. His father, Warner, a native of Hesse, Germany, when eighteen, entered military service, and was among the Hessian soldiers bought by King George to suppress the American Revolution. He was captured at Trenton and held a prisoner three years, and then

exchanged. During his imprisonment he and twelve others became so attached to the Americans that they attempted to desert to the American camp, but only he and one other succeeded. He settled in Virginia, and afterward, in 1797, moved with his family to Bowling Green, Ky., and in 1805 to Gallia County, Ohio. John was twelve years old when they came to Gallatin County, and in 1827 he married. In 1840 he settled in Beaver Creek Township, Hamilton County, the next year bought 120 acres, and the last twenty years of his life were spent with his son, William. He died August 4, 1883. His wife, Eliza Cook, was born in 1803, in Gallatin County, and died in 1839. Three of her six children are living: John J., of McLeansboro, ex-county clerk; our subject, and Alexander, of Beaver Creek Township. Our subject was five years old when his mother died, and the next year he came to Hamilton County and was educated in home subscription schools. At twenty-one he left his father, and February 23, 1854, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jefferson Garrison, born August 10, 1836, in Gallatin County. She came to Hamilton County when a child. Their children are Eliza, wife of George Mason; Thomas, George, Masten and Cloid. He located on the eighty acres in Section 27, a gift from his father in 1855, and by his ability in business has made his possessions 340 acres, 240 of which is well improved and cultivated. He is one of the leading farmers of the region, and a Democrat, first voting for Buchanan. In November, 1876, he was elected county commissioner, and commissioned the 24th of November, by Gov. John L. Beveridge, to serve three years. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES M. BURTON.

James M. Burton, druggist and justice at Dahlgren, was born May 31, 1848, in Knight's Prairie, Hamilton Co., Ill. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at twenty began

selling groceries at Walpole, but a few months later moved to Leovilla, where he established himself in general merchandise. He married, and at the end of two years made a final move to Dahlgren, and was for two years in the dry goods business. Since that he has been in his present business, excepting three years as constable of his precinct. In 1880, when he began pharmacy again, he was also elected justice, and in 1885 re-elected. His wife, Mary A. (Preston), was born in 1849, in Coshocton County, Ohio. Their children are Ella M., Charity and Flora O. Three also are deceased. Mr. Burton is one of the leading men of Dahlgren, and politically is a Democrat, first voting for Greeley. He is popular in his party, and has always polled a strong vote when he has been candidate for two different county offices. He is vice-president of Tonti, Dahlgren Lodge, No. 37, and a member of Iron Hall, Branch Lodge, No. 124, in the latter of which he served four years as cashier, and has lately been elected chief justice for the second term. He is a charter member of both orders. His wife is a Methodist, and his oldest daughter is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

HON. JAMES R. CAMPBELL.

Hon. James R. Campbell, of McLeansboro, was born in Crook Township, Hamilton County, May 4, 1853, the son of John and Mary A. (Coker) Campbell. The father was born in Armagh County, North of Ireland, came to America with his two brothers in 1844, railroaded in Georgia and the Southern States, and later traded in stock. About 1851 he married in Hamilton County, and settled on his present farm. His four sons are James R.; Bernard, now of Reno, Nev.; Charles, of Hutchison, Kas., and John L., of this county. Our subject's grandfather, John Campbell, was a soldier and officer twenty-one years in the British Army, was retired on a life pension, and died at the age of sixty-six years in the North of Ireland. He was the son of



James R. Campbell

HAMILTON CO. ILL.

Charles Campbell, a Scotch-Irishman, who was a loom-weaver and lived to be one hundred and four years old. Our subject's grandfather, Charles Coker, was a pioneer of the county and State, and married a daughter of James Crook, after whom our subject's native township was named. Charles Coker was a Methodist minister, a lieutenant in the Mexican war, and died of consumption brought on by service in the war. Our subject was educated at Notre Dame, Ind., in 1869-71. He then assisted his father in the stock business, going by river frequently from Shawneetown to New Orleans. In 1874-75 he was principal of the New Haven schools and also the next year. During 1876-77 he had charge of the Phillipstown (White County) schools, and in 1877-78 the Ramsey (Fayette County) schools. He had read law pretty thoroughly in the meantime, and in June, 1877, was licensed by the supreme court to practice. In 1878 the Democratic convention nominated him by acclamation for the Legislature to represent the Forty-sixth District, but he was defeated at the election. He was then a traveling salesman for a wholesale house until 1883. In 1879, in company with his brother, Charles, he bought the McLeansboro *Times*, which his brother edited and managed until 1883, since when our subject has had complete and successful control. (See history of the *Times* elsewhere.) In December, 1883, he formed a law partnership with Judge Cloyd Crouch, and practiced law in McLeansboro until 1884, when he was nominated as before and elected to the thirty-fourth General Assembly, in which he was prominent, assisting the speaker to make up committees, and was himself chairman of the insurance committee, and member of the revenue and judiciary committees. In 1886 he was re-elected and is now in the Lower House of the thirty-fifth Assembly. December 19, 1879, he married Kittie B., daughter of Dr. Benson, a prominent physician of McLeansboro. They have one son, Valentine. He has been a life-long Democrat as have been his ancestors on both sides. He has given much

attention to stock raising and breeding, and was the first to introduce the Percheron Norman horses into this county, owning two magnificent stallions of that breed. He owns also the leading livery business in McLeansboro.

IRA B. CAREY.

Ira B. Carey, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Hopkins County, Ky., in 1821, the eldest of eight children of John and Frances (Stokes) Carey, both natives of Kentucky and born in 1791 and 1799 respectively. The grandfather, Joseph Carey, a native of Ireland, came to the United States when a young man, and is now buried in Kentucky, opposite Shawneetown. The father served two years in the war of 1812 and was married about 1820. He remained in Hopkins County, Ky., until 1854, since then he has lived in Hamilton County, Ill. He died in 1871, and had been class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years. The mother, a daughter of Maj. Thomas Stokes, of Kentucky, died October 12, 1875. Both are buried in St. Mary's Chapel Cemetery. Our subject remained at home until thirty years old, and March 19, 1850, was married to Lucy T. Nance. Their one child is Francis M., a farmer of Webster County, Ky. His wife died March 5, 1851, and May, 30, 1853, he married Isabella Sights. Their three children are Parlee G., wife of David Thompson; Mahuldah A., wife of H. Barker, Posey County, Ind., and Sarah J., deceased. His second wife died in 1860, and in 1862 he married Eliza A., daughter of Henry and Susan Mangis, born in East Tennessee in 1829. Only one of their six children is living—Mary E., wife of F. G. Freil. In 1856 he came to Hamilton County, and his finely improved farm of one hundred acres lies near Hoodville, and all has been from his own efforts. He served two terms as county commissioner, elected in 1879 and 1884. He is a public spirited man and a life-long Democrat, first voting for Polk. He is a Mason and has long been a

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and both are respected people of the community.

AARON G. CLOUD.

Aaron G. Cloud was born in Dearborn County, Ind., November 1, 1818, the son of William C. and Elizabeth (Guard) Cloud, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Indiana. The family came to Illinois in 1832, and located on a farm in Gallatin County, where the father died in February, 1844. Our subject was reared on a farm and secured as good an education as was given to youths in that day in the country. When twenty-three he went to Hardin County, Ill., and acted as bookkeeper and financial manager of The Illinois Furnace for five years. He then began mercantile business in his native county at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and with success until September, 1852, when he engaged in the same at McLeansboro until 1876. During his business career he was involuntarily drawn into the real estate business to protect his interests, so that to-day he is one of the largest land owners in southern Illinois. Since 1876 he has done a general loan business on real estate securities with a just reputation for honesty and integrity in his transactions. November 23, 1843, he married Eleanor H. McCoy, a native of Hardin County, Ill. She died December 24, 1886, leaving two children: Chalon G., a banker at McLeansboro, and Mary E., wife of Chalon G. McCoy. Mr. Cloud is a Democrat.

CHALON G. CLOUD.

Chalon G. Cloud, banker of McLeansboro, was born December 24, 1846, the son of A. G. Cloud, whose sketch see elsewhere. He was reared to manhood here, and educated at Asbury University (now DuPauw), Greencastle, Ind., graduating in 1870. He was trained in his father's mercantile business, and in the spring

of 1871 graduated from Nelson's Business College, Cincinnati. In 1871 he established his present banking business. His elegant banking house, completed in the spring of 1882, and the Cloud residence, adjoining, on the southwestern corner of the public square, are the handsomest and best buildings of the kind in southern Illinois. April 18, 1883, he married Emma E. Blades, of this county. He is a Democrat.

CAPT. JOSEPH COKER.

Capt. Joseph Coker, farmer and pioneer of the county, was born December 1, 1819, in Monroe County, Tenn. The seventh of ten children, four living, of William and Catherine (Huffman) Coker, the former of Scotch parentage, born about 1765 in Virginia, and the latter German, born several years later. They were married in Blount County, Tenn., where they were brought by their parents, and when our subject reached manhood they moved to Polk County, Tenn., where the father died about 1850, on his farm. Soon after this the mother moved to Hamilton County, where she lived with her children until she died about 1858. Our subject was educated chiefly in Monroe County, and after part of a season, when twenty-one, in Louisiana, came to McLeansboro, Hamilton County. When twenty-three, he married and settled on a farm he had purchased near McLeansboro, where he lived about forty years, until his family were all married but one. In October, 1861, our subject, Rev. Hosea Vise and W. L. Stephens organized Company D, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was made Second Lieutenant. In April, 1862, he was made first lieutenant, and in March, 1863, captain. November 25, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Springfield. He was at Port Hudson, Nashville and Franklin actions, besides many minor skirmishes. He lived on his farm west of McLeansboro until 1885, when he sold and moved to his present farm in Sections 26, 34 and 35. His wife, Harriett

Richardson, was born in 1821, near the Virginia line in Ohio. Her parents came to Hamilton County in 1840, and the date of her marriage is July 4, 1844. She died August 18, 1878, leaving six of her seven children: William A., Mary C. (widow of S. Martin), Charles A., Sarah J. (wife of J. W. T. Scruggs), David A. and Harriett M. Our subject began with nothing, and now owns a fine farm of 160 acres, mostly cleared. Formerly a Democrat, and voting for Polk, he has been a Republican since the first attack on Fort Sumter, and has been an honored soldier and citizen. He is a Mason, Polk Lodge. William and the daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all the family are Methodists in sentiment.

WILLIAM A. COKER.

William A. Coker was born in Hamilton County, March 28, 1845, the son of Joseph and Harriett (Richardson) Coker, natives respectively of Tennessee and Ohio. (See sketch of the father elsewhere.) Our subject was reared and educated in this county, and when seventeen accompanied his father in the war a year or so, and later went West and Northwest with a company of soldiers; he was not a soldier however. In 1867-68 he worked with a surveying party under Gen. Wilson, assisting to locate locks and dams on the Illinois River. In 1868 he returned home and taught school several terms, then engaged in the stock business dealing until 1874. He built the city mills in company with Andrew J. Guill. They operated the mill four years, since which our subject has operated and conducted them. August 28, 1867, he married Emily J. Davis, a native of this county. Their two children living are Eugene R. and Clarence. He is a Republican, but no aspirant for office. He is a Master Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the reliable business men and citizens of McLeansboro. His residence is one of the most tasteful and homelike in the city.

JOHN H. CORN.

John H. Corn, farmer and notary public, was born in Princeton, Ind., in 1831, the ninth of twelve children of Hiram and Margaret J. (McMillan) Corn. The father, German in origin, and born in Kentucky, died in 1863 about eighty years old. He served as a Kentucky volunteer under Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and when a young man spent from 1824 to 1832 in Gibson County, Ind., where he married. Then with the exception of from 1837 to 1852 in Hamilton County, and two years in Morgan County, he spent the remainder of his life in Franklin County. He was always one of the substantial farmers of the county. The mother, born in Gibson County, is now living in Christian County, Ill., at the age of eighty-two. Both were long members of the Missionary Baptist Church, but formerly Methodists. Our subject went to school in the log building, with no floor, puncheon seats, clap-board roof, and the smoke from a fire in the center of the room finding its way through a hole in the roof. In 1850 he married Palina C., daughter of James and Sarah Metheny a native of Flannigan Township, born in 1835. Eight of their eleven children are living: Walter C., of Crawford County, Ark.; Arena J., wife of Thomas P. Waller, of Franklin County; David F.; John R.; Virginia, now Mrs. Adam H. Reed; Lizzie, Linzey H. and Samuel E. He has been a resident of Flannigan Township ever since his marriage, except from 1853 to 1855 in Morgan County. Since 1855 he has lived on his present farm of 190 acres, left after giving his sons, who are of age, each forty acres. It is well improved and twelve miles southwest of McLeansboro, and all the fruit of his own careful management and industry. August 2, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after six months' service in Missouri and Kentucky, was discharged on account of disability. About 1865 he was elected justice and served four years, then three years after served an unexpired term for one year, and was re-elected mak-

ing in all about seven years, and of several cases appealed all were confirmed by the superior courts. For eight years he has been notary public, commissioned by Gov. Cullom. Politically he is a Democrat, but otherwise non-partisan. His first vote was for Pierce. He is an old and prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and F. M. B. A. His wife was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, but recently of the Christian Church.

WARNER D. CROUCH.

Warner D. Crouch, sheriff of Hamilton County, was born there November 30, 1849, the son of Cloyd and Eliza J. (Medley) Crouch, natives respectively of this county and Alabama. The subject's grandfather, Adam Crouch, a native of Virginia, came to White County, Ill., in 1816, and in 1817 located in this county in the township which now bears his name. He was a farmer, a county commissioner, and, politically, a Democrat. He died on his farm in Crouch Township. The father, also a farmer in that township, was county judge nine years, and represented the county in the Legislature. He was a magistrate several years, county surveyor, and sergeant-at-arms in the last constitutional convention. He was a Democrat. In the late war he was quartermaster of the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Three of his six children are living: Adam, of Wayne County; our subject, and Hiram, deputy sheriff. He died January 12, 1884, and his wife died March 12, 1887. Our subject was reared to manhood on the old homestead, and secured a good education. For twelve years he was teaching in connection with his farming in Crouch Township. He is a Democrat, and was elected sheriff in 1886. March 21, 1873, he married Sarah P. Proudfit, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. Mary L., James A., Cloyd C., David P., Hiram C. and Lattia W. are their children. Mr. Crouch and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a reliable official and a popular citizen.

JOHN H. DALE.

John H. Dale, farmer and mechanic, was born in Hamilton County in 1828, the seventh of twelve children of John, Sr., and Nancy (Hall) Dale, natives of Kentucky. The father, of English ancestry, was twice married: first, in 1804, to Elizabeth Shirley, by whom he had four children; and lastly in December, 1816, after which he settled in Hamilton County, near the present home of our subject. He was a farmer, and an exceptionally good pioneer mechanic in wood or iron. He made the first cotton-gin, and some of the first mills built in the State. He was a remarkably strong man, and hospitable, so that he was familiarly known as "Uncle John" among his hosts of friends. He was captain of militia in times of general muster, and was once elected justice, but resigned. He was born May 5, 1775, and died August 30, 1860. The mother was born in 1798 and died April 16, 1870. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. With a common-school education our subject began life, and was married in 1848 to Nancy, daughter of John and Malinda McLane, born in Franklin County March 30, 1830. Their seven children are Dr. Marion C., of McLeansboro; John W., a druggist at the same place; Fannie, wife of W. J. Mangis; Robert M., Emery T., J. Riley and Charles A. He has since lived on his present farm, which adjoins his birthplace, and is three miles west of McLeansboro, and consists of 263 acres finely improved, and which has all been gained through his own efforts, and in quiet, hard work. He is a public-spirited man, and in all ways devoted to the welfare of all about him. In 1887 he served as township collector. Reared a Democrat and first voting for Pierce, he has since the war been a Republican. Since his fifteenth year he has been an active worker in the Missionary Baptist Church, of which his wife also is a member.

MARION C. DALE.

Marion C. Dale, M. D., was born in Hamilton County January 8, 1850, the son of John H. Dale (see sketch). Our subject

was educated in Hamilton County, the pupil of Prof. John Turrentine, and began the study of medicine in 1871 under Dr. A. De Foe, of this city. March 10, 1874, he graduated from Chicago Medical College, and has been engaged in his present successful and lucrative practice ever since. He is a member of the Hamilton County Medical Society, and in President Arthur's administration he was one of the board of pension examiners. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the K. of H. On October 3, 1875, he married Margaret A. Edington, a native of Tennessee. Their children are Omar, Harry W., Earnest A. and Edith. Dr. Dale is a Republican, and rather conservative in politics. He is a member of the city board of health. He and his wife are Missionary Baptists. Besides his professional duties he attends to his farm of 200 acres of good land. He stands high in his profession and as a citizen.

WILLIAM J. DARNALL.

William J. Darnall, farmer, was born in Franklin County in 1839, the sixth of twelve children of David and Anna (Leonard) Darnall. The father, born in North Carolina, the son of Jordan Darnall, was reared and married in his native State, and soon after removed to Jefferson County, Ill., then to Franklin County, and finally about 1845 to Hamilton County, where he died about 1878. He was a substantial farmer and stock dealer. The mother, born in South Carolina, died about 1882, nearly eighty-eight years old. Our subject, with no school advantages, was compelled to assist on the farm, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fortieth Regiment of Volunteers, for three years, and was at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Missionary Ridge, Corinth, Jackson (Miss.), Vicksburg, and Atlanta when his enlistment expired. A gun-shot wound at Missionary Ridge disabled him for a time, during which he was at home. In 1864 he married Mary, daughter of Jordan and Elizabeth Fisher. Four of five

children are living. Clarinda C. Schuyler C., Elizabeth and John H. His wife died in 1878, and in 1882 he married Mrs. Jane Dixon, *nee* Weathersby. He has since lived on his present fine farm of eighty-one acres of choice and improved land, which has been the result of his own management. Politically he is a Republican, and first voted for Lincoln. Mr. Darnall's eldest daughter, Clarinda, began teaching in 1884, and has been successful for several terms.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS.

William C. Davis, farmer, was born December 15, 1825, in Muhlenberg County, Ky., the second of seven children of Amos and Elizabeth (Cain) Davis, the former of Welsh descent, born about 1800, in Kentucky, and the latter of Irish parentage, and also a native of Kentucky. They remained after their marriage in Muhlenberg County, until our subject was four years old, when they moved to Warwick County, Ind., where the father engaged in carpentering until 1834. After that until their deaths, in 1837 and 1872 respectively, they lived in White County. The mother afterward married John C. Lee, by whom she had two children—one living. Our subject, educated in the common schools of White County, came to Hamilton County after the death of his mother, and began work for Adam Crouch. In October, 1845, he married and lived on his farm, purchased near Belle City, for ten years. He then bought the farm now owned by John Grier, a mile and a half south, and moved there. In March, 1865, he enlisted in Company L, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and served about nine months; mustered out at Selma, Ala., and honorably discharged at Springfield. In December, 1880, he sold part of his farm and moved to his present home in Section 35. The most of his land is improved, and by hard work he has acquired altogether 200 acres. His wife, Jane, daughter of John P. and Nancy (Ward) Warfield, was born June 15,

1827, in Hamilton County, Ill., and their marriage occurred October 29, 1845. She died July 9, 1874. But six of their eight children are living. Elizabeth, wife of William Walters; Rebecca, wife of William Standerfer; Mary; John A.; Nancy, wife of John Williams, and Alice, wife of Charles Smith. He is a Democrat, first voting for Cass. He has been constable of Crouch Township eighteen years, deputy sheriff two years, and township trustee thirteen years. His daughter Elizabeth is a Methodist, while Rebecca and John are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

R. DAVIS.

R. Davis, farmer and carpenter, was born in 1823 in Gallia County, Ohio, one of twelve children of Neamah and Mary (Allison) Davis. The father, a farmer, of Welsh origin, was born August 20, 1778, in Maine, coming to Cincinnati's present site when nineteen, he cleared the land on which the water-works now stand in 1797. After a year here he lived in Athens, Ohio until 1817, in Gallia County; then, until 1839, he again removed to Hannibal County, Ill., where he died in 1854, having lived to see all his children with families of their own. The mother, born January 31, 1789, in Pennsylvania, and at the outbreak of the Indian war in 1790, came with her parents to Marietta, Ohio, where her father commanded the fort, and where she was made familiar with the hardships of frontier life and scenes of Indian cruelties for seven years of her childhood. She died October 29, 1882. Our subject was educated in the district schools of Illinois and Ohio, and is now living on the old homestead. April 14, 1847, he enlisted in Company E, United States Infantry, engaged in the chief battles of the Mexican war, and was honorably discharged in August, 1848. In 1849 he married Annie, daughter of William and Sallie Sturman, born in 1829 in Hamilton County. Their eleven children are Amelia P., Edwin E. Frederick A., Celeste A., Theresa J., Ona L., Elda W., Adella C.,

Stephen A., Samuel M. and Robert E. L. Three are deceased. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged in the quartermaster's department and ambulance corps. He was wounded at Vicksburg June 29, 1863, and honorably discharged in December, 1863, on account of paralysis from his injuries. He is a substantial man, and owns 171 acres of fine land. He is a member of the Greenback party, casting his first vote for Polk. He belongs to the Primitive Baptist Church.

BENJAMIN F. DOUGLASS.

Benjamin F. Douglass, farmer and stock raiser, was born near Broughton in 1841, the third of twelve children of James and Elizabeth (Gregg) Douglass. The father, born in Tennessee in 1811, of Scotch origin, is the son of John Douglass, a soldier under Jackson at New Orleans in the war of 1812. John settled in Maury County, Tenn, where he remained until 1825, when he removed to what is now Saline County, Ill., and continued farming and stock raising until his death in 1846. With ordinary school advantages, James came with his parents to Illinois, married when twenty-six, and settled near Broughton. He has since made his home in Hamilton County with the exception of a year in Saline County. In 1865 he located on his present farm near Walpole. He served as associate justice in the county court. The mother, born in Saline County in 1814, died in 1875. Educated in the log schoolhouse, and three terms a teacher, our subject with eight others made a 112-days' overland journey to Virginia City. After four years he boarded a steamer in the headwaters of the Missouri River, and twenty-one days later he landed at St. Louis. After two years' farming at home he was four years engaged in merchandising at Walpole. He then spent a few months in California, but returned to Hamilton County, where he engaged in merchandising until 1885, since

which time he has been a farmer, and always succeeded so that he now owns 130 acres of choice improved land. He is a Democrat and first voted for Tilden. Since 1869 he has been a Mason. In 1872 he married Margery, daughter of Anthony W. and Lucinda Gott, a native of Hamilton County. Their six children are Lawrence (deceased, buried in Oregon), Otta M., John F., Susan E., Amy and James H.

LOUIS ESWINE.

Louis Eswine, farmer, was born in Hamilton County, April 18, 1844, the fourth of five children (two living) of Albert and Rosena (Karcher) Eswine, natives of Germany, born in 1812 and 1818 respectively, and of that company of Germans who settled in Hamilton County in 1842. The mother died on their farm in Section 32, Town 3 south, Range 6 east, about 1848. The father's second wife having died several years previous to 1880, he then left the farm to live with his children. By his second wife he had four children, one dead. Our subject attended the common schools, and began life for himself when twenty-one. He enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, at Vandalia. At the war's close, and after eight months' service, he received his honorable discharge and returned home. After two years' railroading he married and settled on his present farm of 140 good acres, mostly cleared and improved, which has been of his own earning. His wife, Mary, daughter of Godfrey and Christinia (Haller) Rubenaker, was born December 7, 1850, in Hamilton County. September 21, 1869, is the date of their marriage. Their children are Stephen, Ludwig, John, Dora, Joseph, Rosena, Elizabeth, Emma and Charles. Politically, our subject is a Republican, first voting for Grant in 1868. His entire family are members of the Catholic Church. He has been trustee of St. John's Church for the past five years, and school director for fourteen years.

WILLIAM R. FLANNIGAN & Co.

David O. Flannigan emigrated to near Charlotte, N. C., from Kings County, Ireland, prior to our war for independence. He was the father of ten sons and one daughter. David O., together with seven of his sons, participated in the Revolutionary war, and was himself seriously wounded by a gun shot at the hands of a Tory. Samuel E. Flannigan, twin brother of David O. Flannigan, Jr., intermarried with Nancy Sharp, only daughter of Col. Richard Sharp, an exile from Ireland, immigrated to Illinois in 1818, and settled in Flannigan Precinct, Hamilton County. The precinct, now township, is named Flannigan in his honor. James W. Flannigan, his eldest son, intermarried with Sarah Cantrell, to whom was born Jane, who intermarried with Capt. M. Fittz; Constance, intermarried with Capt. J. H. Hogan; Samuel E., by profession a lawyer; Sarah M., intermarried with Dr. Thomas D. Ray; Richard C., miller and merchant; James W., farmer, and William R., the subject of this sketch. Samuel E., the grandsire, was in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. James W. Flannigan, his eldest son, was engaged in the Black Hawk war in 1832, in the Mexican war, and was also a first lieutenant in Company C, Fifty-sixth Illinois, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. He was appointed by Gov. Yates as enrolling officer for Hamilton County, Ill., under the conscription act of 1864. Our subject was born June 1, 1851, and March 30, 1871, married Mary J., daughter of Josephus and Margrett (Minor) Davis, a native of Hamilton County. Their two children are Joseph Wallace and William R., Jr. The subject of our sketch has been engaged in farming, milling and merchandising since his marriage. In 1885 he established his general merchandise business. Since 1886 he and his brother, R. C., have been engaged in general merchandising and the tobacco trade. From 1882 he served four years as justice of the peace, giving universal satis-

faction. In 1887 he was elected supervisor. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Politically, a Republican, having cast his first vote for Grant. Robert C. was born June 7, 1844, in Flannigan Precinct, and June 29, 1863, married Eliza M., daughter of Rev. J. T. F. and Phebe Lewis. Two of their four children are living: John M. and Robert F. May 15, 1871, his wife died, and in September he married Elsuda, daughter of Reese D. and Nancy Roberts, a native of Twigg Precinct. Two of three children by this union are living: Eliza M. and Reese D. In December, 1863, he enlisted as a corporal in Company F, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and was in a twenty-six days' fight in Alabama, then at Nashville, and back to the Tennessee River in all the engagements of his company. After the war he returned home, resumed farming and stock raising until 1880, when he began milling at Walpole, Ill. In 1886 he entered his present business, which has been successful. He is a Republican, voting first for Grant. He is Past Worshipful Master of the F. & A. M. and Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the F. M. B. A. and of the Christian Church.

THOMAS J. GARRISON.

Thomas J. Garrison, farmer, was born May 30, 1844, in Hamilton County, one mile from his present home. He is the son of Jefferson and Frances (Drew) Garrison. The father, a farmer, born in 1811 in East Tennessee, came when a boy to Shawneetown where he was reared and married. In a few years he moved to Hamilton County, and located in Section 29, Beaver Creek Township, where he passed his life. He laid out the town of Jefferson City on his farm, and built a storehouse and carried on merchandising for many years. He was a successful man and a Christian, and died in 1873. He owned 240 acres of land. His wife, born in 1811 in Coles County, Ill., was twice married, her first husband being Abner Ellis. Their one living

child is Caleb. By her second marriage she had five children, our subject being the third, who was educated, besides in subscription schools, at Bloomington, Ill., and four months at a commercial business college in Chicago. When twenty he taught four terms. October 13, 1866, he married Elsie J. Lane, who was born in McLeansboro, Ill. Their children are Eda, Ida, Mary, George, Susan and Walter. In 1872 he located on his present farm of 170 acres of fine land. In 1869 he began with a horse-power threshing machine, and for the last three years has been running with steam power, making from \$600 to \$1,000 per annum. For a year he has also been engaged in saw-milling. He is a Democrat and an influential man. In 1886 he was tax-collector. He is president of Lodge 155, F. M. B. A., and for twelve years has been deacon in the Christian Church, of which his wife and one child are members.

SAMUEL E. GATES.

Samuel E. Gates, M. D., was born on Simms' Creek, Gallia County, Ohio, August 10, 1814, was raised at the same place, and probably received his education at Marietta, Ohio, as it was a custom of his father, Stephen Gates, and his uncle Samuel Gates, of Gallipolis, Ohio, to send the sons of their families there to college. He received the principal part of his medical education at Washington City, D. C. He came from Jackson County, Ohio, to McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., Ill., in the fall of 1851, returned to Jackson County, Ohio, in the fall of 1852, to consummate a settlement of his business, and was offered, by the prominent citizens of his acquaintance, a present of a new two-story residence then building, finished and complete, with grounds, if he would return and continue the practice of medicine. He could not be prevailed upon to have the deed to the property made to him, and returned to McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., Ill., where he lived until his death. He achieved marked success in his pro-

fession both as a physician and surgeon; stood at the head of his profession at the age of twenty-eight in the State of Ohio, and was considered by the majority of the people, the foremost physician of his time wherever he practised. He was a life-long Democrat. Out of a family of six sons, only he and one brother were Democrats. He and this brother (Hon. Nathaniel H. Gates, of Oregon) were always the warmest friends as well as kinsmen, and corresponded with each other during his lifetime upon all the political issues of the day. This brother was the fourth son of the family, born in Ohio, February 17, 1811, went to Oregon when a young man comparatively, and became a noted lawyer and politician, and eminently successful financially. Samuel E. Gates, M. D., belonged to no religious denomination. He was a member of the Masonic lodge for many years. He was recommended May 13, 1851, by the Master and Wardens of Unity Lodge, No. 132, of the town of Jackson, Ohio, to the kind offices of all Masons around the globe, this recommendation certifying that he had been raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and that he had conducted himself as a true and faithful brother during his continuance with them. He was a member of Polk Lodge, No. 137, at McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., Ill., until his death. He was at one or more times Master of this Lodge, leading it, and doing a great deal of good. He was buried with all the honors of a Masonic funeral service. He was married, in the State of Ohio, December 24, 1835, to Miss Lucinda A. Napier, who was born in Virginia, April 29, 1817. Six children were raised—one son and five daughters: Erastus Monticello, the son; Nahwista A., Josephine Romain, Irena A., Genevieve May and Emma Virginia, the daughters. Josephine died at the age of fifteen. The son and the four remaining daughters are still surviving, three of the daughters being married: Nahwista A., to Charles H. Heard, Sr., who was born in

Rutherford County, Tenn.; Irena A., to C. W. Pape, born in Goettingen, Germany, and Emma Virginia, to Silas A. Whittey, born in Saline County, Ill. Samuel E. Gates, M. D., died at McLeansboro, Ill., November 6, 1866. He was an affectionate husband, a devoted, indulgent father, made friends wherever he went, was kind, sociable, clever, esteemed and loved by his friends, and especially by his patients, who would come to his home some time after his death, and talk of him and shed tears over their loss. He was the fifth son of Stephen Gates, who was born in 1774, and married, in the State of Maine, May 14, 1798, to Miss Jerusha Perry, of the same State, whose ancestors were titled English families. She was born February 1, 1777.

R. M. GOWDY.

R. M. Gowdy, farmer, was born in 1845 in White County, Ill., one of ten children of T. C. and Sarah (Grimes) Gowdy. The father, a farmer, was born on February 27, 1803, in Sumner County, Tenn. After 1820 he lived in White County, Ill. He died in 1878. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1817. When a child she came to White County, and is now living in Hamilton County with her son, James. Educated in White County, our subject in 1867 married Sarah, daughter of W. M. and Eliza Fields, born in White County in 1849. She died July 19, 1875. Their two children are Eliza M. and Harriett A. In 1876 he married Permelia A., daughter of O. T. and Jane Anderson, born in White County in 1854. Their five children are William, George, Elvis, Infant and Henry. In 1880 he moved to Hamilton County and bought his present fine farm of 126 acres, on which he gives much attention to the breeding of fine horses. He is a stanch Democrat, casting his first vote for Seymour. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. LOUIS JASPER HALE.

Hon. Louis Jasper Hale, attorney and farmer, was born in Sparta, Tenn., November 25, 1839, the son of Peter and Sarah (Manning) Hale. Peter was of English stock and born in Virginia in 1809. His father, Thomas, also a native of Virginia, was a soldier under Gen. Marion during the entire Revolution. Peter went to White County, Tenn., in 1837, and at once married. In 1851 he came to Hamilton County, located northwest of the county seat, and died in 1882. The mother, of like stock and nativity, born in 1818, died in 1883. Our subject, the eldest of nine children who lived to maturity, was about twelve years old when he came to this county, and was educated in the public schools. He left the home farm when of age, and March 3, 1861, married Sophia, daughter of John Hayse. She was born in Hamilton County June 15, 1845. Their children are Florence (wife of Thomas Browning), Alice, Laura, Rosa and Bessie. After marriage he began farming near the old home place, and in 1870 began studying law under Judge T. B. Stelle. In 1871-72 he attended a course of lectures at Chicago University, and in the spring of 1872 began practice at McLeansboro. He was elected State's attorney in the fall and served four years, and at about the same time began a partnership with Hon. L. Walker, present incumbent of that office, with the present firm name of Walker & Hale. The firm receives a good practice and are able men. Mr. Hale owns 135 acres, 55 being the old homestead. He has about 1,000 apple and other fruit trees of which he makes a specialty. He is a Democrat, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Christian Church, while his wife is a Baptist.

WILFORD F. HALL, M. D.

Wilford F. Hall, M. D., was born in Hamilton County, March 31, 1851, the son of Col. Hiram W. Hall. He was educated at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., and began reading

medicine in 1872. In 1874 he graduated from the Chicago Medical College, and has since been at McLeansboro in his deservedly successful practice. In the spring of 1883 he took his brother, W. W. Hall, M. D., into partnership. December 29, 1885, he married Sophronia R. Cole, who is a graduate of Champaign University and a native of McLeansboro. Jennie L. is their only child. He is a Republican and a Mason. He is secretary of Hamilton County Medical Society. William W. Hall, M. D., was born August 30, 1861, in Franklin County, Ill., and educated at Hamilton College, McLeansboro. He began reading medicine in 1879, and in 1883 graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago. He is a Republican, a Mason, and a member of the city board of health. He is a young physician of promise, and an enterprising citizen.

HON. H. W. HALL.

Hon. H. W. Hall, farmer and trader, was born in 1825 in Hamilton County, one of seven children of John and Nancy (Sherley) Hall. The father, born in 1799 in Union County, Ky., came to Hamilton County about 1818, one of the earliest settlers and very large land owners. He died in Union County, Ill., in 1882. The mother, born about 1808 in Barren County, Ky., died in Hamilton County, Ill., in 1872. Our subject left home in June, 1846, and enlisted in Company I, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; was soon appointed sergeant and served in some of the most important battles of the Mexican war. He was honorably discharged in June, 1847, when he located on his present home—then 160 acres—by a Mexican land warrant. He now has a fine home of 600 acres six miles southwest of the county seat. In 1848 he married Julia A., the daughter of James A. and Lydia McLean, born in 1831 in Franklin County, Ill. Their nine children are John C., Wilford F., Columbus M., Cassander, Margaret, Patrick, William, Andy and Lydia. In July, 1861, he enlisted and was commis-

sioned captain of Company A, Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; June 13, 1863, appointed major of his regiment; June 27, 1864, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and was in command of the regiment his appointment as major until the war's close. He was actively engaged at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge and through the Atlanta campaign, before which latter city he was wounded by a ball through the arm. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865. He was appointed commissioner by the governor of the State for building the insane asylum at Anna, Ill. In 1874 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving one term. He is a Republican, and first voted for Lewis Cass. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

C. M. HALL.

C. M. Hall, farmer, was born October 14, 1852, in Hamilton County, the third of nine children of Col. H. W. and Julia (McLean) Hall, the former Scotch-Irish in origin, born in Hamilton County, in 1827, and the latter of the same descent, born in Franklin County. In 1848 they were married in Franklin County, and settled in Knight's Prairie Precinct, now Flannigan Township, where they have since resided. The father served in the Mexican and civil wars, in the latter of which he was twice wounded. Our subject was educated at Ewing College, Asbury University, Ind., and graduated from the commercial department of Hamilton College. When seventeen he began teaching, and continued five winters successfully. He also engaged in trading, and when twenty-nine left home and married, settling on his farm in Knight's Prairie, where he remained until 1884. He then exchanged a portion of his farm for one in Sections 18 and 19, where he settled. His wife, Mary, daughter of J. William D. Huntinger, was born about 1861 in Jefferson County, Ill. Their children are Arthur, Fred and John. Although having received some help our subject has accumulated much by his own ability,

and now owns about 450 acres of good land. He is now situated on a finely cultivated farm of 237 acres. He is a Republican and first voted for Grant in 1872. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Polk Lodge, No. 137, and his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DAVID HAMILL.

David Hamill, general merchant, was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, February 1, 1836, the son of William and Elizabeth (Crawford) Hamill, natives of Ireland, and born about 1800. They died in 1875 and 1847 respectively. The father, a farmer, came to Philadelphia about 1848 and in 1855 came to St. Clair County, Ill., and resumed farming. In 1863 he returned to Philadelphia where he died. His wife died in Ireland. Five of their eight children are living. Our subject was eleven years old when he came to America, and was educated chiefly in the public schools of Pennsylvania. When seventeen he was apprenticed at Morocco finishing, but two years later, on account of delicate health, was compelled to give it up for out-door life. In 1857 he came to St. Clair County, and taught one term. November 15, 1859, he married Sarah A., daughter of Isaac Phillips, born in St. Clair County, in 1840. Their children are Clara A. (wife of C. L. York), Mattie L., Mamie E. and Samuel T. In 1865 he bought 240 acres near McLeansboro. Since 1871 he has been in his present business at Thackeray—its first merchant and postmaster. From 1872 to the present time he was railway agent at Thackeray, and resigned June 13, 1885, rather than attend to railroad business on Sunday. He is a good business man, and carries a well-selected stock of goods. Politically he is a Democrat, first voting for Douglas. After ten years as director he was in 1886 elected school trustee. He is a Mason, of Polk Lodge, McLeansboro. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has been Sunday-school superintendent for the past eight years.

WILLIAM HAMILL.

William Hamill, attorney at law, of McLeansboro, was born in County Londonderry, North of Ireland, June 7, 1842, the son of William, Sr., and Elizabeth (Crawford) Hamill, natives of the same county where the mother died. When our subject was a child they came to Philadelphia, where he secured a fair education in the common branches. In 1857 he came West, with a married sister, and entered McKendree College, St. Clair County, Ill. A few months before graduation he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years as private, now a commissioned officer, and was seriously wounded in the right arm, on Sherman's raid to Meridian, Miss., in 1864. While wounded, he remained at Jackson three months a prisoner of war. While in college he studied law under ex-Gov. French, who had charge of that department, and since the war has practiced continuously ever since, and with success. November 17, 1870, he married Maria E. Randall, a native of Missouri. He has always been a Democrat, though no political aspirant. Besides his profession he owns and manages several good farms at present. He is an Odd Fellow, and is recognized as one of the able members of the Hamilton County bar, and a citizen of high standing.

DANIEL HANAGAN.

Daniel Hanagan, farmer, was born in Queens County, Ireland, in 1815, the son of Hugh and Margaret (Duley) Hanagan. The father, born in 1770, in Ireland, a farmer by occupation, passed his entire life in his native country, and the mother, born in 1780, in Ireland, had twelve children, five of whom came to America, Daniel being the first one. He lived and was educated in his native county. When about twenty-one left his home, and in 1836 came directly to Middleton, Conn., where he worked in the stone quarries. September 1, 1842, he married Margaret

Miller, who was born in Queens County, Ireland in 1825. Seven of their eleven children are living: Michael C., William, Lizzie D., Daniel F., Patrick H., Mary A. and Thomas. He immediately bought eighty acres of his present farm in Crook Township, and although beginning as a poor man he has acquired about 1,200 acres of land, making him the largest land owner in his township and one of the largest in the county. He has given so much to his children, however, that he now owns 320 acres, 160 being in White County. He is one of the old and most esteemed citizens of the region. He is a Democrat, casting his first vote for Polk, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

PROF. JAMES J. HASSETT.

Prof. James J. Hassett, principal of the select school at Thackeray, was born in 1862 in Henderson County, Ky., the son of James and Frances (Church) Hassett. The father was born in 1812, in Ireland, and was a farmer who, in 1840, left his native country and settled in Union County, Ky., where he lived at the time of his marriage. Twenty years after he settled in Henderson County, Ky., and in 1875 came to Hamilton County where he died five years later. The mother, born of English stock, in 1835, in Henderson County, Ky., died in 1871. Three of their eight children are living: Mary (widow of John Fenan), Maggie (wife of John Griffin) and our subject. James J. received his education at McLeansboro and at Ewing College, and since his seventeenth year he has been teaching continuously in winter seasons and during two summers, always in Hamilton County. In 1884-85 he was principal of the Dahlgren schools, and in 1886 of the Thackeray school. In March, 1887, he and Prof. D. J. Underwood opened a select school in Thackeray for a term of twelve weeks, and have met with marked success, averaging fifty pupils, eleven being experienced teachers, and most of whom are preparing to teach. Prof. Hassett is one of the leading educators

of the county. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Cleveland. He is a Roman Catholic.

NEWTON C. HENDERSON.

Newton C. Henderson, farmer, was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1837, the eighth of fourteen children of Robert N. and Winnie (Eudaley) Henderson. The father, born in Jefferson County, Tenn., in 1796, and of Irish origin, was the son of Andrew Henderson, and was married when twenty-eight. Soon after he settled in Monroe County, where he remained until 1864, when he died at Chattanooga while *en route* for Illinois. He was buried at Nashville. He was a farmer. The mother, born in Virginia in 1806, is still living, and both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. With a country school education, our subject came to Hamilton County in 1862, and on January 9, 1867, married Mary, daughter of James and Mary A. Carey, born in Kentucky. She died, March 24, 1884. Six of their seven children are living: Lillie B., Andrew H., Nellie W., Sumner W., Isa C. and Winnie A. July 9, 1884, he married Julia, daughter of John and Hannah Duval, and a native of Hamilton County. Their only child is Newton C. His present farm of 160 acres of finely improved land is the result of his own good management, from a beginning of nothing. Politically he is a Republican, casting his first vote for Bell. For twenty years he has been a Mason, and is a member of the F. M. B. A. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a man of ability and information.

HIRAM HINKLE.

Hiram Hinkle, farmer, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1836, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Debolt) Hinkle. The father, of German stock, was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and in youth went to Butler County, Ohio, there married and

lived, one of the pioneers of that county, and died in 1883. He owned 160 acres of land. The mother, born in Butler County, Ohio, died in 1858. Twelve of seventeen children are living. Our subject, the youngest, was educated in the public schools, and left home after he was of age. In 1857 he married Ellen Green, a native of England, born in 1839. Their children are Charles, Sarah J., Joseph, Albert and William. He moved to Randolph County, Ind., the next year, and bought his farm of eighty acres. He lived there thirteen years, and in 1876 sold and came to Hamilton County, Ill., and bought 260 acres, where he settled and has since resided. His wife died in 1872, and the following year he married Sarah J. Hampton, born in North Carolina in 1854. Their children are Laura, Clara, Lizzie, Lillie, Edward and Amanda. He has a good farm, ornamented with good buildings. He is a Republican, and first voted for Lincoln. He is a Methodist, as is his wife also.

JOHN T. HUNT, M. D.

John T. Hunt, M. D., was born in 1844 in Hamilton County, Ill., and received his literary education principally at Benton. He has done for himself since thirteen, first as merchant's clerk until within about a year of the late war. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and was honorably discharged at Atlanta in September, 1864. He served as private and quartermaster's sergeant, and was at Shiloh, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge, where he was wounded by a pistol ball in the wrist, and with Sherman to Atlanta. Immediately after his discharge he returned to Hamilton County, where he farmed for seven years, and then attended a session of the medical college at Keokuk, Iowa. He then returned to Macedonia and began practice, and in 1877 began another course of lectures, graduated and again began practice. In 1880 he bought a farm of 130 acres in Knight's Prairie, Hamilton County, which is

finely improved and cultivated. Since 1881, when he established his drug store, he has superintended his farm, run his store and practiced. In 1865 he married Sarah E., daughter of William and Nancy (Oglesby) Flannigan. Their children are Telitha, wife of T. J. Rogers; Julia, wife of James Shirley; Emma and Martha A. (deceased in infancy). His wife died in 1872. He next married Martha, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Townsend) Morris. Their children are Casander (deceased), Flora, Lillie, Edgar E. and Goldie. This wife was born in February, 1848, in Hamilton County. From a penniless boy of thirteen our subject has become a leading physician, and owner of one of the best farms in Hamilton County, a house and lot in Macedonia and a good stock of goods. Since 1882 he has been postmaster, and is one of the "rascals" not yet "turned out." He fought for abolition, and is now a staunch Republican, first voting for Lincoln. Our subject is a member of Macedonia Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R. He, his wife, Telitha, and Julia are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, while Emma and Flora are Methodists.

JOHN E. IRVIN.

John E. Irvin, of McLeansboro, Ill., was born in Galatia, Saline Co., Ill., January 8, 1857, the son of Oscar F. and Sarah (Kittinger) Irvin, natives respectively of New York and Kentucky. The father came to Illinois at an early day when a young man, and followed mercantile pursuits until his death in April, 1860. Our subject was reared and educated in his native place, and learned the printers' trade at Harrisburg, Ill., working on the *Chronicle* three years. After working at his trade in Carmi, Ill., in 1876 he came to McLeansboro and was foreman of the *Times* until 1882, when he, in company with Dr. C. M. Lyon, established the *Leader*, to whose success Mr. Irvin has largely contributed, by his careful management and experience of twenty years. October 8, 1879, he married Rachel L. Frazier, of Ham-

ilton County. Their four children are Roy (deceased), Lena Pearl, John B. and Addie D. Mr. Irvin is a stanch Republican in political matters, is a Knight of Pythias, and is justly recognized as one of the enterprising and reliable citizens of the county, and a newspaper man of experience and ability.

W. B. JOHNSON.

W. B. Johnson, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Flannigan Township in 1843, the fifth of fourteen children of George W. and Eliza J. (Waller) Johnson. The father, English in ancestry and born in Kentucky in 1814, was the son of Robert Johnson, who became a pioneer of Hamilton County about 1821. George W. was but seven years old when they came to Hamilton County, where he was educated in the common schools, and when twenty-three married and settled in Flannigan Township, where he spent his life, with the exception of about three years during the war, in Perry County. He was a leading farmer and stock dealer, ran a general store for many years, and died in 1879. His wife, born in 1820 in Illinois, died in 1881. Both were members of the Regular Baptist Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and in 1863 married Mary, daughter of Charles and Elnora Hungate, a native of Hamilton County, born in 1842. Six of their eight children are living: Amos, Arizona E., Eliza O., Cona A., William E. and George W. He has since been a resident of the vicinity of his birth and of his present finely improved farm of 240 acres, for five years, and secured it by his own ability and work. He served several years as constable, and is at present township treasurer. His first vote was for McClellan, and he has always been a Democrat. His wife was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

CAPT. CHARLES A. JOHNSON.

Capt. Charles A. Johnson, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, was born in Flannigan Township in 1829, the tenth of

twelve children of Robert and Elizabeth (Lewis) Johnson. The father, English in origin, born in 1792, was the son of John Johnson, who removed to Kentucky and then to Hamilton County, where he died. Robert was married in Kentucky, and in about 1819 settled some ten miles southwest of McLeansboro, and through life was well known and esteemed in his county. He died March 20, 1872, and his mother, born in 1793 in Christian County, Ky., died September 21, 1865. They were married in 1811, and both were members of the Regular Baptist Church. Educated in the county schools, our subject in 1849 married Nancy C., daughter of John and Nancy Irby, born in Tennessee in 1832. Their seven children are John W.; Martha J., wife of Robert T. Hungate; Mary L., wife of G. Sneed, of Kansas; Ruth E., wife of E. Herrelson; Nancy E., wife of J. L. Sneed; Elizabeth and Laura, now Mrs. Lee. Since his marriage our subject has lived on his present farm, and transformed and increased the original tract of Government land to about 800 acres, making him one of the most extensive land holders in the county. He has one of the finest orchards in the county, of about thirty acres. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, as second sergeant, and became successively second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, which command he held until the war closed. His command was in the Army of the Tennessee at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, where he was shot through both thighs and disabled for a time; all through Georgia with Sherman, on to Washington, where in the review he had command of a division. He was with his regiment during the entire service, except while disabled from his wound. In July, 1865, after four years' service, he was mustered out at Louisville, and resumed farming. He is a progressive man, and has given two of his children a college education and all a good one. He was a Democrat, and first voted for Pierce, but since the war has been a Republican. He is a member of the F. &

A. M., the F. M. B. A. and the G. A. R. His wife and four children are members of the United Baptist Church.

JOHN W. JOHNSON.

John W. Johnson, farmer, born in Hamilton County in 1850, is the eldest son of Capt. Charles A. and Nancy C. (Irby) Johnson. The father, born in Hamilton County in 1829, and the son of Robt. Johnson, a native of North Carolina who went to Kentucky where he married and became an early pioneer of Franklin County, Ky., but was driven back by the Indians. In a few years, however, he went to Hamilton County, where he spent his life as a farmer. (See the biography of Charles A. Johnson, the father, elsewhere.) Our subject was reared at home with a good common-school education. In November, 1871, he married Nancy L., daughter of Benjamin W. and Sidney Harrelson, born in January, 1854, in Franklin County. Their seven children are Charles W., Benjamin W., Robert E., John Arthur, Lorana J., Laura A. and Nancy E. From 1875 to 1882 he was in Kansas, but has since lived on his present farm of 161 acres of finely improved land seven miles southeast of McLeansboro. He is becoming one of the first farmers of the county. Politically he is a Republican, first voting for Grant. He is a member of the F. M. B. A.

JOHN JUDD.

John Judd, county clerk of Hamilton County, Ill., born in Burlington, Ohio, September 3, 1839, is the son of Chester and Mary (Burch) Judd, natives respectively of New York and Ohio. The father came to Illinois in 1854 locating on Moore's Prairie in the western part of the county, where he now resides with his wife. (See sketch.) Our subject was educated at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., and Jones' Commercial College, of St. Louis. For two years he followed teaching, and from seventeen to twenty-six he was wool-carder in his father's

mill, except while at and teaching school. His father established the first steam flouring-mill in the county. Confinement not agreeing with our subject, he settled on the farm, and in 1867 was elected county surveyor, an office which he filled for seventeen consecutive years. In 1886 he was elected county clerk, and is now filling the office in an efficient manner. September 25, 1862, he married Lucy S. Bennett of Athens County, Ohio. Their four children are Burch J., Chester C., Lydia B. and Giles G. His party, the Democratic, elected him to his various offices, notwithstanding they were at times in the minority. He is a Master Mason, and justly recognized as a reliable citizen and popular official.

LIEUT. HENRY A. W. KIPP.

Lieut. Henry A. W. Kipp, farmer, was born in Prussia, December 8, 1843, the second of seven children of Herman H. and Christina E. (Stockdick) Kipp, natives of the same country, and born in 1816 and 1818 respectively. The grandfather, William Kipp, and all the ancestors were probably of the same nationality. The father received a good business education and married about 1839. In 1845 he came through Baltimore to Dresden, Ohio, where he engaged for seven years in buying stock, but afterward farmed, living there, with the exception of three years in Licking County, Ohio, until his death in Hamilton County, August 29, 1883, while on a visit to his son. The mother died near Frazesburg, Ohio, May 17, 1876. Both were for over thirty years devout members of the Methodist Church. Besides his education at Dresden, our subject took a course of three months at Zanesville, Ohio, Commercial College. At eighteen he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battles of Dutten Hill, Ky., in pursuit of Morgan through Indiana and Ohio, the siege of Knoxville, London, and numerous minor engagements, mostly in Tennessee and Kentucky. He remained in his command until made sec-

ond lieutenant of a colored company of heavy artillery. After eleven months he was made first lieutenant, and so continued until his discharge March 31, 1866. After a tour through the West, he returned home and took a three months' course at the Zanesville Commercial College, and next year was a bookkeeper for a firm in Cincinnati. In November, 1868, he married Melissa J., daughter of Charles and Anna Morrow, and born in 1845, in Muskingum County, Ohio. Their seven children are Anna, Elizebeth, Louisa, Milton A., Henrietta M., Frederick W. and Clarence N. He sold the farm he had settled on in Muskingum County, and in 1881 came to Hamilton County, where he has since lived on his present fine farm of 190 acres, two miles south of McLeansboro. He has also about 110 acres about eight miles northeast of McLeansboro, all of which is the result of his business ability. Politically he was reared a Democrat, but has been a Republican since the beginning of the war, voting first for Lincoln. He is a prominent and active member of the G. A. R. and the F. M. B. A. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHNSON H. LANE.

Johnson H. Lane, superintendent of schools of Hamilton County, Ill., is a native of the county, born December 13, 1858. He is the son of John W. and Theresa (Mitchell) Lane, both natives of the county. The grandfather, Lewis Lane, a native of North Carolina, came to Illinois in the fall of 1818, and located four miles east of McLeansboro, then White County. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and a lieutenant in the Black Hawk war. He was the first sheriff of the county, and a prominent officer of early militia companies of the State. He was a true Jackson Democrat, and a Methodist in religion. He died in 1876. He married Mary Prince, who died, leaving three children: Joel P., our subject's father, both deceased and Eliza,

wife of Lewis Prince, of this county. He afterward married Jane Myers. Their two daughters Sarah and Bettie married and went to Arkansas. John W. was a farmer until his death. He was a Democrat, a Methodist and a Mason. He died in July, 1865. He first married Eliza Shirley and had seven children: Mary, wife of Joseph Wright; Martha, wife of James Mangis, of east Tennessee; George W., of this county, and Moses S., of Posey County, Ind., are the four now living. By his second marriage with our subject's mother, there were five children, four of whom are living: John W., Jr., of Missouri; Alice E., wife of A. L. Baker, of Fulton County; our subject and James M., of Knox County, Ill. Stephen D. is the one deceased. Our subject's grandfather, Ichabod Mitchell, a native of Virginia, came here about 1820. He was a well-known pioneer, a justice, and a member of the county court for several years. He was a Democrat, and a Baptist in religion. He died in 1874, in his eighty-sixth year. Our subject was reared to manhood on the farm, and besides a good preliminary education, he attended Hamilton College, McLeansboro. He began teaching in 1876 and continued ten years. He was principal of the McLeansboro schools from 1883 to 1886, when he was elected to his present position, which he has efficiently filled. He is an unswerving Democrat and as such was elected to this office. In 1879 he began reading law, and was admitted to practice in 1881. The same year he entered the senior year in the law school of Washington University and graduated in 1882. He has practiced somewhat irregularly ever since, first as partner of Judge Stelle and now of I. H. Webb. May 13, 1885, he married Carrie Harvey, of this county. He is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES LANE.

James Lane, of McLeansboro, Ill., was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 28, 1814, the son of James and Mary Phipps Lane,

both natives of Craven County, N. C. The father came to Illinois in the fall of 1818, located with his family three miles east of McLeansboro, and followed farming the remainder of his life. He was an early member of the county court, and a Jackson Democrat. He died, while on a visit in Peoria County, in the spring of 1846. Six sons and four daughters were reared to maturity, but two of whom are now living: our subject and Lemuel B., of Marysville, Mo. Our subject was reared to manhood in the county, securing a good education in the common branches in school, and much more by desultory reading and study. He studied law under John McElvain, but was not licensed to practice until 1863. He was a captain and lieutenant-colonel in the militia, and was elected justice in 1852, an office which he has held almost continuously ever since. In 1847 he was elected coroner serving two years. In 1857 he was elected county judge, serving one term of four years, and again re-elected in 1865 and 1869. In 1865 he was appointed United States commissioner by Judge Treat, and still acts in this capacity. He has also practiced law considerably since the war. March 2, 1837, he married Frances Crissell, a native of Hamilton County, who died in March, 1861. The following children are living: Minerva J. (wife of Henry Green), Andrew J., Elsie F. (wife of Thomas Garrison), Eliza E. (wife of D. W. Holland, all of this county, and John W., of Wayne County, Ill. In March, 1863, he married Rity M. Jordan, of Jefferson County, Ill. Their five children are Lucy A. (wife of E. A. Burton), Harriett M., Ida (wife of Thomas J. Holley), Anna and James. The Judge is a Democrat, first voting for Van Buren. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church and has been since 1852. He is a Mason and encampment member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN R. LEE.

John R. Lee, a prominent farmer and pioneer, was born in Tennessee in 1830, the son of Rev. Robert and Rebecca (Mitch-

ell) Lee. The father, English in ancestry and born in North Carolina in 1803, died in 1850. His father, John, also a native of North Carolina, was a volunteer at New Orleans under Jackson in the war of 1812, and when Robert was a boy moved to Rutherford County, Tenn., then to Alabama, back to Tennessee and to Illinois, about 1832, locating in Shelby County, afterward in White County, where he died. Robert was married when about twenty-five in Tennessee, and about 1835 moved to White County, and some time after to Hamilton County, where he spent the rest of his life. He was a farmer and mechanic, and while a resident of Tennessee, was licensed to preach. His removal to Illinois, and the division in the church, led him to join the General Baptist Church, by which he was ordained to preach the gospel. He organized and built a church on the site of Thackery, which was admitted to the Franklin Association of the Missionary Baptist Church, which more nearly accorded with his belief. His work was in Hamilton and White and the adjoining counties in Indiana. The mother was born in Giles County, Tenn., about four years her husband's junior, and died about 1869. She was of Irish ancestry. Our subject's education was very limited. May 20, 1850, he married Elizabeth Sneed. Four of their five children are living: Rev. Robert W., of Franklin County; Elijah, deceased; Cleory J., wife of J. B. Reed; James M. and Perry S. His wife died September 3, 1860, and in March, 1861, he married Mrs. Martha A. Plaster, daughter of John and Nancy Irby. Their six children are Nancy E. (wife of A. D. Phillips), Louisa A., Ada C. wife of R. T. Dixon, of Posey County, Ind.), Emberson M., Minnie E. and Lillie B. He soon located on his present farm, which he has improved and added to until he now has a fine farm of about 200 acres. He has always been an active and esteemed man, formerly a Democrat and first voting for Pierce,

now a Greenbacker. He is an Odd Fellow, and nearly all his family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

DR. CHARLES M. LYON.

Dr. Charles M. Lyon, a physician, of McLeansboro, and the owner and one of the editors of *The Leader*, was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Summit Co., Ohio, October 8, 1843. He came to Illinois in 1859, and in August, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company I, Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted captain, and mustered out October 20, 1865. He was a member of the Thirty-first General Assembly of Illinois, and in December, 1881, was appointed postmaster at McLeansboro. He was reappointed by President Arthur in December, 1883, and removed by President Cleveland in August, 1885, for being an "offensive partisan." He has been a resident of McLeansboro for twenty years.

WILL McCONNELL.

Will McConnell, of McLeansboro, was born in Pittsburg, Penn., March 8, 1860, the son of Robert and Jane (Hamill) McConnell, both natives of Ireland. Our subject lived with his parents in Pittsburgh, and later in Philadelphia, Penn. In 1876 he came to McLeansboro and attended Hamilton College, where he completed his education, residing with his uncle, William Hamill, the attorney. He followed clerking one year, and also taught school at Thackery one term, and in 1883 engaged in the book and stationery business in company with Theodore Puckett. In 1885 Mr. Connell withdrew from this business and engaged in the grain and seed business. In March, 1887 he leased the People's Grist Mill, of McLeansboro, which he is now conducting in a most successful manner. October 14, 1885, he married Angie, daughter of R. C. Atkinson, of this county. Their only son is Robert R. Mr. McConnell is a Democrat in politics, was city clerk in 1884, and for three years has been city treas-

urer. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and esteemed and respected people.

GEORGE W. MANGIS.

George W. Mangis, farmer, was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1830, the son of Henry and Susannah (Wagoner) Mangis. The father, of German descent, was born in 1799, in Virginia, was the son of John Mangis, one of the thousand Hessians captured by Washington at Trenton. He was never exchanged, and afterward settled on the farm now owned by his son and daughter, Andrew J. and Martha. He became owner of 200 acres before his death in 1883. The mother, born in Virginia, about 1809, died in 1882. Henry married twice and of his seventeen children sixteen lived to be grown and fourteen are now living, the oldest sixty-eight and the youngest thirty-six. Our subject, the twelfth child, was educated in Tennessee, and lived with his parents until twenty-three. Two years after their arrival in Illinois he returned to his native State and in 1853 married Elizabeth L. Miller, born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1834. He then settled in McLeansboro Township for four years and then, after ten years in Beaver Creek Township, in 1858, bought his present farm (then eighty acres) in Crook Township. Beginning as a poor man he has now become owner, by his business ability and care, of 550 acres. He also has his home place of 180 acres well improved. For three years he ran a threshing machine. Politically he is a Democrat, first voting for Fillmore. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are esteemed people of their community.

HON. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL.

Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, of McLeansboro, Ill., was born March 12, 1821, near Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Ill. He

is the son of Daniel and Sophia (Walker) Marshall, both natives of the North of Ireland, where they were married. They were both of that Scotch-Irish stock which has furnished so many sturdy patriots and able men to the American Nation. They came to the United States in 1818 locating in Gallatin County, to which county two of Daniel Marshall's brothers: John and Samuel had already come; the former a well known and successful banker and business man of Shawneetown. Daniel Marshall came to Hamilton County about 1825, locating at McLeansboro and engaging in mercantile pursuits which he successfully followed for about thirty years. Politically he was originally a Jackson Democrat, but in the Harrison campaign became a Whig, with which party he acted until it ceased to exist. He was county clerk of Hamilton County for four years. During the late civil war he was an ardent advocate of the Union cause, and died shortly after its close. Both himself and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Daniel and Mrs. Marshall had three sons and four daughters who grew to mature age, those now living being John W., Samuel S. and Mrs. Elizabeth Millard. Daniel Marshall was married the second time to Miss Sarah Holmes, by whom he had one daughter, Edith M., now the wife of C. M. Wiseman, of McLeansboro. The subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood in Hamilton County. He spent two years at Cumberland College, Princeton, Ky., now Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., but his advancement in knowledge was due more to assiduous private study than to educational facilities. He began reading law in 1842 with Judge Henry Eddy, of Shawneetown, his cousin by marriage, and having been licensed by the supreme court to practice in all the courts of the State, he opened an office in McLeansboro, and immediately achieved deserved success at the bar. In 1846 he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly, and though its youngest member took an active

and conspicuous part in all its proceedings and deliberations. In March, 1847, he was unanimously elected by the Legislature State's attorney for the Third Judicial District, comprising the counties of Marion, Jefferson, Hamilton, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin and Saline. In one of these counties, Massac, the people were in open and organized resistance to the enforcement of the laws, and in another, Pope, there was considerable trouble, but affairs were not in so deplorable a state. In Massac County, bands of regulators had been organized, originally for the purpose of driving out a set of thieves, but at length bad men joined the regulators and eventually secured control; hence many good men refused to unite with them and the people were almost equally divided into two parties, "Regulators" and "Flatheads," between which there was little to choose. But the result was that society was without protection through the general suspension of the laws, for juries could not be found within the limits of the county to render verdicts against either their friends or their enemies. To meet this condition of things the Legislature passed a special act in session of 1847, by which the entire Third Judicial Circuit was made one trial district, and parties arrested in Massac County, could, under this special act be taken to any other county within the trial district for trial, where juries would not be influenced by either friendship or fear, and thus with a fearless prosecutor and impartial juries, determined to protect the people and vindicate the supremacy of the law, the troubles ceased and society resumed its wonted peace.

After serving two years as State's attorney, Mr. Marshall declined a re-election, and resumed the practice of law. In March, 1851, he was elected over the late C. H. Constable, of Mount Carmel, Ill., judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, then newly created, and composed of the counties of Marion, Jefferson, Hamilton, Franklin, Saline, Gallatin, White, Wabash, Edwards and

Wayne. This office he resigned in the fall of 1854 to accept the position of representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District. He was re-elected in 1856, but in 1858, not being a candidate, he was succeeded by John A. Logan, and he in 1859 resumed the practice of law. In 1861 he was elected judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, serving until 1864, when he resigned, and was elected a member of the XXXIX Congress. He was re-elected to Congress afterward four times in succession, thus serving consecutively through five terms, from 1865 to 1875, since which time he has not been a candidate. During his service in Congress he served on several of the leading committees of the House: The committee on ways and means, on appropriations, and the judiciary committee. He also took active part in debates on questions of National importance—notably the tariff question—and is regarded as one of the ablest champions of the doctrine of free trade.

In 1860 he represented the Democratic party for the State at large in the Charleston convention, which failed to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and also in the Baltimore convention, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas. In 1864 he was a member of the Chicago convention, which nominated George B. McClellan for the presidency, and was a member of the committee on resolutions. In 1866, representing the Democracy for the State at large, he was a member of the consulting convention which met at Philadelphia, which had for its object the determination of the proper course of the Democratic party regarding the difficulties then existing between President Andrew Johnson and the Republican party. In 1880 he was a member, representing the Democracy for the State at large, of the Cincinnati convention, which nominated Gen. Hancock for President, and was chairman of the Illinois delegation in that convention. When Lyman Trumbull was elected by the Illinois Legislature to the United States Senate, Mr. Marshall received the votes of

all the Democratic members of the Legislature for that position, though not a candidate for the position, absent from the capital, and without any knowledge on his part until after the vote, that his name would be used in that connection as a candidate for the position, and was defeated by only a few votes. While in Congress he was at one time candidate for speaker of the House. Mr. Marshall was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but never has affiliated with any sect, though he freely contributes to all. He has accumulated a comfortable competency, owning about 2,000 acres of good farming land in Hamilton County, nearly 1,000 of it lying contiguous to McLeansboro. He also owns considerable city property.

JOHN W. MARSHALL.

John W. Marshall, postmaster, McLeansboro, was born November 10, 1814 in Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents, at the age of five years. He was reared and educated at Shawneetown, and in 1830 came to McLeansboro, where his father had already engaged in the mercantile business. After three years' clerking with his father he started a general merchandise business of his own, at which he continued more or less regularly for fifteen or twenty years. In 1848 he was elected county clerk and served four years. In 1856 he was re-elected and served by re-election until 1872. He was justice of the peace and police magistrate several years. September 1, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him to his present position. April 25, 1835, he married Mary Lockwood of this county. She died September 25, 1858. Six of ten children are living: Rebecca (wife of A. M. Sturman, of Dahlgren), Daniel, Joseph, Thomas, Rosalie (wife of T. M. Eckley, an attorney, of McLeansboro), and Sophia (wife of R. T. Meador). He is an unswerving Democrat in politics. He is a Mason, having passed all the chairs in local lodges, being master several times.

ROBERT L. MEADOR.

Robert L. Meador was born in Sumner County, Tenn., January 18, 1828, the son of Joseph and Lucinda (Latimer) Meador, natives respectively of Virginia and Connecticut. The father came to Gallatin County in 1828, then to Marion County, and finally in 1835 to White County, where he farmed successfully until his death in 1853. The mother died at the residence of Robert L., in McLeansboro, in 1872. Their surviving children (of nine born) are Satyra J., widow of N. J. Sallee, late of White County; our subject; Caroline, wife of P. F. Orr, farmer in White County, and Mary L., wife of John Madden of Kingman, Kas. In 1849 our subject came to McLeansboro and started a tannery, which he and a brother (deceased) conducted three years. He then started in the tinware business, learning the tinner's trade, and conducted that three years. Mercantile business next occupied his attention, until in August, 1862, when he enlisted as first lieutenant in Company A, Eighth-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out in October, 1864. He was in Banks' raid up Red River, and was wounded. He then resumed merchandising in McLeansboro until 1868 when he became a member of the firm of Hood, Bowers & Co., in the woolen-mill, and in 1877 became sole proprietor, and has successfully conducted it ever since. He has lost three wives by death; by his first marriage, with Ann Wallace, he has one child, Jasper N.; by his second, with Lucinda Barnett, he has two, Robert G. and Joseph S.; and by his third, Louisa Hobbs of Mount Vernon, Ill., he had no children. They were married in 1872, and she died in 1876. April 15, 1880, he married Mrs. Carrie (Pyle) Page, native of Maryland. Formerly a Democrat, he is now a Prohibitionist, and in 1870 came within nine and one-half votes of the State Legislature. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow, and Royal Templar. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AARON S. MCKINZIE.

Aaron S. McKinzie, farmer, was born January 22, 1820 in Hamilton County, two miles from his present home. He is the son of George and Betsy Ann (Vickers) McKinzie. The father, born in 1771 in Canada, and a farmer by occupation, went to Tennessee when a young man, married, and his wife died leaving one child. He appointed a guardian for the child, gave it \$1,000, all he possessed, and came to White County, Ill., to clear and build a home. All the settlers in a radius of eight miles were needed to raise a house, and wild animals and Indians infested the wilderness. In 1819, he came to Hamilton County, Maberry Township, and in 1834, sold and established a dairy in Marion County, but his health caused him to soon return and buy property in the same township, where he died in 1836. He was a pioneer, a man of good sense, a skillful deer hunter, and a good business man. For thirteen years he was justice. His second wife was born in 1783 in Tennessee, and died in 1843. Four of their ten children are living. Our subject, the fourth, was educated in subscription schools, and after the death of his father, had the care of his mother, one brother and three sisters. November 12, 1841, he married Elizabeth Brill, born in White County in 1825. Eleven of their fourteen children are living: William M.; Clarissa, widow of Henry Beck; George S.; Julia, wife of George P. Phelps; Susan A., wife of W. Lasater; Samuel M.; Clarinda, wife of H. Campbell; Daniel P.; Amanda E., wife of J. S. Fairweather, Alexander and John H. In 1842 he bought forty acres in Section 36, Maberry Township, his present home, and increased his possession until at one time he owned 1,300 acres, the largest land holder in the county, and one of the largest in the country. He divided it among his children so that he owns 290 acres now. He is an old and esteemed citizen, and a Democrat, first voting for Polk. He and his wife are members of the

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he being a member for thirty-two years.

WILLIAM MCGEEHEE.

William McGehee, farmer, was born March 30, 1831, in Gibson County, Ind., the son of Benjamin and Mary (Owens) McGehee. The father of Scotch-Irish descent, and born in Tennessee in 1812, went when a small boy with his father, Jacob, to Gibson County, Ind., where the latter spent his life, a pioneer of southern Indiana. Benjamin was married in Gibson County, and in 1841 moved to Hamilton County and bought eighty acres in Beaver Creek Township. He was a successful man, and at one time owned 360 acres, all excepting eighty acres being in White County. For twenty years before his death, in 1875, he was a resident of White County. The mother, born in Kentucky in 1812, died in 1844 in Hamilton County, Ill. Our subject, the oldest and only one living of five children, was ten years old when they came to Illinois, and about thirteen when his mother died. His education was in subscription schools, and he lived with his father until over twenty. In 1851 he married Loranie A., daughter of James Moore, and born in 1830 in Hamilton County. Their eight children are Bailey, Benjamin, Henry, Mary E. (wife of Romelia Rister), William H., Maggie D. (wife of John Rose), Rhoda Belle and Albert. Since his marriage he has lived in Beaver Creek Township, near his present farm, excepting five years which were spent near Springerton. In 1854 he traded for eighty acres in Section 13, where he has lived mostly ever since. The eighty acres and \$60 received from his father he has increased to 760 acres, 420 of which are in White County. He erected his home in 1886 for \$500. He is a Republican, first voting for Fillmore. About 1856 he was elected constable and held the office for two years, and has served as school director a number of years. He is an esteemed man and reliable farmer. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

I. N. MERCER.

I. N. Mercer, justice, farmer, and proprietor of the Broughton Hotel, was born May 28, 1833, in Green County, Ohio, the tenth of thirteen children, six deceased, of John and Rebecca (Dalby) Mercer, the former of English origin, born in 1790 in Frederick County, Va., and the latter of Scotch and German descent, born in the same county in 1796. After their marriage they settled on a farm in Greene County, Ohio, where they died in 1881 and 1877 respectively. Our subject was educated in Jamestown and Antioch College (now Wilberforce College, colored,) and at twenty-two went to Clinton County, Ind., where he married Elizabeth Clark, and soon established a merchandising business in Colfax and farmed some also. In 1862 he moved to Vermillion County, Ind., where he engaged in live-stock dealing, farming and merchandising. His wife died in November, 1864, and in 1866 he married again, and sold out and moved to Hamilton County and settled on his farm one and a half miles southeast of McLeansboro. Eight years later he moved to Broughton and engaged in merchandising, but since 1885 his attention has been devoted to superintending his farm. He was postmaster also for some time. By his first marriage his children are Daniel, Luretta J. (wife of Henry Kanier), John W., Abram and Lanford N. Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Harriett (Crawford) Shroyer, the second wife of our subject, was born September 4, 1847, in Lawrence County, Ill., and reared in Vermillion County. August 12, 1866, is the date of their marriage. Their only child was Amy I., deceased at thirteen. Our subject now owns about 300 acres of land besides town property, which is the result of his active and careful career. Politically he is independent, first voting for Fremont. He was postmaster after 1877 until he abandoned mercantile life. Since 1881 he has been justice. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, while the children are all Methodists. He is a great-grandson of Gen.

John Mercer, of Revolutionary war fame. He is a leading business man of the county.

E. N. MILLER.

E. N. Miller, farmer and teacher, was born in White County, Ill., in 1848, the son of Mark A. and Harriett L. (Rice) Miller. The father, born in 1818 in White County, is a retired capitalist of Enfield. His father, James, a native of South Carolina, came to White County in 1814, one of the pioneers of southern Illinois, his nearest neighbor, eighteen miles, at Carmi or the Crouch settlement. Mark A., a farmer, married in White County in 1838, and with much business ability accumulated property. In 1887 he began merchandising in Enfield. Since 1874 he has been devoted to speculation in real estate and the commission business. Besides liberal gifts to his children he now owns 460 acres of fine land. Enfield has been his home for twenty-nine years. His wife, Harriett L. Rice, was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1820, and when three years old came to White County, where she died in 1885. Our subject is the fifth of eight children. Besides the public school advantages our subject had a year at Lincoln University. Since his sixteenth year he has taught continuously, except two winters, chiefly in Hamilton and White Counties and in Gibson County, Ind. In December, 1867, he married Emma J., daughter of Judge W. Garrison, of White County, her native place. Their only child is Charles E. After marriage he located in Enfield, and in the summers of 1872 and 1873 he contracted to grade on the Louisville & Nashville Railway. In August, 1873, his wife died, and in February, 1877, he married Mary E., daughter of P. Gowdy, born in White County in 1854. Mildred, Mark A. and Mary E. are their children. Since 1876 he has lived in Beaver Creek Township, his present home. He is a local leader in the Republican ranks. In 1878 he was elected constable and served four years, and in 1880 was appointed deputy sheriff and served six years. He is a Mason and Odd

Fellow of Enfield Lodges, having taken all the degrees. He has been elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at West Union since its organization. His wife is also a member.

ABNER R. MOORE.

Abner R. Moore, farmer and carpenter, was born on the 26th of August, 1829, in Henderson County, Ky. He is the third of seven children of Haywood and Nancy (Russell) Moore. The father, Irish in origin, was born July 3, 1805, while his parents were *en route* to Kentucky from North Carolina, and died in 1879. His father, William, spent the remainder of his life in Henderson County as a farmer and mechanic, and died in 1834. Haywood had country school advantages, and at eighteen married our subject's mother. In 1855 he married Elizabeth Pirtle. One of their two children is living. In 1843 he moved to Hamilton County, his permanent home, was always engaged in carpentering and farming through life, and was a member of the Baptist Church. The mother, born in Henderson County, Ky., in 1805, died about 1875. Our subject received a good business education, and October 7, 1852, married Eliza J., daughter of Milton Gallaher, born in Beaver County, Penn., August 8, 1829. She died in March, 1870. Only one of their eight children lived to be married, and she has since died. He then married Lucinda Moore, widow of R. E. Vincon. Their two children are Emma and Haywood, Jr. In 1854 he moved to near New Haven, Gallatin County. From 1855 to 1857 he was in Iowa City, and in 1874 returned to his present home in Hamilton County. He began with the county's infancy and has succeeded, by careful management, in securing the possession of his present fine farm of eighty acres. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was at Cumberland Gap, Nashville, Blountville, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta and other engagements, and after 1864 was on guard duty at Nashville. Since

1885 he has been justice, with but one case appealed. Formerly a Democrat, and first voting for Pierce, he has since the war been a Republican. He is a prominent Mason and member of the F. M. B. A. His family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and among the best citizens.

P. W. MORGAN.

P. W. Morgan, farmer, was born October, 11, 1836, in Livingston, Ky., the youngest of six children—one living—of Friby and Nancy A. (Thompson) Morgan. It is thought that the father was Scotch, born in New York, and the mother English in origin, born in South Carolina, and were married in Kentucky. The father died in Hamilton County, when our subject was three years old, after he had been there but a year or so. The mother then married Squire Hillman, of Ohio, a soldier of 1812 and of the Black Hawk war. He died in 1875, and the mother in 1878. One of their two children is living. Our subject was reared and educated by his uncle, Phillip W. Bearden. When eighteen he began for himself at merchandising, at Leovilla. He remained there three years and married and settled on the farm on which he was raised, and of which he has since become possessor. It is one of the finest 280-acre farms in the vicinity, and well improved. His wife, Harriett J., daughter of Owen Damon, was born June 29, 1840, in Vermont. Their children are Mary A., wife of August E. Irvin; Lewis C.; Florence O., deceased; Nora N., wife of John Grigg; William G., Emaline W., Owen A. and Alice M. Our subject began as a poor boy and has accumulated his property by hard work. Formerly a Republican, casting his first vote for John Bell, he has, since the Greenback movement of 1875, been independent in politics. Although not active as a politician, he was elected county commissioner in 1876, and served satisfactorily three years. He is a Mason, McLeansboro Lodge, No. 157, and a member of the F. M. B. A..

Moore's Prairie Lodge. His wife, Lewis Carson, and Nora are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

CAPT. JAMES P. MOORMAN.

Capt. James P. Moorman, farmer and teacher, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1841, one of eight children of James and Jane (Wilson) Moorman. The father, born in Virginia in 1812, was the son of James Moorman, Sr., a native of Virginia, of French origin, and who served in the war of 1812, first living in Kentucky and finally in Ohio. The father, educated, married in Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1853, settled and purchased about 600 acres of land in Flannigan Township, this county, and afterward bought several hundred acres in Hardin County. While in Ohio he was a merchant for a time, then engaged in milling, then coal contractor the last several years. His later years were given exclusively to farming, and his ability in business showed in all. He died in 1856, and the mother, born in Ohio in 1820, is still living in Hamilton County, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. With common school advantages, our subject began teaching at nineteen, continuing every winter until 1884, since then he has been devoted to his fine farm of nearly 300 acres of the old home, which has been nearly all his own accumulation. In January, 1864, he married Mary, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth Moore, born in Hamilton County in 1842. Seven of nine children are living: Amy, James A., Howard H., Emma F., Sarah, Nellie and Hattie. He has since lived on his present farm. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, as private, but soon became first lieutenant, and from June to September, 1865, captain, when his company was mustered out. He was in a scouting party chiefly, at Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas River. His brother, William H. of Company A, Fortieth Illinois, died in the service in December, 1861; John V., who enlisted in the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois, in

1862, and was with Sherman, and Zachary T., who was in his brother's command, and killed at Douglas Landing, Arkansas River, in December, 1864, were all brave soldiers. Two of his mother's brothers were killed at Cerro Gordo, in the Mexican war, and one of the father's brothers, in an Ohio regiment, was killed at Chickamauga. Our subject stands among the first teachers of Hamilton County, and is an able man. He is a Republican, first voting for Grant. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the F. M. B. A. His wife and four children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

DR. E. G. NEEL.

Dr. E. G. Neel, physician and surgeon, was born in Butler County, Ky., May 24, 1838, the son of Wade and Lucy (Wand) Neel. The father, of German descent, was born in Butler County, Ky., March 5, 1805, where he married, lived, and died in 1873. He was sheriff of Butler County for one term. The mother, of English origin, was born in Bowling Green, Ky., in 1815, and died in 1847. Their eight children are all living. Our subject was educated in the home schools, when sixteen left home, and for about four years was in the grocery business. November 18, 1856, he married Mary E. Dempsey, born in Fincastle, Va., in 1838. Their children are John, Vara (wife of T. P. Stephenson), Wade, Mary (wife of James A. Ball), Bartlett R. and Hallie. After marriage he located in Greenville, Ky., and in 1864 began the study of medicine under Dr. Dempsey, with whom he remained five years. In 1872 he took a course at Louisville Hospital, and in 1877 graduated from the American Medical College of St. Louis. In 1869 he was appointed deputy United States revenue collector, of the Second District, Kentucky, and afterward appointed United States gauger and inspector of the same district, serving in both four years. He began practice at Greenville, Ky., and in 1873 settled at Henderson, but since 1880 he has had his present practice at

Thackery. He has been here longer than any other physician, and is a leading member of his profession in the county. He is a Republican, first voting for Lincoln. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Greenville, and of Encampment, Mount Olivet, No. 55. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for twenty-five and thirty years respectively. In 1877 he was made honorary member of the Missouri State Medical Society.

DR. JOHN S. ORGAN.

Dr. John S. Organ, of Walpole, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1844, the eldest of seven children of Col. Dr. James T. and Amanda (Cartwright) Organ, natives of Wilson County, born in 1822 and 1826 respectively. They were married October 24, 1843, and about 1848 removed to Wayne County, Ill., where the father resumed blacksmithing. In 1857 he went to Marion, in 1859 to Arkansas, and in 1862 joined a Missouri regiment of volunteers. He first took his family back to Wayne County, Ill., and in the meantime being cut off from his company, Gen. Blair, in command at St. Louis, commissioned him first lieutenant, to raise a company of which he was made captain. He then joined the Thirtieth Missouri, and was in active service until the close, operating in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, etc. He was made captain of a company in the Sixth Mississippi Heavy Artillery, and afterward lieutenant-colonel of the Seventieth Mississippi (colored), and afterward colonel. After three years of distinguished service he returned home, and in a few years moved to Harrisburg and resumed the study of medicine, began before the war. From 1869 he practiced there and in neighboring counties until his health forbid it, about three years before his death, which occurred October 7, 1879. The mother died in September, 1874, a member of the Christian Church. Our subject had an ordinary education, and when seventeen, in June, 1862, enlisted in his father's company, served about eighteen months,

and was discharged in 1864. In 1867 he began medical study under Dr. Cheany, of Harrisburg, and two years later, in 1871-72, he attended lectures at the Medical College of Louisville, and graduated in 1879 from the Medical College of Evansville. He entered upon his practice at Broughton in 1872, and since 1874 has made Walpole and vicinity his home, where he has become one of the leading practitioners in the county, and has an extensive practice. He has acquired ninety acres of choice land, well cultivated and with excellent buildings, all this from a beginning of no means. He is a Republican, first voting for Lincoln. He is a Mason. January 18, 1877, he married Nancy, daughter of David and Patsey Smith, natives of Wilson County, Tenn. Their only surviving child is John R.

SAMUEL J. PAKE.

Samuel J. Pake was born near Belleville, Canada West, April 27, 1842, the son of Samuel S. and Sarah (O'Reilly) Pake, natives respectively of Canada and Ireland. Our subject was reared and educated in his own county, and at the age of twelve years entered a mercantile house as clerk, in the town of Belleville, Canada West. Three years later he removed with his employer to Madoc, Canada West, where he remained two years more in the mercantile business, after which he removed to Birmingham, Conn., and was actively engaged in the mercantile business for two years more. He then entered the employ of a large manufacturing firm as bookkeeper, and remained with them until the year 1864, when he enlisted in the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, then under the command of Gen. P. H. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and was mustered out one year later as lieutenant. On December 25, 1865, he married Mary A. Holmes, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and removed to Evansville, Ind., in September, 1866, where he accepted a position as traveling salesman in a large wholesale dry goods house. In 1878 he came to McLeans-

boro, Ill., and actively engaged in his present business, which he had started in company with Mr. J. G. Berridge some four years before, and which he has largely increased by his strict attention to business and his knowledge thereof, learned during the past thirty-three years he has been engaged therein. He has one son, Royal G., now seventeen years old; is a member of the Masonic order, and has been master of his lodge for several years; is a Democrat in politics, and he and his family are Episcopalians.

C. W. POPE.

C. W. Pope, proprietor of the McLeansboro saw-mills, was born August 13, 1844, in Goetingen, Germany, the second of four children of William and Lucinda (Smith) Pope, natives of Germany and born near the same place in 1807 and 1816 respectively. The father, a cutter, died in 1885, and the mother is still living at the old home. Our subject was educated in the schools of his native home and at a mechanical college at Goetingen. When fifteen he was apprenticed for three years as a machinist; after two years' travel was impressed into service; after eighteen months, in which he was in the battle of Langen Salts, he embarked at Bremen, and after a rough voyage and being nearly wrecked, they reached New York, December 17, 1867, after twenty-one days. He at once settled for eighteen months in Equality, Ill., and learned blacksmithing and carriage making. Then, after a year in Shawneetown, in July, 1870, he came to McLeansboro. In 1872, he went to St. Louis, engaged on the river bridge a short time, went to Natchez and began traveling for cotton ties. In the fall of 1872, he worked in the railway shops at New Orleans, and the following year again began blacksmithing and carriage-making at McLeansboro. In 1882 he built a saw mill, and began manufacturing a patent coiled hoop, and, in 1884, bought the Daily, Rice & Co. mill, and has converted both into saw mills, doing

now a \$4,000 to \$5,000 business annually, with all their products in demand. The mill in town is run but about four days per week, the one north of McLeansboro continuously. July 4, 1876, he married Irene, daughter of Dr. S. E. and Lucinda Gates, born in 1848 in McLeansboro. Their only child is Reginald. He owns about seven acres with his mill in the corporation, and 120 acres with his other mill, and is now one of the leading men of McLeansboro. He is a Democrat, and voted for Seymour. He is an Odd Fellow and Knight of Honor. He and his wife are Old School Presbyterians.

ROBERT PROUDFIT.

Robert Proudfit, a pioneer farmer, was born January 18, 1811, in Fayette County, Penn., one of a pair of twins of nine children—the only one living—of David and Sarah (Patterson) Proudfit, the former born in York County, Penn., in March, 1770, of Scotch blood, and the latter in 1773, in Bedford County, Penn., of Irish origin. Soon after their marriage in Bedford County, about 1798, they lived in Fayette County, and, twenty-six years later, moved to Guernsey County, Ohio. The father was an Associate Reformed Presbyterian Minister, and never missed but three Sabbaths during his ministerial life—and that was unavoidable—preaching two sermons the last Sunday of his life. He died in 1830, and the mother in 1842. Our subject was educated in his native county chiefly before thirteen, and remained at home, helping manage the farm, until thirty years of age, when he married and settled on his own farm in the same county. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Patterson) Wilson, was born in 1820 near Elizabethtown, Penn., and married August 29, 1841. She died December 8, 1855, at the before-mentioned home. But one of their eight children are living, Mary I., now at home with her father. The oldest son, David W., was shot at Shiloh, April 6, 1863, and another, Samuel M., a

physician at Belle City about six years, died January 31, 1884. Our subject's second wife was Mrs. Mary J. Campbell, widow of John Campbell, of Ohio, daughter of David and Sarah (Patterson) Wilson, and a cousin of his first wife. Their five children are Wilson H., Andrew P., William W., Robert B. (deceased) and David M. In 1860, he moved to near Piopolis, Ill., and after ten years here spent a year on the James Proutfit farm. Since about 1871 he has lived on his present fine farm of eighty acres, in Sections 3 and 10, and is an old, well-known and respected citizen. His present wife was born also near Elizabethtown, Penn., February 25, 1824. Her son, Dr. John P. Campbell, is living in Winchester, Ill. Our subject is a Jacksonian Democrat. He was at nineteen a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and since it was merged into the United Presbyterian Church he has been a faithful member of that, as is also his wife and daughter and his entire family adherents to the same doctrines, excepting Andrew who is a member of the Old School Presbyterian.

DAVID PROUDFIT.

David Proudfit, farmer and stock raiser, born August 17, 1842, in Guernsey County, Ohio, the second of seven children of David and Mary J. (Walker) Proudfit, the former of Scotch origin, born in 1813 in Fayette County, Penn., and the latter near Belfast, Ireland, in 1820. The mother came with her parents to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1830. The father came with his parents to Guernsey County six years before, and in 1839 they married and remained in Guernsey County until the fall of 1864. They then settled on the farm near Piopolis, now owned by R. C. Atkinson, where the father died March 23, 1880. The mother is still living with our subject. After his father's death he remained on the farm, superintending it and dealing in stock until the fall of 1885, when he traded his farm and moved to Bell

City, where he has since engaged in farm managing and stock dealing. He introduced for the first time in 1883 the Gold Dust stock of horses, bringing two yearlings from Kentucky, and in 1885 two two-year olds. Politically he is a Democrat and first voted for Seymour. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church as is also the mother and sister, Tудie, living with them. His father, David, was a son of Rev. David Proudfit, who was a brother of Rev. Robert Proudfit, LL. D. Their father, Andrew, was a brother of Rev. James Proudfit, who emigrated from the highlands of Scotland in 1754, the third minister sent out as missionary by the synod to the colonies of North America.

ALEX. H. PULLIAM.

Alex. H. Pulliam, a pioneer farmer, was born in 1828 in Lincoln County, Tenn., the fifth of eight children of William P. and Frances J. (McNalla) Pulliam. The father, native of Virginia, and a son of William P., Sr., a soldier of the Revolution, lived in Lincoln County, Tenn., until 1844, when he moved to Illinois, and settled on our subject's present farm. A few years before his death in 1859, he became a resident of Harrisburg. His literary attainments were excellent, and besides being one of the best educators of the State, was long a public official, magistrate many years, sheriff two terms, and county clerk at Raleigh, but removed to Harrisburg before his term was finished. He was a merchant at the latter place the rest of his life. The mother died about 1854, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Our subject, with the education of pioneer days, was married in 1847 to Manara W. Durham. Four of their ten children are living: Sarah E. (wife of Zach. Pemberton), Alexander H., Jr., Almond H. and Ulysses G. In April, 1879, his wife died, and in December he married Sarah A., daughter of John H. and Emily Lane. He has since lived on the old farm which he purchased after his father's death and increased to nearly 400 acres, but has divided

all but 210 choicely improved acres, among his children. His success is in hard work and able management. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, and was at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Peach Tree Creek, through the Atlanta campaign, with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and discharged in Nashville in 1865. Since then he has been devoted to agriculture. Reared a Democrat and first voting for Douglas he has since the war been a Republican. He is an old and prominent Odd Fellow.

WILLIAM RICKCORDS.

William Rickcords, of McLeansboro, was born in Deal, County Kent, England, March 21, 1819, and was "a man of Kent," which gave certain privileges over what was known as "a Kentish man." He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Morris) Rickcords, natives of England. Our subject came to America with his parents in 1834 and located at Buffalo, N. Y. He had secured in his native county, what would here be called a high school education. Until 1844 he followed bookkeeping in the American Hotel of Buffalo, then came west to Chicago and engaged in the Lake House in the same capacity for three years. He then conducted the Sherman House for three years, and afterward followed the business in New York State and city. In 1855 he came to McLeansboro and started E. I. Tinkham Company's bank, in which he was cashier until it closed out in 1863, paying up in full. Since then he has been engaged in loan and real estate business here, with deserved success, and was always interested in the growth and welfare of city and county. He is a large land holder, owning about 1,500 acres of good Hamilton County land. June 1, 1857, he married Sophronia Lockhart, born in Saline County May 20, 1827. They have adopted two children: John Frazier, and Alice, wife of R. D. Lasater. He has always been a stanch Republican and an active Union man during the late war.

He is an Episcopalian in religious faith, and was instrumental in organizing and building the church here.

JAMES E. ROBINSON.

James E. Robinson was born in New Albany, Ind., September 17, 1850, the son of Matthew J. and Elizabeth (Butler) Robinson, natives respectively of Indiana and Kentucky. Our subject was reared and educated in his native city. In 1870 he went to Evansville, Ind., and was employed as clerk and traveling salesman for a dry goods house of that city until 1878. He then came to McLeansboro and engaged in dry goods and general merchandise, and has since continued in it successfully, carrying the largest and best selected stock, and controlling the leading trade in his line in the city and county. February 16, 1875, he married Jennie L. Sackett, of New Albany, Ind. He is one of the live, energetic men of the city, and has been an alderman of it ever since its incorporation. He is a member of the K. of P. and K. of H. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Besides his fine two-story business house (20x120), his residence on the southwest corner of Broadway and Washington is one of the handsomest in the city.

JOHN B. STANDERFER.

John B. Standerfer, treasurer of Hamilton County, was born in that county December 24, 1830, a son of Job and Mary (Dailey) Standerfer, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky. The father was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1802, and in 1816 with his father, Arch, settled in Auxer Creek, Crouch Township, afterward moving to Shelby County, where he died. Job followed farming, and for six years was county treasurer and associate judge for several years. He was a Democrat in politics. Eleven of their twelve children are now living, with whom the parents now reside in this county. John B. was reared to manhood

on the farm, and has followed farming most of his life, now owning a good farm in Crouch Township, three and a half miles west of McLeansboro. From August 13, 1862, to November 16, 1863, he served as private in Company A, Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, when he was disabled by rheumatism during service. He has been a life-long Democrat. He was county treasurer and assessor two terms, and two years later was elected sheriff. In 1886 he was elected treasurer of the county under the new organization. January 16, 1851, he married Elizabeth Shirley, who died in 1865 leaving five children: Job; Wilbern; Hamilton; Amanda, wife of H. L. Maulding, deputy circuit clerk; Reuben, and John F. (deceased). He next married Nancy J. Deitz, who died April 25, 1884. Their children are Robert, Marshall, Edward, Ebington, Charles, Elizabeth and John T. March 12, 1885, he married Nancy J. Myers, of this county. They are both Missionary Baptists, and are esteemed members of the community.

THOMPSON B. STELLE.

Thompson B. Stelle, attorney at law, McLeansboro, was born in Hamilton County, January 23, 1845, the son of Jacob and Judith (Farmer) Stelle, natives respectively of New Jersey and Tennessee. Our subject's grandfather, Thompson Stelle, Sr., was of the old French Huguenot stock, and came to Illinois Territory from New Jersey in 1816. He located near Knight's Prairie, and later on the "Ennis Maulding Farm," four miles west of McLeansboro, where he died in 1864. His wife, Elizabeth Lawyer, died in 1873. They had fifteen children, eleven raised to maturity, three of whom were sons. Jacob was a successful farmer, as was also his father, and he served in Company A, Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, throughout the war. His two brothers were also soldiers. Jacob's family of nine children has only five living: Thompson B., William C., Milton C., Eliza (wife of W. Smith) and Alice (wife of John

L. Cross). Jacob and his wife live five miles west of McLeansboro. Our subject received a good common-school education, and at sixteen began teaching. After five years as pedagogue he attended Asbury University (Ind.), and later McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., where he graduated as LL. B. and B. S. in 1868. He was licensed in June of the same year, since which time he has had a lucrative practice. In 1869 he was elected county judge, and served four years. He has been identified with most of the enterprises of the city and county, and especially the schools. He is president of the school board, and mayor of McLeansboro. He is a Democrat. February 11, 1873, he married Laura E. Blades, of this county. Their children are Edith E., Eleanor M., Cyrus B., Raleigh B. and William H. He is an Odd Fellow, and a recognized leader and lawyer of ability. He has a farm of 800 acres adjoining McLeansboro on the west. He is warmly attached to the interests of the agriculturist and stock raiser, and devotes much attention to these important industries.

ALEXANDER T. SULLENGER.

Alexander T. Sullenger, coroner, of Hamilton County, Ill., was born in Gallatin County, January 15, 1814, the son of James and Mary (Trousdale) Sullenger, natives, respectively, of Guilford County, N. C., and Montgomery County, Tenn. The parents married, in 1812, in Kentucky, and soon went to near Shawneetown, where the father farmed until his death, about 1816. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and some coins he received—a 3 shilling scrip of March 25, 1776, saying the penalty for counterfeiting is death, and a \$5 piece of January 14, 1779—are held as relics by our subject. Alexander T. was reared in his native county on the farm with his mother and step-father, J. S. Pattillo, and secured but a limited education. December 10, 1835, he married in this county. His first wife,

Eliza, daughter of John Anderson, an early settler of the county, died in 1880, leaving twelve children, seven of whom are living. In November, 1882, he married Mary Jones, a native of Herefordshire, England. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Jackson, one of the few now living who cast their first vote for Old Hickory. He was made coroner of Hamilton County in 1837, and has held the office half a century. He was justice over twenty years. He was a soldier of the Black Hawk war, under Capt. Joel Holliday, of Gallatin County, in First Regiment of the First Brigade, commanded by Gen. Posey, and is now one of the four survivors of this war in the county. He has been a Mason thirty-eight years, and has been in the marble business thirty-five years. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a most respected pioneer. He tells the following well-vouched story: Robert Page, Alfred Moore and Moses Shirley were to survey a road from Old Frankfort to McLeansboro, when Moore suggested probably the cheapest and most novel method ever used. Each of these gentlemen had a mare and colt, the former of which each rode to Frankfort, leaving the colt at home. The mares were turned loose when they arrived, and the bee lines they made for their respective offspring is said to have answered every purpose.

JOHN M. SUTTLE.

John M. Suttle, farmer, was born in Tishomingo County, Miss., in 1833, the son of John W. and Mary (Steward) Suttle, the former born in North Carolina, and the latter a native of Wales. They located in Mississippi, where he died about 1850. She afterward married and went to California, where she died in 1868. Our subject went to White County, Tenn., when a young man, and in 1861 served in the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Corps, first as wagon-master for six months, the same length of time as forage-master, and finally as master of trans-

portation, until 1864. In 1863, in Putnam County, Tenn., he married Martha, daughter of William and Anna Andrews, born in Prince Edward County, Va., in 1836. The next year he came to Hamilton County, and since 1874 has lived on his present farm. He now owns 180 acres in one tract, and 160 in another, all of which are the fruits of his own efforts. He engaged, with considerable ability, in the general produce and grain business, at McLeansboro, for two years, and also extensively engaged in stock buying and shipping for many years. Politically, he was a Democrat, first voting for Buchanan, but since the war he has been a Republican. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the F. M. B. A. He and his wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church. Eleven of their thirteen children are living: Mary S. (wife of W. L. Carey), John W., Florence A., Henry C., Orvel A., James C., Charley O., William S., Nancy A., Phillip S. and Marion C.

CHARLES S. TODD.

Charles S. Todd, carpenter, farmer and postmaster at Belle City, was born November 6, 1831, in Stratford, Conn., the youngest of three children (two deceased) of Edward and Esther Todd, the former born about 1809 in Redding, Conn., of Scotch origin, and the latter a few years later in Danbury, Conn. They were reared and married in their native State, and after marriage moved to Stratford, where the mother died when our subject was an infant. The father, a coal dealer, came to Madison County, Ill., in 1856, and there, at Highland, his second wife died the next year. He moved to Mount Carmel, Ill., married the third time, and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1879. Our subject was educated at Stratford, and when seventeen was apprenticed to a carpenter in New Haven. When twenty, he began for himself, and at twenty-two married and settled at Waterbury, where he was engaged in a cotton-gin fac-

tory. In 1855 he came to Highland, Ill., and purchased a farm, remaining on the same, with the exception of eight months as army sutler, until 1863, when he went to Belle City. Here he had an interest in a grist and saw mill for a year. He then worked at his trade until 1878, when he began farming. In 1880 he purchased his farm adjoining Belle City, which he superintends, occasionally works at his trade, is postmaster, notary public and also police magistrate of Belle City. His wife, Jane M., daughter of Nathan S. and Prudence Fowler (both living in Connecticut), was born in March, 1838, in Branford, Conn. Their children are Arthur E., Edward A., Charles S., Harry H., Mary A., Benjamin F. (deceased) and Asa S. His farm of 140 acres, a couple of town lots and his residence are his own acquirements chiefly, and he is now one of the leading business men of the county. He is a Republican, and voted for Fremont. He was elected justice in 1867, and about the same time was appointed postmaster, and says he is one of the "rascals not yet turned out." He has been police magistrate since the city's incorporation, and notary public since 1879. He is now Worshipful Master in Hickory Hill Lodge, F. & A. M. When Belle River Lodge was chartered, he became Worshipful Master for twelve years, or until he changed his membership to his present lodge. Our subject and his children, except the youngest, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian, but has no church near of which to be a member.

SQUIRE JAMES TWIGG.

Squire James Twigg, a wealthy farmer of Twigg Township, is the eldest of seven children of Timothy and Catherine (Mason) Twigg. The father, born in Ireland, came to the site of Nashville, Tenn., when but a boy, and assisted in building the first houses ever erected in the city. For eleven years he made his home with Andrew Jackson, of whom he was a great favorite and

for whom he worked some. He was engaged in flatboating on the Cumberland River several years. He was with Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Talladega. He was twice married: first to the mother of our subject, in about 1803, and secondly about 1822 to Catherine Roberts, by whom he had two children. Immediately after his first marriage he settled amongst the cane eighteen miles southeast of Nashville, where he was devoted to farming in the summer and distilling the products in the winter. His first house was built of slabs he split from a single linden tree, in which he spent several summers. With indomitable will and energy he soon had a fine farm, and was one of the leading farmers of the State. In 1846 he died, a member of the Old Baptist Church. The mother was probably born in Pennsylvania, and died April 18, 1818, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James was born in Rutherford County, in 1804, acquiring a good education in common schools, and when eighteen began work in White County, Ill., on a farm at 25 cents a day. In 1824 he came to Hamilton County and taught school about two miles south of where he now resides. In 1825 he married Polly Barker. Six of their eleven children lived to be married, but Nancy, wife of John Davis, is the only one now living. He soon settled on a farm adjoining, but in April, 1829, he settled in the woods on his present farm. With excellent business ability and no capital he added little by little to the original tract until he owned 3,000 acres, and could walk for three miles from his house on his own possessions. For about fifteen years he was running a grain mill, and for over forty years has carried on a general store, his first stock being a remnant stock bought of his brother who was then peddling. He has still held to his farming. He has led an active, uneventful life, totally abstaining from tobacco and intoxicants. He is the eldest of his family and the only one living, while his eldest is, besides himself, the only survivor of

his family. He is highly esteemed throughout the county, and the township was named in his honor. Although past four score he is as vigorous as ever, and has a remarkable memory. He was one who heard the pistol shots of the Jackson-Benton duel at Nashville. He is a public-spirited man, devoted to the welfare of his State, and has been a Democrat in earnest for more than sixty years, and a worker in their ranks. He first voted for Jackson. His last wife was for many years a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOSEPH H. UPCHURCH.

Joseph H. Upchurch, circuit court clerk of Hamilton County, Ill., was born in White County, Tenn., April 11, 1847, the son of Enoch S. and Louesa (Shuster) Upchurch, both natives of Tennessee. Our subject came to Illinois with his parents in 1860. The father located on the farm in this county, and followed farming until his death, August 30, 1882. Here our subject was reared and educated. He has followed a farmer's life. Teaching school in the winter and farming during the summer as his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had done before him, up to the present, and still lives on his farm three miles south of McLeansboro. He has always been an unswerving Democrat and actively engaged in political affairs since 1871. He was deputy assessor from 1871 to 1877. In 1876 he made an unsuccessful race for sheriff. In 1877 he was elected treasurer of the county, and in 1879 re-elected for the following term, which held over until December, 1882. In 1884 he was elected circuit clerk, which office he has filled in a highly efficient and faithful manner to the present time. He has lost two wives by death, they were Susan and Ida Hutson (sisters). One child by each wife is living: Francis R. and Nora. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and is justly recognized as one of Hamilton County's enterprising citizens and popular officials.

JOHN H. UPTON.

John H. Upton, farmer, was born in 1837 in Hamilton County, Ill., the son of David and Hannah (Moore) Upton. The father, of Dutch origin, born in Chatham County, N. C., in 1809, was brought with his parents and nine children to Smith County, Tenn., in 1813. The mother soon died, and their home and goods were completely burned. The father, John, married again, and in 1817 came to White County, Ill., and located on the site of Enfield, one of the pioneers of southern Illinois. He was the father of twenty children. David was eight years old when he came to White County, and in 1830 he married, and located near Springerton, in White County, where he lived about two years. He then came to his present home in Beaver Creek Township. His wife died in 1876, and in 1879 he married Elizabeth McNabb, who died in 1884. David was skillful with the rifle as a hunter, and in one winter he killed 105 deer. Of his seven living children the oldest is fifty-six and the youngest forty-two. John H. was educated in subscription schools, and made his home with his parents until twenty-seven. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and fought at Wilson Hill, Carroll Hill, Mark Hill, the Red River expedition and numerous severe skirmishes. In September, 1864, he was captured near the mouth of Red River, and imprisoned nineteen months at Camp Ford. July 5, 1865, he was discharged at Springfield. December 28, 1865, he married Ann E. Derrick, born in 1851 in Arkansas, who came to Illinois when thirteen years old. Their nine children are Rachael S. (wife of W. Wheeler), Thomas A., David C., Flora M., George N., Sarah A., Walter M., Lawrence B. and Felix Z. He owns 145 acres, but since the fall of 1884 he has been living on his father's 160-acre tract. Politically he is a Nationalist, first voting for Douglas. He is a successful farmer and esteemed citizen.

THOMAS B. VAUGHN.

Thomas B. Vaughn, farmer, was born on the site of Eldorado in 1830, a son of Daniel and Anna (Castleberry) Vaughn. The father, born in Tennessee in 1804, of Scotch ancestry, was the son of John Vaughn, a native of Maryland, and a soldier killed in the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812. Daniel, born in 1824 in Caldwell County, Ky., came to Saline County in 1818, and then permanently in 1828, farming until his death in 1856. The mother, born in Kentucky about 1806, died in 1863. Educated chiefly at Benton, he joined Capt. (now Gen.) Lawler's cavalry at the age of fifteen, and for over fifteen months fought in northern Mexico. In 1849 he went West and successfully mined for three years. In 1852 he returned and the following year married Miriam Jones. Two of their three children are living: Napoleon A. (a merchant near Braden) and Eliza A. He soon entered the merchandise and tobacco trade at Raleigh, and in 1861 enlisted in Company E, Third Illinois Cavalry, and was in many large and smaller engagements for three years. Of his company of 101 men 55 were killed. Until 1876 he was engaged in milling in White County, and then traded for a mill in Walpole, which was burned three years later. Since then he has been engaged in farming and threshing, being the owner of 480 acres of land—two farms near Walpole. In 1860 he became assistant marshal of Saline and Hamilton Counties, and had charge of the census taking. He was reared a Democrat and first voted for Buchanan. He was formerly an Odd Fellow, and is a member of the F. M. B. A. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEONIDAS WALKER.

Leonidas Walker, State's attorney of Hamilton County, was born in Butler County, Penn., May 2, 1842, the son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Slater) Walker, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New York. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native

State receiving an academic education and a fair knowledge of the languages. He came west in 1860, and located at McLeansboro, where he finished the law study began in Pennsylvania. He studied under John McElvain, a well-known early lawyer of the place and noted for his humor. Our subject was admitted to the bar in 1864, and has practiced ever since with well-deserved success. For a time he was partner of Hon. R. W. Townshend, and later with R. S. Anderson now of Oregon, and still later with L. J. Hale. He taught a school here from 1860 to 1865, and from 1863 to 1865 was county superintendent. In 1872 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, in which he served with honor. In 1880 he was elected to his present office, and re-elected in 1884, serving both terms most efficiently. He is a Democrat, and has been elected by that party to his various offices. April 4, 1871, he married Amy Carpenter, of this city. Their six children are Chester C., Alice E., Samuel A., Pauline, Carrie and Lawrence S. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is one of Hamilton County's leading citizens and officials.

ALBERT WALTERS.

Albert Walters, farmer and stock raiser, was born in 1834 in Montgomery County, Tenn., the son of Anderson and Elizabeth (Joyner) Walters. The father, born in Pittsylvania County, Va., May 10, 1794, went to Middle Tennessee in his youth, where he lived at the time of his marriage. About 1840 he left Montgomery County, where he had settled, and came to White County, Ill., settling near Morris City. He was a soldier at Norfolk in 1812, and became the owner of 200 acres of land. He died in 1863. The mother born in Sumner County, Tenn., in June, 1795, died in October, 1853. Five of her ten children are living. Our subject, the eighth, was about six years old when they came to Illinois, and he lived with his parents until eighteen. When twenty-one he became a teacher in White and Hamilton Counties

continuing about five years. In November, 1860, he married Margaret Riley, who was born in White County, Ill., December 12, 1837. Their children are Sarah E., Laura A., Harriett L., Susie (wife of Edward Allen), Charles C., Anderson and Ellis R. In January, 1853, he purchased 160 acres in Maberry Township, where he has since resided. November 9, 1874, his wife died, and July 25, 1876, he married Margaret Glenn, born in 1846 in Monroe County, Tenn. Their children are Jane, Frederick, Herbert and James G. He has succeeded from a poor beginning in becoming owner of 320 acres, some of which is in White County. In 1881 he erected his home at a cost of \$1,300. Politically he is a Democrat, first casting his vote for Buchanan. He served four years as justice, and three years as county commissioner, elected in 1875. In April, 1887, he became tax collector. In 1870 he was ordained an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member for twenty-nine years, and of which his wife and one child are members.

DR. CHARLES W. WEAVER.

Dr. Charles W. Weaver, oculist and physician, was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1836, one of nine children of John and Catherine (Honer) Weaver, natives of Darke County, Ohio, and born in 1807 and 1806 respectively. They received but a limited education. John's parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Weaver, were natives of Germany, as were also the mother's people. John, the father, was married about 1833, moved to Tippecanoe County, Ind., among the early pioneers, and settled on Government land. He was a well-to-do farmer, and died in 1874, and the mother died in 1882. Both were for some years members of the Baptist Church. Our subject is largely a self-educated man, he began life as a farmer, and in 1858, began the study of medicine under Dr. J. Leslie, of Elwin, Ill. In November, 1863, he dropped study and enlisted in Company A, One Hun-

dred and Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service six months when his enlistment expired. In November, 1864, he again enlisted in the Twelfth Indiana Battery, and remained stationed at Nashville, Tenn., until the close of hostilities. He soon resumed study in Macon County under Dr. Leslie at Elwin. From 1867 to 1869 he practiced near his old home in Carroll County, Ind. He then located at Neoga, Ill., made a special study of the eye, and has since been most successful in various parts of the State. He has also a large general practice. October 9, 1857, he married Catherine Leslie. Their two children are Sarah E., wife of Lewis Walter, and Joseph P., both of White County. His wife died in 1865. In 1867 he married Mrs. Nancy Hudson, *nee* Overly. Their three children are Minnie O. (wife of H. D. Cheek), Flodie E. and William C. This wife died in 1877, and in 1878 he married Mary A. Shaw. Their child is Charles W., Jr. This wife died in August, 1881, and in August, 1883, he married Mrs. Amelia Harvey. Their child is Mary E. Since 1882 he has lived on his present choice farm of eighty acres, which he has made remunerative, notwithstanding misfortune. Politically he is a Republican, but cast his first vote for Douglas. He was formerly a member of the United Brethren Church.

JAMES K. P. WHITE.

James K. P. White, farmer, was born in Coles County, Ill., in 1845, the son of Thomas J. and Amy (Jones) White. The father, of Irish descent, was born in 1807, in Baron County, Ky. Soon after he married, in 1828, he went to Coles County, Ill., where he lived until 1858, after which he located in Beaver Creek Township, Hamilton County. The mother, born in Jackson County, Tenn., November 7, 1808, died in Coles County, in 1851. In 1853 he married Amy Canteberry, born in Kentucky in 1818. She died in 1881, since when he has lived with his children. He is one of the oldest men in the county, and a courteous gen-

tleman. Our subject, the eighth of nine children, was thirteen when he came to this county, and left home in August, 1862, to enlist in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois Infantry for three years or for the war. He was made corporal, and fought at Arkansas Post, Blakely, Spanish Fort, Vicksburg and many skirmishes. November 6, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Hamstead, Tex. April 22, 1866, he married Sarah J. Springer, born in Hamilton County, March 15, 1848. Albert M., Tabitha A. (deceased), John M., Mary E., Sarah J., Lora D., Maudie M. and James W. are their children. He began with eighty acres after his marriage and now has 279 acres slowly acquired. In 1882 he erected an \$800 two-story dwelling. Politically he is a Democrat, first voting for McClellan. April 5, 1886, he was made highway commissioner and re-elected in 1887. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN H. WILSON.

John H. Wilson was born in McLeansboro, February 8, 1845, the son of John A. and Eliza (Grady) Wilson, natives, respectively, of Shawneetown and Pennsylvania. The grandfather, James Harrison Wilson, was a pioneer of Shawneetown, and the father was a saddler by trade. In 1840 the father came to McLeansboro, and after following his trade and being a merchant, died there in 1861. He represented the county in the Legislature one or more sessions, and was sheriff three terms. He was a Democrat and highly respected as an official. Our subject was reared to manhood here, and educated at McKendree College, Ill., graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1868. For three years he was employed in the United States Engineer Department on western rivers. In 1871 he engaged in contracting with railroads in ties and timber, building up the business until he employed 500 persons in Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana in getting out timber. He has been extraordinarily success-

ful, also owning 400 acres near town which he manages, besides other valuable city and town property. November 27, 1873, he married Alice J. Randall, of Hamilton County, Ohio. Their children are Eugene A., Francis R. and Carrie. Mr. Wilson is a prohibition Democrat, and has successfully fought for prohibition in McLeansboro. He has been a member of the city council a number of years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN J. WOOD.

John J. Wood, farmer, of Dahlgren Township, was born in Meigs County, Ohio, June 10, 1840, the third of eleven children—four deceased—of Caleb and Anne C. (McDowell) Wood. The father, English in origin, was born in the same county in 1800. The mother, Scotch and German in ancestry, was born in 1809, in Gallia County, Ohio. They were married in Meigs County, where the mother's parents had settled in 1824; the father was a farmer, and both died in that county in 1879 and 1881, the latter the date of the mother's death. With a limited education, our subject when nineteen began a roving career by first making for Pike's Peak. He finally came to Hamilton County, and in July, 1861, enlisted in Company G, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, at Leovilla, was at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and with Sherman to the sea. He received four wounds: One in the mouth, at Jackson, Miss.; the left thigh and knee at Missionary Ridge, and in the lower right leg in Grizzleville, Ga. He was honorably discharged at Louisville, in August, 1865. He then began farming in Hamilton County, and in January, 1868, married, and after a year's visit in Ohio, settled on his present farm in Section 18, Township 4 south, Range 5 east. His wife, Catherine, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Oglesby) Burton, was born January 8, 1845, in this county. Their eight children are John T., Sarah C., Emma T., William P., Edward E., Jennie D., Carrie L. and Lewis C. A

boy and girl are also deceased. Although hindered much in life by sickness, our subject has succeeded in owning a finely cultivated farm of 100 acres, nearly all improved. He has been locally prominent as a Republican, casting his first vote for Grant, and has held the office of school director for sixteen years, and justice for eight years. He is an Odd Fellow, Dahlgren Lodge, in which he has filled all the chairs, a member of the encampment at McLeansboro, and of the F. M. B. A., Moore's Prairie Lodge. He and his wife are Christians, but have no church near of which to be members.

ALVIN A. YOUNG.

Alvin A. Young, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Virginia in 1838, the thirteenth of fifteen children of Michael and Emilla (Kazei) Young, natives of Virginia, where they were reared and married, and about 1841 went to Missouri, where the father died in 1877, and where the mother still lives. She is a member of the Free Baptist Church. With an ordinary education our subject left the Missouri home in 1861, and for some years was engaged at Cairo in contracting and building, his leading occupation. He served about three months in the navy in 1864. In 1867 he married Louisa C. Stephens, daughter of Elisha and Nancy Mann, a native of Hamilton County. Their four children are Julia A., Mattie (deceased), Jessie M. and Alvin E. First locating on a farm adjoining, he has since 1879 been on his present fine farm of 120 acres, which is well improved, three miles south of McLeansboro. He is an active and energetic man and public spirited citizen. He has always been a Democrat, first voting for Douglas.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

JAMES M. AKIN.

James M. Akin, farmer, was born in Franklin County in 1824, the son of James T. and Sarah A. (McMellon) Akin. The father, born in South Carolina, of Irish stock, was the son of James Akin, native of Ireland, where he was married and located in South Carolina, and when James T. was a boy moved to Greene County, Ohio, thence a few years later to Gibson County, Ind., and in 1818 settled in Eastern Township, Franklin County, on the farm now owned by George Brady. He died in 1856, a pioneer of the county. James T. married in Gibson County, Ind., and in 1822 came to Franklin County. After raising one crop on Crawford's Prairie he returned for his family, and entered the farm now owned by the Widow Frost, in Eastern Township. He died about 1835. His wife, born in South Carolina, died in 1860, sixty-two years old. Our subject, the only survivor of six children, received a common-school education in Franklin County, and lived with his mother until about sixteen, when, after a year's work for his uncle, John Akin, he began for himself. When eighteen he married Mary A., daughter of John T. and Jane Carter, born in 1824 in Smith County, Tenn. Their children are William T. (deceased), Samantha J. (wife of Akin Plaster), James R., Catherine (wife of John W. Ross), Melinda (wife of A. Criss), John M., Amanda (wife of F. M. Flemming), Grant and Ida M. He then located on a 280 tract in Eastern Township. In 1885 he sold that and bought 183½ acres in Sections 22 and 23, his present home. From 1882 he was a merchant about two years, but sold out, and in a few months rebought a half interest,

and continued about eighteen months. He is a Democrat, first voting for Polk, and is a leading citizen. For four years after 1868, four years after 1872 and for four years after the county adopted the township organization, he was a member of the county court. From 1876 he was two years a sheriff of Franklin County. He is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow. December 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years or for the war, and was made first lieutenant, and discharged October 29, 1862, owing to disability.

LEVI REED AUTEN.

Levi Reed Auten, farmer, was born in McNairy County, Tenn., in 1844, the son of James L. B. and Joannah B. (Madry) Auten. The father, born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1818, of Irish stock, was a farmer and carpenter, married in his native county, and moved to McNairy County, Tenn. In 1856 he settled near Greenville, and during the war settled on eighty-five acres, now owned by his sons, L. R. and John H. In 1870 he moved to Hunt County, Tex., and for the past eight years has been in Coryell County, Tex. The mother, born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1815, died in 1878 in Texas. Their children are Margaret A., widow of R. Jones, Coryell County, Tex.; Nancy J., wife of J. W. Vincent, Franklin County, Ill.; L. Reed; Leroy K., Scurvy County, Tex.; Wm. H., Chickasaw Lick, Indian Territory; John A., Coryell County, Tex., and also Richard. Educated in the common schools of McNairy County, Tenn., our subject came to Illinois when twelve, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was chiefly engaged in raiding and skirmishing. He was discharged June 5, 1865, at New Orleans. In December, 1866, he married Mary J. Sweet, a native of Wilson County, Tenn., born in 1845. Their children are Robert F. and Charles A. Except the year 1871 in Texas, our subject has lived in Franklin County. In

1876 he bought his present farm of forty acres in Cane Township. He now owns 120 acres, all acquired from a poor beginning. He is a Republican, first voting for Grant.

DANIEL BAIN.

Daniel Bain, a pioneer and leading farmer, was born August 28, 1827, in White County, the second of eleven children (two deceased) of Daniel and Nancy (Canada) Bain. The father, of Scotch stock, was born in 1794 in North Carolina, and the mother was born in Tennessee in 1803, and of the same origin. They settled in Illinois April 3, 1838, the mother's folks in White County, and were married about 1824. The father was in Tennessee first, and a soldier in the war of 1812 for three months. The mother's folks lived in a fort in Crawford County, on the Wabash River, for five years. When our subject was about two years old they moved to Vigo County, Ind. After ten years' farming there they came to Franklin County and settled on their farm in Northern Township, until 1858, when he bought a farm in the southwest corner of the same township, where the father died in 1869. The mother still lives with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Jasper Whittington. With limited educational advantages our subject remained at home until nearly twenty-four, and then returned to Vigo County, Ind., and married Eliza J., daughter of John and Polly (Kimball) Reese, born in that county about 1831. Their eleven children are Julia A. (deceased wife of John Britton), Mary E. (deceased), William A., Maraney C. (wife of Scott Roberson), Nancy E. (deceased), Millard F., Martha F. (wife of Henry Davis), Sarah E. (wife of E. Webb), Ora E., Rosetta (deceased) and Hester. His wife died in November, 1874, at our subject's present home. After farming there until October he came to Franklin County and settled on the farm now owned by Alfred Groves. In 1858 he sold it, and after about nine months' merchandising settled on his present farm in Sec-

tions 29 and 30. In December, 1875, he married Sarah, widow of George W. Beaty, and daughter of Luke and Margaret (Rogers) Bosley. Their children are Ida, Daniel E. and Margaret C. His wife was born in 1839 in Jefferson County, Ill. She had these children by her first husband: George W., Henry J., Frances M., Philip C., James W., Sarah E. and Eliza J. He has cleared two woodland farms somewhat, and now owns 277 acres, mostly improved and cultivated, and all fenced. He has acquired this from a beginning of nothing in the woods as a pioneer. Formerly a Whig, he has been a Republican since the war, and first voted for Taylor. He is a member of the Macedonia Lodge, I. O. O. F. and the F. M. B. A., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife and one of her first husband's children, and William, Maraney, Fannie and Ora E. are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Sarah E. belongs to the old Regular Baptist Church.

JAMES S. BARR.

James S. Barr, editor and proprietor of the Franklin County *Chronicle*, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., November 30, 1851, the son of James S., Sr., and Charlotte (Stage) Barr, natives of Pennsylvania. The family located in Perry County, Ill., in 1860, and in 1862 in Franklin County. The father, now living in Jackson County, was for many years editor and publisher of the *Standard*, and under him our subject learned the newspaper business, being also a printer. From 1867 to 1870 he worked as compositor on the St. Louis *Republican*, then followed his trade all over the Northern, Eastern and Western States. In 1881 he returned to Benton and bought out the *Chronicle*, which he has since conducted successfully, it being the only Republican paper in the county. September 23, 1872, he married Lizzie, daughter of the late Walter S. Akin. They have three sons and two daughters. Although our subject's father is a Democrat, he is a

stanch Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, and an honorary member of the St. Louis Typographical Union.

COLUMBUS C. BIGGS.

Columbus C. Biggs, tax collector and farmer, was born in McCracken County, Ky., in 1835, the son of Elijah and Mary (Brown) Biggs. The father, born in Kentucky about 1800, of English stock, married in his native State and moved to Shelby County, Ill., where he became a soldier of the Black Hawk war. About 1834, he returned to Kentucky, and in 1837 came to Franklin County, Ill., in 1842 to Williamson County, and in 1848 to Johnson County, where he died in 1850. The mother, born in Virginia, died in 1880 at the age of seventy-two. Six of their ten children are living. Our subject, the fourth, was but a boy when they came to Franklin County, and was educated in the Liberty schools. When sixteen he lived with J. W. McCreery until he became of age. In 1856 he married Mary J. Jackson, a native of Franklin County, born in 1837. Their children are Aravada, (wife of J. L. Stephens) and James J. His wife died in March, 1871, and in October he married Loneta Barrett, born in Franklin County. Their children are William M., George H., Mary E., Bertha L. and Annie. December 2, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, his company being the cavalry of the regiment. Their duty was chiefly raiding, and they were in severe skirmishes and at Fort Donelson. In January, 1865, he was discharged at Helena, Ark., one of the fortunate who were neither wounded nor captured. He has lived in Section 23, Cane Township, since he was sixteen, on the principle that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." He is a Republican but first voted for Buchanan. Since 1868 he has served sixteen years as constable, besides three years as tax collector, during this time he was appointed in 1885, and elected again in 1886. In 1878 he was a member of the county court for a year.

He is a Master Mason and a member of the F. M. B. A. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. BOYER.

William H. Boyer, supervisor and farmer, was born in 1853 in Northern Township, one of nine children (five deceased) of Michael and Jerusa (Scrivner) Boyer, the former probably of Scotch origin, born in Gallatin County, in 1825, and the latter of English stock, born about 1832 in Stewart County, Tenn. They were married in Northern Township, where the mother had come as a child of five years, and they settled where the father is still living; the mother died in January 1884. Our subject was educated in the common schools and at Ewing College. When twenty-one he began teaching, and when twenty-three married Martha L. Gibbs, of Hamilton County, who lived but until March of the next year. He continued at home three years teaching and then married Cordelia, daughter of Albert and Nancy (Taylor) Clark, and born in July, 1864, in our subject's native township. Their children are Riley O., Flora E., Harvey O., Michael and Leonard C. He settled on his present farm after his marriage, and has since taught in winters until 1885, since which he has farmed exclusively. He has been remarkably successful as an instructor and disciplinarian. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Tilden. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., No. 53.

WILLIAM G. BROWN, M. D.

William G. Brown, M. D., of Parrish, born in Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1824, the eldest child of George Brown and Minerva Gillett, born respectively in 1792 in Virginia, and in 1804 in Connecticut. The father, of English origin, son of Oliver Brown, a native of Roxbury, Mass., a captain of artillery in the Revolutionary war reared at home in Virginia, where his

father had settled after the war as a merchant. After a good common business education he made law and teaching his profession in life. When a young man he went to Lawrence County, Ohio, married in 1822, and in 1825 removed to Utica, Ind., where he died in 1828. For two years, in Virginia, he was editor of the *Wellsburg Brooke Republican*, among the first papers published in the Ohio Valley. He was a success as an editor and educator. The mother, still living with our subject, has been a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since her childhood. The Doctor was reared and given an academic education by his grandfather in Wellsburg, Va. For about ten years after 1842 he was in Louisiana, engaged in the river trade, and in 1845 married Emma, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Walton, of Lawrence County, Ohio. Two of their seven children are living: Mrs. Mary Whittington of Kansas, and Mrs. Louisa Dillon of Franklin County. Mrs. Brown died in 1859, and he afterward married Mrs. Sarah Lambert of this county. Her death occurred in 1866. In 1868 he married Mrs. Josephine Morris, daughter of Charles Hungate, a pioneer of Hamilton County. Their two sons are Victor and Humbert. In 1853 he moved to Jefferson County, and taught school, and since 1856 has been in the practice of medicine with success, and is the oldest physician, but one, in Franklin County. His practice has been mostly in Hamilton, Jefferson, Perry and Franklin Counties living chiefly in the latter since 1858, and in his present home since 1885. He was postmaster four years at Macedonia, ten years at Akin, and at Smothersville two years. Formerly a Whig and first voting for Taylor, he has, since the war, been a Republican. Since 1861 he has been an Odd Fellow, and is a member of the Universalist Church.

LEVI BROWNING.

Levi Browning, a prominent pioneer citizen of Benton, Ill., was born in Franklin County, October 18, 1820, a son of John and

Nancy (Kitchen) Browning, natives of Tennessee. The father came to Illinois Territory in 1804, living in the Old Fort in Cave township, until 1820, when he settled on what has since been known as Browning Hill in the township that now bears his name. He resided there until his death some twenty years since, soon after the close of the war. He was a farmer and reasonably successful for that early day. He was a Baptist minister, one of the pioneers of that faith in this country. Levi was reared to manhood on the farm in his native county, and secured a fair education in the subscription schools of the log cabins of that day. He began the life of a pioneer farmer, and as early as 1840 came to Benton and began the mercantile business on a small scale with his older brother, William R. Those were the days when the merchant made a horseback tour to St. Louis and bought and brought back goods overland with the ox-team, and our subject was no exception to the rule, having made a score or more of such trips. About 1848 he built a saw mill near Benton, and in 1854, the grist-mill, the first steam mill in the county, which he operated until the war, and then resumed the mercantile trade, in which he has been most successful. He owns about 1,000 acres of real estate in the county. In 1853 he married Fannie Howell, a native of St. Clair County, Ill., who died in 1854. An only child is deceased. In 1855 he married Tabitha Layman, of this county. Seven children are living: Mrs. Lulu B. Ward, of Duquoin, Ill.; Quincy E., of Washington, D. C.; Thomas S., deputy county clerk; Flora B., Mattie D., Nannie E. and John L. He was originally a Jacksonian Democrat, but of late has been an ardent Prohibitionist. For forty years he has been one of the Sons of Temperance. In 1854 he was appointed drainage commissioner, and sold about 40,000 acres of swamp land to the profit of the county. He has been a leading member of the Missionary Baptist Church for over half a century, and is one of the most respected pioneers.

DANIEL M. BROWNING.

Daniel M. Browning, Past Grand Master of Masons, of Illinois, was born in Benton, where he now resides, October 11, 1846. He was married, in 1868, to Tirzah Bell Naylor, of Cincinnati. They have three children. Our subject is the son of William R. and Lydia Browning, natives respectively of this and Jackson Counties. The father, circuit and county clerk, and county judge and merchant, was born in 1810, and died in 1866. Daniel M. received an academic education, and began the study of law at an early age. He graduated with distinction from the law department of the State University of Indiana, in February, 1866, and, after examination before the Illinois Supreme Court in June, was admitted to the bar before he was twenty years of age. He was elected county judge in November, 1869, when twenty-three years of age, and re-elected in 1873 and 1877 without opposition, which position he resigned upon being elected circuit judge of the First Judicial Circuit in 1879. He is of fine personal appearance, and has a reputation for suavity, dignity, learning and good sense rarely equaled. Since June, 1885, he has been engaged in the practice of law at Benton. His Masonic career began with his initiation into Benton Lodge, No. 64, in 1868. He served as Worshipful Master five terms, between the years 1870 and 1878. In 1874 he was District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty eighth Masonic District. During the years 1875-77, he was chairman of the appeals and grievances committee in the Grand Lodge, for which he had qualifications promptly recognized. In 1878 he was elected Junior Grand Warden, and step by step he advanced until elected Grand Master in October, 1882. He was re-elected in 1883, serving with great ability and to the satisfaction of 40,000 Illinois Masons. Judge Browning is of exceptionally good social qualities, and those who have met him can bear testimony to the good cheer with

which he is constantly surrounded. As a Mason and citizen he is the peer of the best.

ADDISON M. BROWNLEE.

Addison M. Brownlee, editor and proprietor of the *Benton Standard*, and postmaster, was born in Livonia, Ind., October 5, 1845, the son of Rev. James and Lavina (McClurg) Brownlee, natives respectively of Ireland and Virginia. The father moved to Kansas before the war, and later to Illinois, where he died at Carbondale. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Second Kansas Cavalry, and served three years as private. After the war he attended McKendree College, Ill., and the normal school at Normal, Ill. He was principal of the Shawneetown schools three years, then became one of the editors of the *Tazewell County Republican* at Pekin; thence to Virginia, Ill., where he conducted the *Gazette*. Since 1877 he has been successful with his present paper, the only Democratic paper in the county. December 19, 1876, he married Mary C., daughter of the late T. B. Cantrell. He had two sons and one daughter, the latter deceased. He is a Democrat. He was made postmaster in August, 1885. He is a Knight of Honor, and he and his wife are, religiously, Methodists.

JAMES BURKITT.

James Burkitt, farmer and stock dealer, was born in 1826 in Sumner County, Tenn., the sixth of ten children of William and Nancy (Godwin) Burkitt, natives of North Carolina. The father, born in 1794, of Irish origin, the son of Rev. Lemuel Burkitt, a Baptist minister, was reared and married in his native State, and came afterward to Sumner County, Tenn., and in 1845 to Franklin County, locating near Mulkeytown as a farmer. He died in 1859. He was twice married, the last time to Susan Wheeler, about 1837. They had two sons and two daughters. She died in 1856. Our subject was unable to get an education,

because of few schools and poor parents. He enlisted in Company K, Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1847, and served a year. In 1849 he returned and married Mary, daughter of Calvin and Patsey Jones. Seven of their ten children are living: James H., Isabelle (wife of A. J. Davis), Luana (wife of N. Hollingsworth), Allen, Etta (wife of John Moore), William H. and John. Mrs. Burkitt died in 1870, and he married Mrs. Martha A. Fry, of Wilson County, Tenn., who died in 1881. His last wife was Mrs. Ann Burkitt, *nee* Thurston. Their children are Frederick and Florence. Soon after his first marriage he located on his present farm, and in his log house built the first brick chimney on Harrison's Prairie. After the war he replaced that by his present nice frame home. He now owns 260 finely improved and cultivated acres, 140 acres, the home farm, being near Christopher. His war service left him unable to do much manual labor, and he turned to experimenting with live stock, the foundation of his success as a prominent farmer who began with nothing. He is a public-spirited man, and a Democrat, first voting for Taylor. He belongs to the F. M. B. A., and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

TILMON B. CANTRELL.

Tilmon B. Cantrell (deceased) was born in Wilson County, Tenn., July 5, 1815, the son of Richard and Constance (Bethel) Cantrell, both of Tennessee. The father and his family located in Franklin County in 1817, at the old fort in what is now Cave Township. He was a plain, quiet farmer, who was highly respected, and who accumulated considerable property. He was a zealous member of the Regular Baptist Church. Tilmon was reared on the farm, and educated at the old Frankfort school under Capt. Taylor, a highly educated Eastern man, who taught here a number of years. Early in life our subject began merchandising at Frankfort, to which he devoted his time and atten-

tion most of his life. He came to Benton in 1841, and conducted a successful business until about 1871, when he retired from active life. He was a successful financier, trader and speculator. He was an earnest Democrat, but never an official aspirant. March 9, 1843, he married Euphemia D., daughter of James G. and Margaret (Crawford) Newman, whose family were early settlers of this section, and who still survives him. The following named children was the result of this marriage: Robert J., Lloyd C., William S., Margaret A., Charles C., Mary C. (Mrs. Brownlee), Kate and George. Of these only William S., Mary C. Brownlee, Kate and George are now living. The subject of our sketch was a charter member of Benton Lodge, No. 64, A. F. & A. M., and was also a Royal Arch Mason. He was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Benton, Ill., and died May 14, 1873.

WILLIAM S. CANTRELL.

William S. Cantrell, State's attorney for Franklin County, was born in that county February 6, 1851, the son of Tilmon B. and Euphemia D. (Newman) Cantrell, natives of Tennessee and Illinois respectively, whose biography see elsewhere. Our subject was educated at the State University, Bloomington, Ind., after his attendance at common schools. In 1869 he began the study of law, in Benton, reading with Youngblood & Barr, and later attended Judge Duff's law school, at Shawneetown. Since 1873, when he was admitted, he has been in continuous and successful practice ever since. He is a Democrat, and was master in chancery court from 1873 to 1879. In 1884 he was elected to his present office, which he most efficiently fills. March 2, 1882, he married Mary J., daughter of Hon. Charles Burnett, of Shawneetown, and who is a native of Illinois. Their children are Charles A. and Mary A. Since April, 1882, he has been a Mason, and in the following October was appointed on the appeals

and grievance committee of the State Grand Lodge. He is a charter member of Benton Lodge, No. 2000, K. of H., and was Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge of the United States, which met in 1883, in Galveston, Tex. He is also a member of Charity Lodge, No. 288, I. O. O. F., and is at present Worshipful Master of Benton Lodge, No. 64, A. F. & A. M.

DR. D. LAFAYETTE CARTER.

Dr. D. Lafayette Carter, physician and surgeon, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1848, the son of Henry D. and Nancy (Williams) Carter. The father, born in 1812, in Virginia, of English origin, went to Wilson County, Tenn., with his parents, when twelve years old. He was married there, and in 1851 moved to Henry County, Tenn. In 1858 he went to Missouri, and in a short time to western Kentucky, and there remained, excepting two years in Illinois, until 1869, when he bought 200 acres of land in Williamson County. In 1885 he settled on his present farm of 120 acres, near Thompsonville, still retaining the before-mentioned 200 acres. His wife, Nancy, was born in Tennessee in 1819, and died in 1870. Ten of their fourteen children are living: Thomas; William; Mary, wife of H. Turner; Stith; Elizabeth, wife of John Jordan; our subject; George; Henry C.; James and Elmas. Educated in the common schools of Kentucky, our subject, when twenty years old, began medical study under Dr. R. Poindexter, and a year later attended the medical lectures of the University of Louisville. In 1871 he located near Corinth, Ill., and in 1875 at Fitts Hill, Franklin County. Since 1880 he has been in Thompsonville. In 1878 he graduated from the Evansville Medical College. He is the oldest practicing physician actively engaged in Thompsonville, and by his ability and courteous qualities has gained a very extensive practice. Politically he is a Republican, and first voted for Grant, in 1872. In 1872 he married Henrietta, daughter of William Lynch,

born in Jefferson County, Ill. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have one child living, Dexter L.

EVAN H. CASEY.

Evan H. Casey, of Dunbar & Casey, hardware merchants, was born in 1861, near Pinckneyville, Perry Co., Ill., the youngest of eight children—five living—of Hiram and Mary (Wooley) Casey, the father of Irish origin, born in Tennessee in 1813, and the mother, born a few years later in Ohio, of German stock. They were married in Mount Vernon, Ill., and soon settled in Perry County. The father was a farmer, died in 1877, and the mother died in 1865. The father was married the second time. Our subject was educated at Shurleff and Ewing College, and when twenty began as partner with Webb Bros. in dry goods. A year later he spent some time with Dr. Kelley in the drug business, and then bought the interest of Mr. Neal in their present firm. In 1881 he married Laura, daughter of W. A. and Charlotte (Harrison) King, near Ewing, where she was born in May, 1859. Their only child is Lura. He is an enterprising young merchant, and owns, besides his stock, a house and lot in Ewing. He is a Republican, and first voted for Blaine, in 1884. He is a member of Ewing Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Missionary Baptist Church.

ALEXANDER C. CLARK.

Alexander C. Clark, liveryman and mail contractor, was born October 22, 1853, in Wilson County, Tenn., the youngest of six children of John A. and Peggy (Beard) Clark, the former of Scotch stock, born in 1815, and the latter of Irish origin, born in 1817, both in Wilson County, Tenn. They were married in their native county, where the mother died in 1865 and the father still lives. He was educated at New Middleton Academy, Smith County, Tenn., and when twenty years old came with his

brother, George W., to Jefferson County, Ill., and worked with him on his farm about a year. He then worked for R. Riche-son, in Franklin County, about six months, and returned to Jeffer-son County, and farmed for three years. In October, 1875, he married and settled on a farm, the gift to his wife by her father. After three years he returned to Jefferson County, and bought a farm. In March, he moved to Ewing and established his livery stables. His wife Joanna, daughter of C. S. and Eliza L. (Die) Hughes, was born December 13, 1855, in Athens County, Ohio. Their only child is Effie L. He is one of Ewing's prosperous citizens, and besides his valuable farm in Jefferson County, he owns a good house and town lot. For four years from July 1, 1887, he has the whole mail contract, and is now contractor. He is a Democrat and first voted for Cleveland. He is an Odd Fellow and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

F. E. CLINTON.

F. E. Clinton, justice and farmer, was born in 1832, in Cald-well County, Ky., the sixth of nine children (three deceased) of John and Sarah (Shelby) Clinton, the former born in 1791, in South Carolina, of Irish stock, and the latter of English lineage, about 1800, in Livingston County, Ky. They were married in the latter county where the father came when a child, and lived in Caldwell and the present Crittenden Counties until their deaths in 1849 and 1855 respectively. He was a farmer. Our subject was educated in the schools at home until twenty-one, when he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Jane Neal, born in 1826 in Sumner County, Tenn. Their children are John E., living near his father, and six others deceased. He settled on his farm, in 1856 came to Ewing Township, and two years later moved to his present home in Northern Township. Our subject, although physically a feeble man, has secured for himself a farm of ninety acres, well improved and cultivated. For

sixteen years he has been a justice of the peace. He is a Republican generally, although a freetrader and a prohibitionist in principle. He, and wife and his son and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his thirty years' residence in southern Illinois, he notices the great progress of the country, and mentions the many personal kindnesses of the people.

BRAXTON COOK.

Braxton Cook, farmer, was born in Eastern Township in 1836, the seventh of eight children of Rev. Abraham and Nancy (Plasters) Cook, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee. The father, born in 1810, came with his father, Randolph, to this county (now Franklin), and married when of age, and then settled permanently in Hamilton County. He was a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church for over thirty years, preached, and was well known throughout this part of the State for all the excellent qualities of a true man and minister, and his loss was severely felt. He died in 1863. His father, of Irish origin, was a soldier of the Black Hawk war. The mother, Nancy, was born in 1815 and died in 1880, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Our subject was educated in the pioneer log cabin, so often described in these pages, and May 7, 1857, married Sarah J., daughter of Charles and Cynthia Webb, formerly of Kentucky, who was born in Franklin County in 1839. Their children are William, Willis A., George W., Malinda J., Nancy C., Cynthia E. and Cordelia. His wife died November 27, 1873, and June 22, 1874, he married Prudy, daughter of William and Elizabeth Summers. Their child is Robert F. He immediately located on land entered by his father in Pierce's administration, the patent for which he still possesses. He has cleared the dense forest, and increased his land to 132 acres fourteen miles north-east of Benton. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, and after active service, was discharged

in September, 1862, on account of disability, and resumed farming. He is a thorough musician, and for twenty years taught the subject throughout the county and its surroundings. He is familiar with all the earliest pioneer life described elsewhere, and tells how he and two companions in 1854 killed twenty-seven wild turkeys in a few hours of a night's hunt. He has a rugged constitution, and has been a hard laborer, and never was witness in litigation but once. He is a Democrat, first voting for Douglas. Since 1854 he has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which his wife is a member also, and both are excellent people.

ELDER WILLIAM L. CRIM.

Elder William L. Crim, a prominent citizen of Deming Township, was born in Washington County, Ind., December 1, 1829. His father, Jesse, born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1799, settled in Indiana in 1816, and in 1858 came to Illinois. The grandfather, John Crim, of Virginia, was a pioneer of Kentucky, where he was killed by the Indians while in the cornfield at work. Jesse married Lucinda, daughter of George Churchill, formerly of Kentucky, who died near Springfield, Ill. Jesse was formerly a merchant at Martinsburg and Greenville, Ind., but afterward a farmer, and settled near the home of our subject, where he died in 1859. The mother, born in Henry County, Ky., died at the home in Franklin County, Ill., in 1867. Our subject, the fourth child of six sons and five daughters, was raised on the farm, and the limited education received there he has greatly improved by his studious habits. August 26, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry under Col. Graham, and was engaged in the battles of Strawberry Plains, Dandridge, and actions of less note in East Tennessee, then with Sherman from Dalton to Atlanta. In his early service he was captured by Morgan's men in Kentucky and taken to Libby

prison, but soon after was paroled. He was on the Stoneman raid from Atlanta to Macon, and just before the surrender he with a small squad cut their way through the enemy's lines and escaped. After sixteen days and nights, mostly without food, he reached Marietta, Ga. June 15, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Pulaski, Tenn. In 1861 he married Mary M., daughter of Rinehart Ratts, a farmer, native of North Carolina. Their children are Alvah M., Charlie W., Susan E., Clara, Louie M. and William Clinton. His wife was born April 9, 1841, in Washington County, Ind. He is a Republican, at present candidate for representative, and is a member of the G. A. R. Since 1869 he has been a popular and earnest minister of the Christian Church, of which his wife is a member. He has a fine home and farm of 160 acres in Deming Township.

ANDREW J. CRISP.

Andrew J. Crisp, liveryman, was born in Crittenden County, Ky., December 18, 1848, the son of John and Leah (Brantley) Crisp, natives of Kentucky. The father came to Franklin County in 1866, locating on his present farm in Cave Township. Our subject first engaged in the livery business in Thompsonville, in 1881, and still has an interest in the business there in company with Walker W. McCreery, who has active charge of the business there. In August, 1885, he started his present business in a building now owned by J. J. Hudson, near his hotel. He had the leading business of the kind in town, with a first class stock and several fine turnouts. He sold out his livery business at Thompsonville, April 10, 1887, and started the same business at Benton, with W. W. McCreery for a partner. In December, 1879, he married Libby J. Odle, of this county. Their two children are Cora Alice and Nellie. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the F. & A. M. order.

THOMAS CROSLIN.

Thomas Croslin, farmer, was born in West Tennessee in 1822, the son of Thomas and Nancy (Teal) Croslin. The father, a farmer, born in Virginia in 1778, went to what is now Coffee County, Tenn., in his youth, a pioneer of that region, married and afterward moved to West Tennessee. In 1824 he moved to Morgan County, Ill. A year later he returned to Coffee County, and for several years after 1828 lived in the Cherokee Nation, Ala. In 1844 he came to Williamson County, Ill., and bought a farm on which he died in 1865. His wife, a native of South Carolina, died the year before. Three of their four children are living. Our subject remained with his parents until 1844 he came to "Suckerdome." In 1846 he married Elvira, daughter of John T. and Jane Carter, and a native of Smith County, Tenn. Their children are John, Alonzo, Smith, Louella and Alice. He lived in Williamson County until 1858, when he bought property in Parrish, and cleared the site of the village. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, for three years or for the war, and fought at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Nashville and numerous skirmishes, not wounded or captured, but permanently injured by sickness. He was discharged July 14, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. He lived at Parrish until 1881, when he bought his present farm of seventy acres. He is a Republican, first voting for Polk. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

NEHEMIAH DAVIS.

Nehemiah Davis, a pioneer and farmer, was born in 1827, in Gallia County, Ohio, the eleventh of twelve children (four deceased) of Nehemiah, Sr., and Mary (Allison) Davis, the former of English stock, born in 1778 in Maine, and the latter born in

January, 1789, in Pittsburgh, Penn., of Irish lineage. The father lived in Marietta, Ohio, when a young man, and cleared part of the site of Cincinnati. The mother also lived there from the age of three to ten in the old fort, and after the Indian war her father moved up the Muskingum River about fourteen miles, where she was reared. She married in April, 1805. After her marriage they settled on Sugar Creek about four miles north of Athens, and after the birth of their fifth child moved to Gallia County. In 1839 they came to the wilderness in Hamilton County, and settled near the Franklin line, where our subject's brother, Reuben, is now living. Here, in 1854, after he had seen his family of twelve children all married and in homes, he died. The mother, when forty years old, began medical practice, and during her long fifty years' of practice never lost a patient of the more than 1,000 births she attended. She died in October, 1882, at the age of ninety-four. Our subject was educated in Hamilton and his native Counties, and when of age began farming on his farm, the gift of his father. When twenty-three he married and lived with his parents a year, and settled on a larger tract traded for with his father. In March, 1857, he sold this and moved to Centralia, Ill., but a year later returned, and after a year of renting moved to his present farm. His wife, Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Dabney) Sturman, was born in July, 1830, in Hamilton County. Their children are William F. (deceased), Louisa J. (wife of D. Johnson) and Lewis J. (deceased in infancy) twins, Henry G., Sarah M. (wife of F. E. Alexander), Charles L., Joseph N., Adolphus M., Nehemiah J. (deceased) and Alvin E. He owns 180 acres of land. Formerly a Democrat, he has been a Greenbacker since 1876. He voted for Lewis Cass, also for Peter Cooper. For twenty years he has been an Odd Fellow, and filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodges, which he represented in the

grand lodge of the State. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., and his wife is a member of the Regular Baptist Church.

MELVIN B. DIMMICK.

Melvin B. Dimmick, proprietor of the "Dimmick Hotel," Frankfort, was born in Broome County, N. Y., December 27, 1833, the son of Constant and Sallie (Lyon) Dimmick. The father, born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1800, went to Broome County, and in 1824 married, owned a good farm and entered a tract on the site of Binghampton, N. Y. He died in 1852 in Broome County, N. Y. Three of five children are living: Marvin C., of Lisle, N. Y.; Aaron L., of Frankfort, and Melvin B. Our subject was educated in Lisle, and worked on his father's farm as long as the latter lived. October 11, 1853, he married Emma J. Wheaton, daughter of George W. and Abigail (Underwood) Wheaton, born in Broome County, N. Y., in 1813 and 1812 respectively. Her father died in 1866, but her mother still lives in Binghampton, N. Y. Mrs. Dimmick was born in Broome County, N. Y., in 1833. Their children are Eva J. (wife of Josiah Haines), George D., Frank W. and Maud E. In April, 1854, he came to Franklin County, and settled on Garrett's Prairie, and bought 160 acres of land. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry, under Gen. Logan's command, and one year later in the independent companies organized into the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was at Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Resaca, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Vicksburg, Atlanta, and Jackson, Miss., and was fortunate in being neither captured nor wounded. He was discharged August 24, 1864, and returned home. In 1867 he traded his farm for Frankfort property, where he has since resided, and in the fall opened the hotel, besides which he attends to his farm of 138 acres. His hotel is first class. He is a Republican, first voting for Fremont. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. H. DORRIS.

S. H. Dorris, farmer, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1842, and when a boy came with his mother to Illinois and settled in Williamson County, the father having died in 1854 in Tennessee. The father, S. L., was born in 1800 in Robertson County, Tenn., and was a farmer. He married, in Tennessee, Nancy J. Beasley, who was born in North Carolina in 1803, and died in Williamson County in 1881. She was buried in Williamson Prairie Cemetery. Of six sons and four daughters our subject is the fifth, and was reared on the farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry under Col. R. M. Hunley, was detailed as Gen. Logan's body-guard, and one year later discharged on account of disability. In 1865, in Williamson County, he married Lydia S., daughter of W. P. Duncan, a farmer, born in Illinois August 14, 1806. She was born in Williamson County January 28, 1838. Her father and mother, Frances (Spiller) Duncan, were married July 27, 1820. The former died May 18, 1877, and the latter, born in Robertson County, Tenn., November 7, 1807, died September 18, 1883, at Lake Creek, Williamson County. Our subject's children are William S. and Henry H., born respectively February 5, 1876, and March 26, 1882. Two sons and one daughter are dead. He is an old line Democrat, first voting for John Bell. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He has a fine farm of sixty acres seven miles southwest of Benton.

DR. JAMES A. DURHAM.

Dr. James A. Durham was born in Saline County, Ill., March 22, 1831, a son of Asabel and Jane (Stembridge) Durham, both natives of Tennessee. The father first located in Saline County in 1825, where he reared his family of fourteen children, four sons and two daughters of whom are now living. In September, 1849, he moved to this county, and farmed successfully six miles

north of Benton until his death, June 12, 1854. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving little or no education until by his own efforts after manhood. He studied medicine under Dr. Bennett Scarborough, his father-in-law, began practice in the fifties and has been a successful practitioner of the eclectic school ever since. He has also given attention to farming, and in November, 1886, in company with David Lyon, he began operating the old grist-mill of Benton, which they are now successfully conducting. June 16, 1854, he married Frances C. Scarborough, a native of Indiana. They have eight sons. He is a Republican, and was a member of the county court three years, as commissioner. In 1862 he enlisted as private in Company C, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was hospital steward most of his service. He was mustered out at New Orleans in May, 1865. Since 1854 he has been an Odd Fellow, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he has been pastor for two years, ever since his ordination. He has always been an active Sunday-school worker and was president of the County Sunday-school Association for three years.

NEPHTHALI A. DURHAM.

Nephthali A. Durham was born in Warren County, Tenn., February 21, 1826, the son of Asahel and Jane Stemberge Durham, natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia. Our subject came with his parents to Saline County, where he was reared to manhood. Early in life, he began the study of dentistry. He studied under Dr. J. Simmons, professor of the State Board of Dentistry of Alabama, and practiced successfully in the Southern States until 1852, when he came to Benton. He practiced here and at Duquoin, his home, and through southern Illinois until 1871. He had invented an improved dental forceps, consisting of one handle arranged to operate a full set of adjustable beaks, and, in 1872, having secured a patent, went East and

organized a stock company at Hartford, Conn., with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of manufacturing this instrument. He was elected president of the company, and it had operated but a year or so, when, in the panic of 1873, "it went to the wall" with numerous other enterprises throughout the land. He remained in Hartford eight years practicing dentistry. In 1879 he returned to Illinois, and soon to Kansas and Indian Territory, and later to the Southern States, and finally, in 1884, settled in Benton, where he is now practicing. In 1853 he married Mary C. Stiegall, of Benton, who died in 1863, in Duquoin, leaving four children—two sons now living: Edward, in Hartford, Conn., in the employ of a railroad company, and Charles, superintendent of a paint factory in Philadelphia. Both are married. Our subject is independent in politics, and a spiritualist in religious views, having devoted much attention to this faith in his travels, and with Dr. Dunn, of Duquoin, published a book, "Life among the Angels," a series of communications from the spirit of Joseph Miller. He is now compiling a work treating on revelations from a high order of spirits. He was president of and instrumental in the organization of the first spiritualist society in Duquoin. He is a Mason.

WILLIAM L. ESKEW.

William L. Eskew, lumber dealer, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., February 9, 1837, the son of Alfred and Newranry (Lane) Eskew, natives of North Carolina. Our subject was reared and educated in his native State, came to Illinois in 1869, and followed carpentering and cabinet-making. In 1879 he established a lumber and building material business—the first in Benton—and has since built up the leading trade of the kind in the county. His present large warehouse was built in the spring of 1884. November 1, 1860, he married Sarah L. Goldston, of Tennessee. Their only child is Madeline H. He is a Democrat politically,

and has held various local offices since his residence here. He is a member of the Christian Church, and one of Benton's most reliable men.

ROBERT H. FLANNIGAN.

Robert H. Flannigan, Esq., attorney at law and justice of Benton, was born in Hamilton County, October 23, 1847, the son of Robert H. and Elizabeth (Cantrell) Flannigan, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee respectively. The father came to Illinois in 1817, and was a prominent and influential citizen of Hamilton County, being a magistrate and associate judge of the county. He afterward moved to Phelps County, Mo., where he was county judge, and where he died in November, 1884, on the bench. Our subject was reared in his native county, and educated at the southern Illinois College, and later at the normal school of Carbondale. In 1869 he began the study of law at McLeansboro, under Hon. R. W. Townshend, and afterward at the law school at St. Louis. Since 1871 he has been practicing more or less in Benton. In 1876 he was elected circuit clerk, filling the office one term of four years efficiently. Since then he has been devoted to his practice. He was also master of chancery for four years, and in 1886 was elected magistrate to fill a vacancy caused by the death of E. R. Evans, Esq. He is also successfully engaged in real estate. October 28, 1877, he married Emma St. Clair, of this county. Their only son is Charles C. Mr. Flannigan has always been a Democrat, and as such elected to his various offices. He is a prominent Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the K. of H., and of the Missionary Baptist Church.

D. W. FRAILEY.

D. W. Frailey, farmer and mechanic, was born in Hardin County, in 1841, the sixth of seven children of Daniel and Mollie Frailey. The father was born in Tennessee, married in Kentucky, and afterward settled in Hardin County, where he

remained as a farmer until his death by lightning, in 1855. He was married three times, and his second wife is the mother of our subject, who was a child when she died. After his father's death our subject began at thirteen for himself, by working on a farm. He had a fair common-school education, and in 1862 enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and after active service was discharged in the fall of 1863, the expiration of his enlistment. In 1864 he married Emma Wilkinson. Their children are William R., Daniel A., Ida, Martha and Lula. His wife died in 1877, and he married his present wife, Anna, a native of Hardin County. Their children are Henry A., Jacob F. and Edward C. In 1883 he left Hardin County, and since then has lived on his present farm of 100 acres, in Franklin County, all the fruit of his own efforts. He is a Democrat, and first voted for McClellan. He is a member of the Farmer's Mutual Benefit Association, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

DR. S. HAMILTON.

Dr. S. Hamilton, police magistrate and collection agent, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in 1820, the son of Abram and Sarah (McCall) Hamilton. The father, a farmer, of Irish descent and born in the Keystone State, died about 1828, and the mother, likewise a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch origin, spent her life in her native State. But three of their nine children are living: Nancy, wife of Edward Northan, Meadsville, Penn.; Phoebe, living in Titusville, Penn., and our subject, who was but about eight years old when his father died. His education was what could be gotten in the log country school-house three months out of the year. His uncle, Samuel McCall, reared him then until he began for himself in his fourteenth year. He worked for a year or two on the river and when sixteen began learning the carpenter's trade. After he finished he worked

at his trade about ten years until his health failed, and he began the study of medicine, to aid himself in which he took up daguerreotyping for two years. In 1841 he married Lucinda M. Akins, a native of Pennsylvania. Their five children are all deceased. In 1850 he took the "gold fever" and made an overland trip to California, but was compelled to return in a year on account of the effect of the climate on his delicate constitution. He entered upon his practice, and in 1855 graduated from the American Medical College of Cincinnati (now the Eclectic Medical College). In the fall following he began practicing at Old Frankfort, then after a year in Belknap, Ill., practicing and as justice, he settled in Thompsonville in 1879 where he has since resided. In 1859 he lost his wife and he then married, the same year, Mary J. Roundtree, a native of Indiana. Of their three children, Perry W., a clerk in Thompsonville, is living. Our subject is the oldest physician in the county, and while at Old Frankfort was the head physician and surgeon in the county, but for the past two or three years he has practically withdrawn from practice on account of his health. He is one of the first settlers of the village of Thompsonville, its first postmaster, opened the first drug store, in his residence was preached the first sermon, and as far as known his Union sentiments expressed themselves in the first unfurling of a flag in Franklin County, after peace was declared. Formerly a Whig and first voting for Clay, he has since been a Republican. In 1881 he was elected justice and has since been re-elected. He is a Master Mason, Odd Fellow and member of the G. A. R. August 21, 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers, under Col. Dollins, as assistant surgeon, and was detached in hospital duty chiefly, being at Cairo and with Grant in the Mississippi campaign, shortly after which he resigned on account of disability, and was discharged at Holly Springs December 14, 1862. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife

is proprietor of the "Hamilton Hotel" and keeps an excellent house.

FRANCIS O. HARRISON.

Francis O. Harrison, M. D. and druggist, was born in Franklin County, in 1846, the first of two children of Christopher and Mary (Swain) Harrison. The father, born in 1824 in Franklin County, the son of Lemuel Harrison, a native of North Carolina and a pioneer of influence in Franklin County, was married when about twenty-one and located on a farm near Christopher. He died of cholera in 1849 while *en route* for California and was buried at Independence, Mo. The town here received its name from him, the name being suggested by our subject. The father was with Henry N. Harrison, who, after the father's death continued on to California, was gone about two years, returned, and about 1852 married subject's mother; they lived together until he died, in 1873. Their family consisted of two boys and seven girls, only four of the children now living—one boy and three girls—all living in this county except one of the girls, Hester, who married and moved to the State of Kansas. F. O. Harrison is a member of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Association, and has a Tontine policy of \$2,000 of the New York Life Insurance Company. The mother, born in Tennessee, died in 1876, about fifty-two years old and a member of the Christian Church. She was twice married, the second time about 1852 to Henry N. Harmon, a cousin of her first husband, Christopher Harrison. The Doctor, educated in the common schools, began life as a farmer and so continued for several years. In 1868 he married Mariah, daughter of William and Lucy Burkitt, of Franklin County. She died in August, 1881, and in 1882 he married Emily, a sister of his first wife. Their children are Lottie B. and Noba F. About 1873 he began studying medicine under Drs. James Ray and W. J. Walker, of Mulkeytown, and in 1878 graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati. Since 1875 he has

succeeded in establishing a large practice near the place of his birth, and stands high in his profession. In 1885 he established his drug business also. He owns also 100 acres of highly cultivated and improved land, all the fruit of his own ability. He has long been a member of the school board. He is a Republican, first voting for Hayes. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, of which he is a strong supporter.

THEODORE P. HARRISON.

Theodore P. Harrison, clerk of Franklin County Court, was born in this county, October 29, 1855, the son of Belus F. and Catherine J. (Lipe) Harrison, natives, respectively, of Franklin and Perry Counties, Ill. The father was a respected citizen and a justice in Barren Township, where he lived most of his life, dying in Benton in November, 1878. The mother died in 1872. Our subject, reared and educated in his native county, taught school for five or six years, until December, 1882, when he was elected to his present position, and re-elected in 1886 for another term of four years. He has always been an active Democrat and a political worker. He is a Master Mason, and is justly recognized as one of Benton's popular officials and enterprising citizens.

DR. JAMES T. HARRIS.

Dr. James T. Harris, physician and surgeon, was born in Cheatham County, Tenn., January 16, 1850, the son of James T. and Charlottie (Lewis) Harris. The father was born December 26, 1819, in Tennessee, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1854 he went to Williamson County, Ill., where he has since resided. He owns 160 acres, and resides in Lake Creek Township. His wife was born in Tennessee, and died in 1868. He has been married three times and is the father of eleven children—ten by his first marriage, and one by his last. Dr. James T., the fifth by his first wife, was four years old when he came to Illi-

nois, was educated at Ewing College, and had one term at Carbondale. When twenty, he became a pedagogue, teaching in Williamson County for six years. During this time he began reading medicine, and in 1877 commenced study under Dr. W. J. Burgess for one year. The following year he entered Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and graduated in 1879. He located at Carterville, and in 1881-82 practiced at Thompsonville; for three years, then, he was at Clear Springs, Mo., and in 1885 he came to Frankfort and resumed practice. March 9, 1873, he married Nancy J., daughter of Thomas S. and Matilda A. Clayton, born in 1857, in Franklin County. Their children are Mary L., Lou N., Minnie B., John M., Dollie M. and Fannie L. He is one of the leading physicians of Frankfort, and during his short residence has built up a lucrative practice. He is a Republican, and first voted for Grant. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He has been a Sunday-school superintendent.

ZACHARIAH HICKMAN, M. D.

Zachariah Hickman, M. D., was born in Wilson County, Tenn., June 24, 1838, the son of Snowden and Frances (Newman) Hickman, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Virginia. Our subject was raised in his native county, and gained his literary education at Cumberland University. He began the study of medicine when twenty years old, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville (now Vanderbilt) in 1861. He came to Saline County, Ill., the same year and located at Raleigh, from which place he entered the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as assistant surgeon, serving six or seven months, when he resigned and began the practice of his profession at Raleigh. In the spring of 1865 he removed to Benton and has ever since been in practice with exceptional success. July 3, 1861, he married Julia C. Johnson, a native of Wisconsin. They have three sons and three daughters. Dr.

Hickman is a Democrat, a Master Mason and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is one of Benton's reliable citizens and a medical man of ability and high standing in Franklin County.

JOHN P. HILL.

John P. Hill, farmer and mechanic, was born in Randolph County in 1830, the sixth of eight children of Samuel and Elizabeth Kanady, who moved to Illinois in 1818, and located first in Randolph then in Washington County, where they died in 1843 and about 1855 respectively. Both were members of the Associate Reformed Church for many years. The father was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and several years a constable in Illinois. Our subject was educated in the common schools and remained at home until of age. In January, 1853, he married Martha A., daughter of John and Nancy Baze, of Perry County, where she was born. Their children are Ellen, Martha J. (wife of George Rone), John P. (of Missouri), Robert S. and Samuel H. She died July 10, 1882, a devout member of the Christian Church. He first located in Perry County, then went to Jefferson County in 1858, and in 1865 removed to Franklin County, where he has since made his home. He has acquired a good farm of seventy acres, six miles north of Thompsonville, having begun life with nothing. He served about nine months in Company D, Twelfth Illinois Infantry, enlisting October 1, 1864, continuing to the close. He is a Democrat and first voted for Pierce. Through exposure he has lost his general health and has since been a cripple, and now receives a pension.

JAMES B. HILL.

James B. Hill, a farmer, was born in 1843 in Hamilton County, Ill. (For sketch of parents, see J. W. Hill's sketch.) Our subject was educated in the common schools of Franklin County and at Ewing High School. When eighteen he left

home and spent six years in the Rocky Mountains at mining. He then returned and spent two years at home, and when twenty-six married and settled on his present farm in Ewing Township. His wife, Rebecca A. Spillman, was born in 1845 in Indiana. Their children are Margaret (deceased), Robert P., James J., Sarah J., Alice, a deceased infant daughter, John D. and Rebecca A. She died in 1883. In 1885 he married Martha J., daughter of John J. and Martha (Johns) Link, who was born in 1855 in Wilson County, Tenn. William J. is their only child. Our subject owns about 160 acres of land, 140 of which is well improved. He is considered one of the leading citizens of the county, and besides serves in township offices, he has served as supervisor in the county board. Our subject is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Greeley in 1872, because previous to that he lived in the Territories. He is a member of Ewing Lodge, F. & A. M., and Shiloh Lodge, F. M. B. A., also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN W. HILL.

John W. Hill, farmer and trustee of Ewing College, was born in 1850 in Franklin County, the sixth of twelve children (two deceased) of John W., Sr., and Margaret (Beaty) Hill, the former of German-English stock, born in 1823 in Hamilton County, and the latter partly of Irish origin, born in 1822 in Alabama. The mother lived when a child in Missouri and then in Franklin County, where she was married about 1840 to our subject's father. The father was a farmer near Ewing College, and held many public offices before his death July 30, 1876. Among others he was county judge, treasurer, and associate justice for many years. The mother is still living on the old homestead. Our subject was educated at Ewing High School and college. When twenty-one he married and settled on his farm in Ewing Township. After trading farms several times he has

finally settled in Section 15, on a farm bought in 1884. His wife, Margaret J., daughter of James and Sarah McCoy, was born in 1850 in Ohio, and came here when a mere child. From 1870 to about 1880, our subject has also been a teacher. From a beginning of nothing he has now succeeded in becoming the owner of the farm on which Judge Duff was partly reared, one of the best eighty-acre farms in the county. In February, 1887, he was elected trustee of Ewing College, and has been secretary of the county agricultural society for the past twelve years. All the brothers are Democrats. Our subject first voted for Greeley. He is secretary of the F. & A. M., Ewing Lodge, and has been for ten years. He has been representative of the I. O. O. F. lodge, also for the same length of time, and is also a member of the encampment. His wife is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

W. H. HILL.

W. H. Hill, farmer, was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., in 1830, the eldest of fourteen children of G. B. and Lucy A. (Christian) Hill. The father, born in North Carolina about 1805, was the son of William Hill, Sr., who went to Sullivan County, Tenn., when G. B. was a boy, and there died. The father married in our subject's native county about 1829, and in 1859 came to Franklin County and farmed until his death in 1885. He was in the Black Hawk war. The mother, born in Virginia about 1815, died about 1879. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Our subject's school life was in Claiborne County, Tenn., and he began life at such employment as he could obtain on a farm, at \$7 per month. In 1856 he married Nancy L., daughter of Joseph and Margaret Smith, a native of Monroe County, Tenn. Her parents were natives of Virginia. Seven of her eight children are living: Frank M., George W., Lucy A., Laura L., Byron L., Sarah and Walter. After about two years in Macoupin County, Ill., he has since 1869 made his home in

Franklin County. He owns 120 acres of good, cultivated land, three miles northeast of Mulkeytown. He is a successful financier and farmer. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in all actions from Murfreesboro to Savannah without being either wounded or captured, and served until the war closed. Formerly a Whig and first voting for Scott, he has since been a Republican. He is a member of the F. M. B. A.

JOSEPH J. HUDSON.

Joseph J. Hudson, the well-known and popular hotel man of Benton, Ill., was born in Franklin County, February 9, 1835, the son of Thomas H. and Mahala (Manion) Hudson, natives of Kentucky. Our subject's father died when Joseph was five years old, and he was reared to manhood on a farm, having to do for himself early in life. He followed farming in Eastern Township until 1877, when he came to Benton the following year and built the Hudson Hotel, which he has since conducted successfully. The hotel is a substantial two-story frame building of twenty-eight rooms, furnished in the best style throughout, and the most popular place for the best traveling patronage there is in Benton. He also owns and conducts a first-class restaurant there. January 20, 1867, he married Sarah A. Cunningham, of this county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving as private one year. He is a Democrat, and never has aspired to office. He is a Master Mason, and recognized as one of Benton's reliable citizens.

ULYSSES HUTSON, M. D.

Ulysses Hutson, M. D., a farmer, was born in 1848 in Barren Township, the eldest of six children of Moses and Mariam J. (Greenwood) Hutson, natives of Illinois, born in 1819 and 1824 respectively. The father is of English ancestry, the son

of Chamberlain Hutson, one of the early pioneers of Franklin County, and by occupation a farmer and horse trader. Moses was reared in Franklin County, married in 1846, and has since made the county his home, as a well-to-do farmer of Barren Township. The mother died about 1861, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor lived in the old home until his twenty-seventh year. He had been educated in the common schools and at Ewing College, and spent several years as a pedagogue, one term of which was in Texas, during 1871-72. October 5, 1875, he married Florence M., daughter of William and Rebecca (Allen) Wheeler, a native of Sumner County, Tenn., born in 1857. Her parents were natives of New York and Tennessee respectively. Clarence O., Clara A. and Lillie M. are their children. His brother, Dr. E. G. Hutson, now of Benton, was his preceptor in medicine one year, and in 1875 he entered the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, but graduated from the American Medical College there, in 1878. He was at that time located in Plumfield, where he remained in practice until 1884, since when he has been in his present practice in Tyrone Township, as one of the successful, leading physicians of the county, who has been remarkably successful. He owns 180 acres of good land, ninety of which are in cultivation, and is situated one mile northwest of Benton—all gained, from a beginning of nothing, by energy, financial ability and careful attention. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Tilden. He is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., K. of H. and F. M. B. A. fraternities. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

DR. EUPHRATES G. HUTSON.

Dr. Euphrates G. Hutson, druggist, was born in Franklin County, October 6, 1850, the son of Moses and Jane (Greenwood) Hutson, both natives of Illinois. Our subject's grandfather, Chamberlain Hutson, was one of the early pioneers of this coun-

try, and was a native of North Carolina, born about 1779. At the beginning of the present century, he first located in Hardin County, Ill., and in 1815 in Franklin County, where he was a prominent farmer and stock raiser. Our subject was reared here, studied medicine, and finally graduated from the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, in 1878. He practiced several years, and in 1880 engaged in the drug business, also continuing his practice two years longer, when he abandoned it, and has since been exclusively devoted to his drug business, in which he controls the leading trade of the county. December 10, 1884, he married Margaret E. Ford, a native of Perry County, Ill. Their children are Stella E. and a son, Seba Ford. He has always been a Democrat, is a Mason and a member of the K. of H. He is one of Benton's most reliable men.

H. K. JONES.

H. K. Jones, farmer, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., September 13, 1816, and when but a year old his father, Reuben, brought him to Illinois, where they remained but one year, and returned. The father, born in North Carolina, went with his parents to Robertson County, Tenn., when a child. He was a farmer, and became a soldier under Gen. Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. When of age, he married Temperance Mason, and died in Robertson County, May 8, 1857. He was buried in his garden six miles west of Springfield, and the mother, whose parents came from North Carolina, died September 5, 1878, near Clarksville, Montgomery County. Our subject, the eldest child of two sons and four daughters, was reared on the farm, with no great advantages in education, and September 12, 1836, he married Mary, daughter of Joseph Eddings, a farmer, native of North Carolina. Their children are Joseph W., John T., Martha A., Julia E., Mary F., Cave J., William M. and Jesse M. George E. died May 12, 1862, at Camp Butler, during the war. Mrs.

Jones, born in Tennessee, January 6, 1815, died November 5, 1880. Our subject was married in Franklin County, November 13, 1881, to Susan A., daughter of Robert and Martha Jones. Their children are Sophia and Le Roy K., born respectively August 23, 1883, and March 26, 1886. She was born in Saline County July 6, 1854. Her sisters, Martha J. (deceased) and Marion S., were born respectively July 12, 1852, and June 12, 1856. Her father died October 10, 1855, and her mother, born in Saline County, in 1833, is now living near Frankfort. Our subject has a well improved farm of 140 acres twelve miles south of Benton.

WILLIAM R. JONES.

William R. Jones, ex-sheriff of Franklin County, was born in the same, August 2, 1848, the son of Wylie and Elizabeth J. (Chenault) Jones, natives respectively of this county and Tennessee. Our subject was reared on a farm, and secured a good education at Ewing College. He began the study of law under Judge Duff after leaving college, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar. He practiced but a little time, and then engaged in the mercantile business in Benton until 1875, also running a grist-mill part of this time. He then engaged in farming and stock dealing. In 1880 he was elected sheriff of Franklin County, and re-elected in 1882, his last term expiring in 1886. Since then he has given his attention to farming, and also acted as deputy sheriff. August 7, 1871, he married Rosella M. Wilbanks, of this county. Three daughters are living. Mr. Moore is a Democrat, and as such was elected to the office of sheriff. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H., and is one of Franklin's reliable citizens.

ALLEN JONES.

Allen Jones, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Franklin County, in 1836, the second of six children of Chaldon and Martha (Browning) Jones, probably natives of the same county.

Their parents, early pioneers of Franklin County, were married about 1832, and located near Benton where the father died about 1852, and where the mother still lives. He was a farmer and millwright, erecting the first horse mill built in the county. Nathaniel Jones was the grandfather. The mother is a daughter of John Browning, well known as an early pioneer of considerable influence. The father and mother were both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. With a limited education our subject left home at sixteen, and soon saved from his \$6 per month enough to buy a small tract of land five miles northwest of Benton. He sold this and bought more, until he now owns 290 acres, finely improved, near Christopher. He was, in 1856, married to Altamira Silkwood. Three of their eight children are living: Sarah E., wife of John Neal, of Kansas; Martin T. and Hosea M. The wife died in January, 1874, and in August he married Mrs. Martha F. Winn, *nee* Spillman. Their only child is Martha. This wife died January 29, 1876, and September 17, same year, he married Mrs. Sarah E. Blake, *nee* Mulkey. In 1858 he began in a log cabin, then in the woods, only nine acres cleared, and now has become a large farmer and stock dealer, and a well informed man. He is a Democrat, first voting for Douglas. He is a prominent member of the F. M. B. A. He and his wife are members of the church.

C. O. KELLEY, M. D.

C. O. Kelly, M. D., druggist, was born in 1845 in Ohio County, Ky., the seventh of twelve children (two deceased) of Rev. C. J. and Plina H. (Haynes) Kelley, the former of Irish stock and born in 1818 in Ohio County, Ky., and the latter of English lineage, born in the same county in 1823. They were married and lived there until our subject was eight years old, when they went to Wayne County, Ill. He preached there and in White County as a Missionary Baptist minister until 1873,

when he established the *Baptist Banner* at Ewing with Rev. Allen, and remained editing and publishing the paper and preaching until the death of his wife in 1876, when he returned to Wayne County, and died in 1878. Our subject was educated in public schools, and when sixteen enlisted in Company E, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and was in service three years, receiving honorable discharge at Nashville, in January, 1865. He was at New Madrid, Corinth, Iuka, Nashville, etc., and while on guard at Collierville, Tenn., in October, 1863, he was captured, and for five months held a prisoner at Belle Isle, Va. He returned to White County, began carpentering, and four years later studied medicine under Dr. Ronalds, of Grayville. In 1869 he married Matilda Cross, who died in 1872. Their only child is Bertha. In 1869-70 our subject attended the Medical College at Louisville, and then began practice at Rochester Mills, twelve miles north of Grayville. In 1871 he moved to Allendale, but a year later returned to Grayville, where his wife died. In 1874 he moved to Ewing, began practice, and soon started his drug business also. In June, 1876, he married Lottie T., daughter of G. W. and Sarah T. (Duncan) Guthrie, of Ewing. Their children are Ralph (deceased), Ovid, Fred C., Sadie and Delia (deceased). In 1879-80 he obtained his diploma from the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis. Since 1881 when he succeeded in getting the Ewing College postoffice established, he has been postmaster until 1886. He has been so successful in practice that he now owns a fine brick residence, a business block, several town houses and lots and a well stocked farm. He is a Republican, and first voted for Lincoln. By special law he, as a soldier, was enabled to vote before he obtained his majority. He is a Mason.

W. A. KING.

W. A. King, farmer, and one of the founders of Ewing College, was born April 19, 1826, in Franklin County, the oldest of

eight children (five deceased) of Elijah and Polly (Browning) King, the former of English stock, born in 1803, and the latter in 1806. They were married in Franklin County in 1825, and in 1830 came to Jefferson County, where the father died in 1840. The mother then returned to Franklin County, and settled on a farm in Browning Township, where she died in 1847. Our subject lived at home supporting the family after his father's and until his mother's death, after which he still cared for the children until they were married. In 1851 he married and settled on a tract of land in Browning Township. In December, 1852, he sold and moved to Ewing Township, where he still resides. His wife, Charlotte C., daughter of Lemuel Harrison, was born in March, 1827, in Franklin County, and died in April, 1876, the mother of seven children. He next married Mrs. Sarah J., widow of Robert Teague, and daughter of Jordan and Lucinda (Casey) Harris, born in October, 1824, in Bedford County, Tenn., a resident of Perry County, Ill., after 1829. The children by his first marriage are Lavina (deceased), Amanda (deceased wife of Dr. Webb), Aaron Laura (wife of E. Casey), Willis B., Isham and Evaline. Notwithstanding his poverty and early struggles, by faithful and well directed effort, our subject now owns 400 acres, most of which is improved and cultivated, he is also public spirited, being one of the committee and liberal donors of what is now the Ewing Baptist Church. Since the earliest charter of the Ewing educational institutes he has been a trustee, and has for eight years been president of the County Agricultural Society. He has been a deacon of the Missionary Baptist Church since October, 1874 and of Ewing Church since 1874. His wife, Aaron, Willis and Evaline are members of the same church. In June, 1886, he resigned his trusteeship in the college, but the stockholders persisted in retaining him.

WILLIS B. KING.

Willis B. King, farmer, was born in 1839 in Franklin County. (For his parents see sketch of W. A. King.) He was educated in the home schools with his brother, W. A., until of age. He then married and settled in the place he finally purchased, where he now resides. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah and Nancy (Clark) Webb, was born in 1843 in Franklin County. Their children are Edward C., Lucy B., Libba P. and Charlotte. Three boys and a girl are deceased. He began as a poor boy, but by persistence and determination he has become owner of 300 acres, 250 of which are cleared and well cultivated, and is now one of the leading farmers of this region. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Douglas in 1860. He and his wife, and Edward and his wife, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

THOMAS J. LAYMAN.

Thomas J. Layman, attorney at law of Benton, was born in Franklin County, Ill., January 8, 1841, the son of John D. and Nancy (Fitts) Layman, natives, respectively, of Alabama and Tennessee. The father came to this county as early as 1825, and followed farming until his death in 1859. Our subject was reared on the farm and after the father's death soon had to do for himself. He taught school about three terms in early life, and in 1861 began the study of law under the distinguished Judge Duff of this county. He enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served as a non-commissioned officer about one year, when he was discharged on account of disability, and resumed his law studies. In 1862 he was admitted to the bar and has remained in practice ever since with more than an ordinary degree of success. He has also given some attention to farming in connection with law matters. He has always been a Republican. May 14, 1868, he married Elizabeth R. Lemen, of Monroe County. Two sons and two daughters are living. He is a

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successful man, and is recognized as a lawyer of experience and ability.

J. B. LINK.

J. B. Link, junior member of Link Bros., Ewing, was born in 1849 in Wilson County, Tenn. In 1869 he left home and followed his brother, F. J., to Illinois. After reaching Ewing he attended the high school and college of that place until 1878. During his school attendance he taught through vacations. After that he taught and farmed on his present farm, a mile southeast of Ewing, until in 1884 he bought W. A. Dunbar's share of the stock and thereby became a member of the firm known as Link Bros. On Christmas, 1886, he married Peoria, a daughter of Granville and Sophronia (Johnson) Hungate, of Benton. She was born in 1864 in Hamilton County, Ill. Our subject has succeeded well and always given satisfaction as a teacher and disciplinarian, and his property he has accumulated by his industry although hindered by a lame leg. He is a Democrat politically, and first voted for S. J. Tilden.

ROBERT R. LINK.

Robert R. Link, secretary of Ewing College, and a prominent farmer, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., December 4, 1832, the youngest of six children (three deceased) of James A. and Catherine (Newman) Link, the former of German stock, born in Halifax County, Va., in 1791, and the latter of English lineage, born in Person County, N. C., in 1794. The father was in the war of 1812 at Norfolk, but was among those who hurried to Washington at the time of its burning by the British. He was married Christmas of 1818 and remained in Halifax County until 1826, when they moved to Wilson County, Tenn., where the mother died in 1841, and the father remarried in 1842 and farmed until his death in 1856. Our subject was educated at the high school of Wilson County and finished at

Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. When twenty he began for himself, attending school and teaching until twenty-five, when he taught exclusively, and soon after bought a farm. In July, 1861, he settled on his present farm in Ewing Township. In 1862 he married Eliza J., daughter of Rev. Elijah T. and Nancy (Clark) Webb, of Webb's Prairie. In 1864 he was elected justice for a year, and the following year elected county superintendent, and served until 1873. In 1867, when Ewing High School was organized, our subject was elected secretary by the trustees, an office he has held ever since even under the college charter. His children are William C., M. Accts., principal of the commercial department, Ewing College; Alice, principal of the musical department; Effie; Robert E. (deceased); Charles A. (deceased), and Nancy. Our subject, a self-made man, now owns two farms of about 400 acres, one near Benton and the other near Ewing, and divided partly into town lots; a portion of the former was sold to the county agricultural society. He is a prominent citizen of the county, and one of the ablest guardians of the welfare of the Ewing institutions of learning. Formerly a Whig, and lately a Democrat, he in 1884, voted for St. John. In the last election the Prohibitionists nominated him representative in the Fifty-first Senatorial District for the Legislature, and in 1886 they nominated him for Congress in the Nineteenth Congressional District, although he has been no political aspirant. He first voted for Fillmore. He is a demitted Mason, of Benton Lodge. He, his wife and two eldest daughters are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is an able supporter.

THOMAS J. LINK.

Thomas J. Link, senior member of Link Bros., general merchants, Ewing, was born in 1845 in Wilson County, Tenn., the second of eight children (two deceased) of John and Martha (Johns) Link, both born about 1820 in Virginia, and married in

Wilson County, Tenn., their home from childhood. Our subject attended school in his native county, and before of age served about nine months in the Confederate service. When of age he located at Ewing, Franklin Co., Ill., and for six years was a teacher and farmer. Since then he was exclusively devoted to farming, until 1880, when he bought a half interest in the general merchandise stock of Neal & King, buying the latter's share. In 1882 Neal sold his share to W. A. Dunbar, who a year later sold to our subject's brother, John B. Link Bros. has been the firm name since. His wife, Ann, a daughter of Andrew J. Askew, of Wilson County, Tenn., was born in 1848. Our subject is a hard worker, and one of the best business men in Ewing, where the firm stands high. He owns a good little farm near Ewing, several town lots, besides the one on which he lives; a stone building and lot, and the firm has stock in the Ewing Milling Company. Our subject is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

DR. ANGUS J. MCINTYRE.

Dr. Angus J. McIntyre, physician and surgeon, was born in St. Thomas, Elgin Co., Canada, in 1852, the son of Archibald and Rachael (McKellar) McIntyre, natives of Argyleshire County, Scotland, and born in 1802 and 1811 respectively. In 1831 the father left his native county and immigrated to Canada, where he married, and purchased a farm of 100 acres in Elgin County, engaging in farming and stock raising. He was quite successful in his business pursuits, and assisted two of his sons to buy 200 acres, besides his own 100. He died in 1874, and his wife in 1883. Nine of their ten children are living: Catherine, Margaret, Duncan, Archibald, Sarah, John, Dugal, Angus J. and Effie. Our subject was educated at the Collegiate Institute at St. Thomas, and when twenty-three became a teacher, so continuing for three years. In 1878 he began the study of medicine

under Dr. C. McLarty, of St. Thomas, for one year. The following year he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and January 30, 1881, he graduated as an M. D. Since November of the same year he has been in his present practice at Thompsonville. June 13, 1883, he married Mamie, a daughter of Dr. R. Poindexter, native of Franklin County. Helen E. is their only child. The Doctor is one of the leading physicians of Franklin County, and has a large and lucrative practice. He is a Master Mason and a Republican, and first voted for Blaine.

PROF. JONATHAN W. MADDOX.

Prof. Jonathan W. Maddox, teacher, was born in 1843 in Wilson County, Tenn., the son of Elijah S. and Piety (Williams) Maddox. The father, a farmer born in the same county in 1812, of English stock, was the son of Elijah, Sr., a native of Virginia, and a pioneer of Middle Tennessee, dying in 1866 at the age of one hundred and one years. The father was married in Wilson County, and in 1850 settled on Crawford's Prairie, Franklin County, where he owned 260 acres of fine land. He died in 1880, and the mother, born in 1817, in Wilson County, Tenn., died in 1871. She was the mother of twelve children, four of whom are living: our subject, James H., Martha P. (wife of D. W. Doty) and Sarah (wife of J. W. Ezell), all in Franklin County. Our subject came to Franklin County when seven years old, and was educated in the public schools of that county and in the high school at Marion, in Williamson County. When twenty-three he became a teacher, and has taught ever since, having been engaged more months without intermission than any teacher in Franklin County. His teaching has been confined to Jefferson, Williamson and Franklin Counties, his last term being as principal of Frankfort school. He is an able instructor and disciplinarian, and among the leading teachers of the county. In

August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years or for the war, and was discharged June 10, at Chicago. He was at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and on to Atlanta, and at Franklin and Nashville, receiving a flesh wound at Chickamauga. In February, 1871, he married Amanda, daughter of John R. and Sidney McKemie, born in 1853 in Franklin County. Their children are Mattie, Piety, Byron, Frank, Ross, Quincy and Sidney. In politics he is a Republican, first voting for Grant in 1868. He is a Master Mason, and in 1886 was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church his wife also is a member.

OVERTON R. MALLORY.

Overton R. Mallory, farmer, was born in Simpson County, Ky., in 1844, the eldest of thirteen children of Rev. Nathan H. and Eliza A. (Wright) Mallory, natives of the same county, born respectively in 1820 and 1825. The father, of English, and son of William Mallory, a native of Virginia, whose father was from England, was reared in his native county, where he was married in 1843, and is still living near the place of his birth and marriage. He was a captain of militia in general muster, and until the last twenty years of his life, which have been devoted to the Methodist Episcopal Church ministry, his attention was given exclusively to his farm. He is an earnest and successful minister. Besides his country school education, which our subject received while reared on his old farm, he has educated himself by his own studious habits. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry and operated mostly in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was discharged a year later, at the expiration of his enlistment, when Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow was in command. He then resumed farming, in 1867 moved to Franklin County, and in November, 1869, married Mrs. Samantha L. Brooks, daughter of Abner and Mary Rea. He has since

made his home on his present farm of 170 acres, 150 of which are well cultivated and lie six miles west of Benton. He is a man of ability, in 1882 was elected magistrate, and re-elected in 1885 to his present term. He is the second largest man in the county, weighing 305 pounds, and six feet two inches in height. He is a Republican, and voted for Grant in 1868. He is president of the Crittenden Lodge, No. 49, F. M. B. A., an elder in the Christian Church and a great Sunday-school worker and supporter of his denomination. He has local celebrity as a pulpit and secular orator at celebrations and elsewhere. He has served twelve years as school treasurer of his township. His wife is a member of the same church as her husband.

COL. GEORGE R. MARVEL.

Col. George R. Marvel, retired farmer, was born in Gibson County, Ind., in 1815, the son of Prettyman and Lovina (Rogers) Marvel, of English descent, born in Delaware in 1758 and 1767 respectively. The father married in his native State, afterward moved to Georgia, thence to Livingston County, Ky., and in the early part of this century settled in Gibson County, Ind., a pioneer farmer in that part of the State, where he bought 200 acres. He died in 1859. The mother died about eighty-two years of age. Our subject, the only survivor of nine children, was educated in the home schools of Gibson County, and August 13, 1835, married Sallie H. McReynolds, born in Allen County, Ky., April 27, 1820. The parents of our subject were living with him at this time. Their twelve children are Aceneth E. (wife of G. Mitchell), Prettyman W., John J. (deceased), James E., Wiley H., William T. (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased wife of George Welmore), Lucy J. (wife of J. Plumlee), Lovina J. (deceased), Martha A. (wife of George Weaver), George H. (deceased) and Hattie M. (wife of George Stephens). He had four sons and two sons-in-law in the United

States Army. In 1849 he moved to Posey County, Ind., and in 1853 came to Franklin County and bought 640 acres in Sections 35 and 36, Cave Township, and has resided in the former section ever since. August 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, Gen. Logan's brigade, as veterinary surgeon. He returned in 1863, and organized the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was colonel until June, 1864, when he resigned on account of deafness. He fought at Belmont, Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Oxford, Holly Springs, Champion Hill, Black River, Raymond, Vicksburg, and was in numerous skirmishes. He received a flesh wound at Fort Donelson, and was attacked by rheumatism at Cairo, from which he has for the past four months been unable to leave his bed. Four sons were in the army, two of whom died: William at Pine Bluff and John at home. He bears his sufferings as the Christian gentleman that he is. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church many years and of which he has been a steward for the past twenty years. Formerly a Democrat, voting for Van Buren, he has since the war been a Republican.

JAMES F. MASON.

James F. Mason, abstractor of land titles, general insurance and real estate agent, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., June 1, 1827, the son of Kinchin C. and Jerusha (Rice) Mason, both natives of North Carolina. The father came to Illinois with his family in 1829, locating in Perry County, then in Washington County, in 1852, where he now resides, in his eighty-second year. Our subject was reared in Perry County, where he attended common schools. He taught from 1848 to 1854, and then moved to Pinckneyville, Ill., and followed milling and mercantile pursuits until the war. In 1863-64 he was sheriff, and magistrate during 1861-63. After his term expired he followed farming until

1869, from which time until 1874 he was in the mercantile business at Benton as clerk and proprietor. A short time in 1872 he was police magistrate, but resigned. In 1874 he was elected sheriff, serving one term, and for two years was deputy county and circuit clerk. Later on he was in the grain and mercantile business for others. Since 1877 he has been in the fire insurance business, and increased his business until he now represents the *Ætna*, *Hartford*, *Phoenix* and *Connecticut*, of *Hartford*, the *Phoenix*, of *Brooklyn*, the *Queen*, of *Liverpool*, *England*, the *American Central*, of *St. Louis*, *Mo.*, the *Glenn Falls*, of *New York*, and the *Niagara*, of *New York*. In 1879 he was elected and served one term as circuit clerk. He has always been a Democrat, and as such elected to his various offices. In 1850 he married *Elizabeth Gillespie*, of *Tennessee*, who died in 1881. Seven of their eight children are living. In 1882 he married *Mary A. (Penny) Goode*, a native of *Wilson County, Tenn.* He is a Master Mason, and a member of the *Missionary Baptist Church*.

JESSE G. MITCHELL.

Jesse G. Mitchell was born in *Franklin County, Ill.*, February 19, 1833, the son of *Sion H. and Elizabeth (Cook) Mitchell*, natives of *Wilson County, Tenn.* They came to *Illinois* in the year 1820, and settled in *Franklin County*, at that time covering the area now embraced in *Franklin and Williamson Counties*, old *Frankfort* being the county seat. *Sion H. Mitchell* was for some years school commissioner of his county, was in politics an old line Whig, and afterward a Republican. He, with his companion, was prominent among the early pioneer Methodists of this country. Their home was the home of the early itinerant ministers; they were also widely known as campers at the camp-meetings of those early days. Father Mitchell was a successful farmer, and successively held the positions of class-leader, steward and exhorter in the *Methodist Episcopal Church*. They

both died at their post as Christian workers: the mother of the subject of this sketch October 20, 1867, aged about seventy-four years; the father, June 21, 1875, aged nearly seventy-eight years. They raised a family of twelve children—seven sons and five daughters. All lived to be grown and married, seven of whom—four sons and three daughters—still live in southern Illinois. Jesse G. Mitchell, the subject of this sketch, is the seventh son. Until the year 1866 he was a farmer exclusively, being very successful as a farmer. He engaged, in the fall of 1866, in the mercantile business on his farm known as Locust Grove, sixteen miles southeast of Benton, in Cave Township, until the spring of 1880. He then sold his farm and moved to Benton, his present place of residence, where we find him engaged in a large general merchandise store. On the 8th of September, 1853, he was married to Asenath Ellen, daughter of Col. George R. and Sarah H. Marvel, born in Gibson County, Ind., December 18, 1836. Their children now living are Willis E., a merchant at Eldorado, Ill.; Sarah E., wife of Dr. P. S. Pope, in business with Mr. Mitchell; Thomas G., merchant at Eldorado, with Willis E. (the firm being Mitchell Bros.); John M., a merchant at Mount Carmel, Ill., and Charles E., in business with his father. Mr. Mitchell is a Republican, was many years postmaster at Locust Grove, and has twice been elected member of the county court. He is a Master Mason, Knight of Honor, and member of, and elder in, the Methodist Church. He is now most prominent as a successful merchant and an earnest Christian worker and minister in his town.

HON. THOMAS M. MOONEYHAM.

Hon. Thomas M. Mooneyham, attorney at law, was born in Franklin County, October 17, 1844, the son of Maj. Daniel Mooneyham, whose sketch see elsewhere. Our subject, after his preliminary education, took a special literary course at the State University, at Bloomington, Ind., and also graduated in its law

department in February 1866. In May he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Benton. In 1872 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and in 1876 was elected to the Lower House of the Illinois State Legislature, to represent the Forty-seventh District, which he did with honor in the Thirtieth General Assembly. He then resumed practice, and continued successfully at Benton until 1880, when he engaged with his father in running the Franklin Grist Mills. In 1886 he resumed practice, and in April was elected supervisor and chairman of the county court, in which position he now serves. He was president of the city council until his removal to his farm near Benton, in November, 1886. January 6, 1866, he married Frances M. Threlkeld, a sister of the county superintendent. Two sons and five daughters are living, and three sons deceased. He has always been a Democrat, and as such elected to his various positions. He is Past Senior Warden, of Benton Lodge, No. 64, F. & A. M., an Odd Fellow, has passed all the chairs in the Knights of Honor, and represented them at the Grand Lodge; is also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a prominent citizen and member of the legal profession in his county.

DANIEL MOONEYHAM.

Daniel Mooneyham, of Benton, Ill., was born in White County, Tenn., November 4, 1823, the son of Shadrich and Lucretia (Ogles) Mooneyham. The father and family came to Illinois in the fall of 1838. He was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation and died here. Daniel was reared on a farm, and secured a common-school education in this county. About 1850 he engaged in the mercantile business in Benton, and following this did stock trading until he enlisted in the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was elected major of the regiment, serving about six months. He resigned on account of injuries received from his horse. Maj. Mooneyham was also a lieutenant

in the Mexican war, serving one year, and now the only surviving officer of this war in the county. For two years after the late war he followed farming and stock raising, which he still conducts, and in February, 1882, he bought the Franklin Grist Mills, which he greatly improved. In 1885 he threw out the buhrs and put in the new roller process, having five double sets of rolls and a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day, employing about half a dozen hands. They have the largest and best trade in the county. January 6, 1842, he married Mary A. Ward, of Hamilton County, who died February 24, 1886, leaving three children: Thomas M., a lawyer of Benton; Nancy J., wife of A. D. Weston, of Benton, and Winfield S. He has always been a Democrat, first voting for Polk. He is a Royal Arch Mason, the oldest Mason in the county, a member of that order since 1847. He is also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and one of the few surviving heroes of two wars.

JOHN B. MOORE.

John B. Moore, sheriff of Franklin County, Ill., was born in Posey County, Ind., July 13, 1850, the son of Emsley and Jane (Barton) Moore, natives of the same county—Posey. The father removed to this county in 1858, and located on a farm on Crawford's Prairie, Frankfort Township, where he has since resided. John B. was reared and educated in this county, following a farmer's life exclusively until 1881, when he accepted a position as deputy sheriff, which he filled in a faithful and able manner. He has always been a Democrat in politics, and as such elected to the office he now holds. In 1869 he married Mary E. Finney, of this county. She died in 1880 leaving three sons, all living. In 1881 he married Jemima A. Clayton, of this county. They have one son and one daughter. Mr. Moore is a Master Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and a popular official.

CAPT. CARROLL MOORE.

Capt. Carroll Moore was born in Franklin County, Ill., September 1, 1837, the son of Joseph and Mary Moore, natives of Tennessee. The father came to Illinois about 1834, after having taken part in the Black Hawk war, and located on a farm three miles east of Benton, where he died in 1848. Our subject was reared and educated in the county, and in 1861 enlisted as sergeant in Company I, Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was soon made second lieutenant, after the surrender of Fort Donelson, and was commissioned captain after the fall of Vicksburg, but in command some time previous. He was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 5, 1865. On returning home he was appointed United States assistant assessor for this congressional district, and served four years. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Franklin County, serving two years. He then continued in the mercantile business with John Ward & Co., until the present banking house was established, of which he and W. R. Ward are proprietors. He is now giving his attention to their lumber and grain business, which they carry on in connection with their banking. In April, 1864, he married Narcissa Loyman, of this county, who died in January, 1866. They have two sons living. In June, 1873, he married Dora J. Snyder, of this county. They have two sons and one daughter. He has always been a stanch Republican, and as such was elected sheriff in a county of 300 Democratic majority. He is a Master Mason, and justly recognized as one of Benton's most enterprising and reliable business men.

W. J. N. MOYERS.

W. J. N. Moyers, judge of Franklin County Court, was born in this county January 9, 1848, the son of Jacob N. and Nancy (Humphrey) Moyers, natives respectively of Kentucky and Illinois. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and taught school a few years. In 1871 he began the

study of law under Judge Parks, of Duquoin, and was admitted to practice in Kansas in 1873. In 1876 he was elected State's attorney for this county, which position he filled four years. He continued his practice until 1886, when he was elected county judge. He has always been a Republican, and as such elected to his various positions notwithstanding the fact of the county being Democratic. He is a self-made man. His father died when he was but eight years old, and left his mother and the family for him to support. He served the last year of the war in Company I, Sixth Illinois Cavalry. March 7, 1871, he married Cordelia E. Kirkpatrick, of this county. They have two sons and four daughters. He lives on his farm one and a quarter miles west of Benton. He is a Knight of Honor and an Odd Fellow, and one of the county's best citizens.

WILLIAM H. MULKEY.

William H. Mulkey, farmer and miller, was born in Mulkeytown in 1841, the third of twelve children of Caleb F. and Lucretia (Scantlin) Mulkey, natives of Jackson County, Tenn., where they were reared and married. They soon located at what is now Mulkeytown, Franklin County, and thereby gave the place its name. He remained there merchandising until 1847, when he went to Six Mile and purchased property, and began the practice of medicine. He was self-taught, and met with marked success until his death in 1879. He was an able man and served some time as county commissioner and school examiner. The mother died about 1882, and both were members of the Christian Church. Our subject received a limited education, and in 1861 married Antholine, daughter of Robert and Lavana Thurston, born in 1841 in Franklin County. The next year he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and after seven months service, was discharged on account of disability. He returned, and after many

years' farming as a tenant, nine years ago he secured his present farm of eighty acres of finely improved and cultivated land at Christopher, and of forty acres in another tract. For about seven years he has been engaged in saw milling, also. In 1885 he was elected supervisor, and re-elected in 1886. He is a Democrat, and first voted for McClellan. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS NEAL.

Thomas Neal, stock dealer, farmer and lumberman, was born in 1839, in Wilson County, Tenn., the third of ten children of Ashley and Elizabeth (Waters) Neal, both of English lineage. born about 1804 in Wilson County, Tenn. They were married here, where he was farmer and stock dealer until their deaths, the mother dying in 1866, and the father in 1886. Educated in the public schools, our subject came to Illinois when twenty-two and after teaching one term in Clay County, settled in Franklin County as clerk for R. Richeson until 1867, when he became a partner. In 1868 he married Matilda, daughter of Elder E. T. and Nancy (Clark) Webb, born in 1847 on Webb's Prairie. Their children are Fanny (deceased), Elsie, Jennie, Daisy, Frank A. and Rubie. In 1870 he sold out and settled on his present farm in Ewing; built the first dwelling and store-building in the village; engaged in merchandising, stock-trading and farming, and in 1884 also started and has since managed his saw mill. He has succeeded so well in all that he has undertaken that he now owns 280 acres clear of all debt. a two-story business block, a saw mill, several town lots, and is also contractor for the mail route with R. Link. He is treasurer of Ewing College, of which he was trustee, when it was chartered as a high school, and has been treasurer of the milling company in which he is interested since its organization, and is considered a leading and prosperous business man not only of Ewing.

but of Franklin County. He is a strong Prohibitionist, and first voted for Lincoln in 1864. His wife is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

ADDISON ODUM.

Addison Odum, blacksmith and wood-workman, was born in what is now Williamson County in 1834, the son of Moses and Lucy (Lawrence) Odum. The father, of English ancestry, born in North Carolina in 1805, was a son of Moses, Sr., and removed to Smith County, Tenn., when but a child, where he was reared, and married about 1824. He soon became a farmer and stock raiser of Williamson County (then Franklin), and served in the Black Hawk war. The mother, German in descent, born in Virginia in 1809, died when our subject was but ten years old. Both were Regular Baptists. With farm pioneer advantages our subject learned blacksmithing with his brother Dempsey, two years at \$5 per month, and drawing wood at night for his clothes. He then was partner until 1859, making over 500 plows in one year, nearly all that broke the soil of Franklin County. He then assumed the business himself until his sons took it up in the last few years. In 1855 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua and Ann Bartlett, born in Vermont. Their children are Winfield S., Nettie (deceased), Mattie, Dempsey, Belle, Ida M. (deceased) and Pearl. In 1878 he was elected justice, but after six months resigned his commission, and for several years, was a member of the board of trustees. In November, 1861, he went to Cairo to visit two brothers in the army there, and joined the Thirty-first Illinois, as they were starting out to Belmont, Mo., and for three days' gallant service, and not being regularly enlisted, he was awarded his gun and uniform and discharged. The following October he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and after six months' active service was discharged on account of disability. He is a

Republican, and first voted for Fillmore. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and he and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

ALEXANDER G. ORR, M. D.

Alexander G. Orr, M. D., born in Wilson County, Tenn., September 19, 1841, the son of William Henry and Charlotte A. (Penny) Orr, natives respectively of Tennessee and North Carolina. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and obtained his education at Cumberland University, of his native county. In 1869 he graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and since August of that year has been in continuous practice in his profession at Benton, and with such success that he stands at the head of his profession in the county. He has been an officer and is a member of the southern Illinois Medical Association, and is also a member of the Franklin County Medical Society. December, 25, 1877, he married Maggie B. Barr, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four sons and one daughter living. Dr. Orr is a Democrat. For four years he was a non-commissioned officer in the heavy artillery service of the Confederacy. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the First Baptist Church, of Benton. He is one of Benton's leading men.

WILLIAM C. PEARCE.

William C. Pearce, farmer, born in 1840 in Gallatin (now Saline) County, the fourth of nine children (five deceased) of Richard and Eliza Pearce, both born in North Carolina in 1811 and 1810 respectively, the former of Irish stock. They were reared and married in their native State, and soon went to Tennessee, thence to near Equality where they remained until our subject was nearly four years old, when they moved to Benton, and three years later to his farm near there. After considerable moving about he died in 1874 at his son's (James J.) in 1886,

where the mother still lives. With a common education our subject left home at twenty-two and enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, afterward Company C, and was honorably discharged at Chicago in June, 1865. He was a teamster, and soon returned and became farm overseer for R. Richeson. In 1868 he married Emeline T., daughter of Elder E. T. and Nancy (Clark) Webb, born in 1844 in Franklin County. Their children are Drusilla, Lulu, John, Quincy, Elijah, Jarvis and Jesse, and two infant daughters deceased. He moved about several years until in 1874 he located on his present farm. In spite of adverse circumstances and early poverty, he now owns a good farm of 126 acres, 100 of which are cleared, well improved and cultivated. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour. He and his wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church.

HON. PETER PHILLIPS.

Hon. Peter Phillips, pioneer merchant and farmer, born in 1817 in White (now Hamilton) County, one of twins of eleven children (six deceased) of Jacob and Sarah (Walker) Phillips, the father, of French origin, born about 1775 in North Carolina, and the mother born a few years later in the same State, of Irish stock. The parents were married in North Carolina, and soon went to near Shawneetown, where they remained until about 1815, when they located at Knight's Prairie. About three months after our subject's birth they settled in Franklin County, and engaged in clearing and farming until the father's death in 1842. In 1836 the mother died, where our subject and his twin sister, Mrs. Sallie Neff, were reared and educated in the old pioneer log schoolhouse. After our subject married in 1836, he located for six years on a tract given him by his father, and then on Long Prairie until 1857 after the death of his first wife (1848), and after his second marriage (1850). He then moved to Section 31, Town 5 south, Range 4 east, where his present farm is situated. In 1859 his

second wife died, and about a year later he married again, a wife who died in 1876. His present wife, the widow of William Combs and daughter of Lemuel R. Harrison, an old settler of the county, he married in 1878 at her home in Ewing Township. She was born in 1822 in this county. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was honorably discharged in October, 1864, at Helena, Ark. He was at Vicksburg, and other minor engagements, but never wounded nor captured. After July, 1863, he was first lieutenant. He had seven children by his first wife (five deceased), five by his second (three deceased), seven by his third (four deceased), the living ones are John W., Joseph, Ethelind (wife of M. Kirk), Francis M., Henry, Andrew and Lucy. Although a pioneer who has cleared three tracts of land, he has now a fine tract of 200 acres, 160 of which are well cultivated. Under the township organization he served two terms as supervisor of Northern Township. In 1876 he was elected representative of the four counties, running ahead of his ticket, the Republican, which party was in the minority, and served two years. In 1880 he established his present general merchandise business. For nearly four years he has been post-master of Gresham. Before the war he was a Democrat, and first voted for Van Buren. Since 1852 he has been a Mason, formerly of Benton Lodge, now of Ewing Lodge, No. 107. His family, excepting Francis and Andrew, are members of the Christian Church. He is among the most influential and respected citizens of his region, and is one of the most successful of business men.

DR. RANDALL POINDEXTER.

Dr. Randall Poindexter, physician and surgeon in Cave Township, was born in Clark County, Ind., in 1831, the son of Clevis S. and Nancy (Holland) Poindexter, the former of French origin and born in Virginia. The father was a child when his father, Gabriel, left Canada for Clark County, Ind., where Clevis was

married. He entered and bought land, so that he became owner of 200 acres. He died about 1836, when but thirty-nine years of age. The mother was a native of Virginia, and died in 1854 at the age of fifty-two. Six of their five sons and two daughters are living. Our subject, the fifth child, was educated at New Albany, Ind., in the public schools, and from his twentieth year wielded the birch for three years. His chosen profession also occupied some of his attention during these years, under the direction of Dr. Field, of Jeffersonville, Ind., whose instruction he followed for four years, and in 1857 graduated from the University of Louisville (Ky.) as an M. D. He had practiced during his vacations, and now located in Gallatia, Saline County, but soon, in 1861, removed to his present practice. In June, 1857, he married Helen M. Root, a native of Hiram, Ohio. Their children are Ida F. (wife of George Wilmore), Randall E., Mary A. (wife of Dr. A. J. McIntyre) and John E. The Doctor lost his wife in 1867, and the next year married Julia M., a daughter of George W. and Lucy Tate, a native of Smith County, Tenn. George B. is their only child. The Doctor has been one of the leading physicians of the county for a quarter of a century, and has a lucrative practice. He owns 170 acres of land, and is pleasantly situated. Formerly a Whig, he is now a Republican, and first voted for Fillmore. He is a Master Mason, and he and his wife are Methodists. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Regiment as first assistant-surgeon. He was in active service nearly two years, and on regimental service most of the time. He was at the siege of Corinth, but on account of ill health was compelled to resign.

C. D. REA.

C. D. Rea, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Browning Township in 1852, the third of five children of Abner and Mary (Overterf) Rea. The father, also a leading farmer and stock

dealer, was born in 1820 in Warren County, Tenn., the fifth of nine children of Abner, Sr., and Alsie (Hopper) Rea, natives of Virginia, where they were married, and whence they afterward moved to Warren County. In 1833 they moved to Franklin County, and farmed until his death in 1846. He was an influential man of the early pioneers. The mother died about 1864. Both were devout members of the United Baptist Church. Abner, our subject's father, was educated in the rustic log schoolhouse, and March 12, 1840, married Mary Overterf, a native of Tennessee and of Dutch ancestry. Their children are Samantha L. (wife of O. Mallory), Franklin A., Camden, W. A. and Enoch. He lived in Browning Township until 1867, when he removed to his present farm. He at one time was one of the most extensive land owners of the county, possessing nearly 1,500 acres, but gifts to his children have reduced it to 400 acres. All his wealth has been gained from a beginning of nothing through his ability and energy as a financier in farming and trading. His home is about a mile northwest of Benton. He was formerly a Democrat, first voting for Polk. Our subject, his son, was reared at home, and given a common-school education. He was married, March 8, 1870, to Missouri A., daughter of William C. and Mary A. Lewis, a native of Franklin County, as was also Mrs. Rea. Three of their five children are living: Hosea W. A., Robertie G. and Spruel C. D. Our subject removed from Browning Township to his present estate of 200 finely cultivated acres, eight miles west of Benton, in 1884. Although a young man, our subject is a live, and fast becoming a leading business man. He is a Republican, first voting for Hayes. Mrs. Rea is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

S. M. ROBERSON, M. D.

S. M. Roberson, M. D., was born in 1839 in Northern Township, Franklin County, the youngest of nine children (five

deceased) of William and Elizabeth (Payne) Roberson, both of English stock, the former born in 1790, in Virginia, and the latter about 1800, in North Carolina. They came with their parents to Tennessee when children, and were married probably in Lincoln County. In 1830 they settled in Franklin County, on the farm now chiefly owned by Mrs. Samuel Ridline, where the father died in 1848. The mother died about 1870, while living with her daughter, Mrs. M. Webb. With common-school advantages, our subject when about seventeen began for himself, and traveling in Kansas part of the time. In 1858 he married and settled in Northern Township, Franklin County, and after three years there and three on another farm he moved to the farm now owned by Alfred Groves, and there his wife died in December, 1871. After two years longer here with his four children, he sold out, and with the proceeds attended the medical college of Keokuk, Iowa, and after a twenty weeks' term received a certificate to practice, which, in the spring of 1874, he began at home, and soon bought the farm now owned by W. D. Roberson. In 1877, because of a new law regulating practice he sold his farm, attended another term at his old place, and received a diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then in its forty-ninth session, probably. He then began practice at his present home. In March, 1882, he married Lourana, widow of Charles Hough, daughter of Augustus and Nancy (Whittington) Adams, born in October, 1847, near Benton. His farms, sold to educate himself, were the fruits of his own labors, and he now owns a pleasant home where he lives at present. His children are Hettie, wife of Charles Todd; Sallie, wife of Augustus Adams; John Q. and Leroy. He is a Democrat, first voting for Douglas. He is a member of Charity Lodge, I. O. O. F., and F. M. B. A., No. 75. He served as constable in Franklin County when but a young man.

GEORGE C. ROSS.

George C. Ross, attorney at law, was born in Franklin County, Ill., April 15, 1848, the son of Elijah and Sarah B. (Crawford) Ross, natives respectively of North Carolina and Illinois. The father came to this county about 1840, and lived in Cave Township until his death in September, 1882. He was a prosperous farmer, and also successful in merchandising. For twenty-eight years he was a magistrate in Cave Township. Our subject was reared to manhood in this county, and educated at Ewing College, also attended the normal school, at Normal, Ill. He graduated from the southern Illinois Normal, at Carbondale, in 1876, and began teaching, which profession he followed until 1880, or sixteen years altogether. He was principal of the Benton public schools from 1870 to 1874; superintendent of Carbondale city schools from 1874 to 1879; superintendent of Litchfield schools in 1879-80, and had charge of Ewing College six months in the absence of the president. In 1880-81 he attended the Union College of Law, Chicago, and graduated June 16, 1881. On examination before the Illinois Supreme Court he was admitted to the bar December 7, 1881, and has since practiced with deserved success at Benton. Since 1883 he has been a partner of Judge C. H. Layman. July 16, 1870, he married Fannie England, of Tennessee. They have two sons and one daughter. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected county superintendent in 1873 by a majority of 368 in a Democratic county of 300 majority. He resigned after one year. He was a Republican elector for the Eighteenth District in 1876, and was a candidate for Congress in 1882 against R. W. Townshend. In 1877 he was candidate for nomination for State superintendent of public instruction. He is a Master Mason and a Missionary Baptist. In 1865 he enlisted, when sixteen, in Company G, Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving as a private until the close of the war.

DR. ELIJAH M. ROTRAMEL.

Dr. Elijah M. Rotramel, physician and surgeon, was born in Frankfort, Franklin County, in 1843, the son of Henry and Eliza J. (Maddox) Rotramel. The father, born in North Carolina, in 1808, of German stock, came to Wilson County, Tenn., in his youth, and in 1831, left home to be married. In 1832, he came to Franklin County, Ill.; the same year enlisted in the Black Hawk war service; was in the action at Kellogg's Grove, and after 100 days' service, settled in Frankfort, where he owned 200 acres and combined teaming with his farming. He died in January, 1867. The mother, born in 1812, in Wilson County, Tenn., was the daughter of Elijah Maddox, a traveling Baptist minister and missionary worker, who, about 1837, in company with R. Borum, came to Frankfort, and organized the first Baptist Church in southern Illinois. The mother died in 1865. Three of seven children are living: Eliza O. (widow of Owen Evans), our subject and Dr. Richard H. The father's second wife is Mrs. Julia A. Harper, *nee* Martin. Their child is Henrietta, wife of Wilber Mount. Our subject was educated in Ewing College, and worked on the farm with his father until the latter's death. When twenty-two he began teaching, and for twenty-two months was so employed in Franklin and Williamson Counties, during which time he began medical study. In 1869-70 he studied under Dr. T. M. Sams, of Tamaroa, Perry County. In 1870 he began practice; in 1871 located on Moore's Prairie, Jefferson County, and in 1876 located in Frankfort, now the oldest practicing physician in the place, with an extensive practice. In December, 1876, he married Belle, daughter of William and Caroline Kimmell, born in Union County, in 1853. Their children are Decosta E., Homer A., Hattie O. and Nellie A. In 1881 he was appointed county superintendent of schools, and served one year. He is a Republican, first voting for Lincoln.

His faith is that of the Christian Church, and that of his wife, Baptist.

DR. RICHARD H. ROTRAMEL.

Dr. Richard H. Rotramel, physician and surgeon, was born in Franklin County in 1848, the son of Henry and Eliza J. (Maddox) Rotramel, for an account of whom see the sketch of Dr. E. M. Rotramel. Richard was educated at Ewing, and when twenty years old became a teacher, and so continued for five terms, three of which were in Williamson and Hamilton Counties. During this time he began medical study; in 1875 studied under Dr. W. J. Burgess, and the following year under his brother, Dr. Elijah M. In 1877 he entered Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and in 1878 he graduated. From then until the fall of 1886 he was located in Frankfort, in partnership with his brother. They kept a first-class stock of drugs also in connection with their practice. March 28, 1872, he married Mary J. Sanders, who was born in Crockett County, Tenn. Dr. Rotramel is one of the leading physicians of the village, and is highly esteemed. He is a Master Mason, and in politics a Republican, first voting for Grant in 1872. He and his wife are Methodists.

JAMES W. ROYALL.

James W. Royall, farmer, was born in Jackson County, Tenn., October 3, 1834, and came to Franklin County with his parents in 1851. His father was born in West Tennessee in 1808, and on attaining his majority married Lavina, daughter of William McGlasson, a farmer. Of six sons and two daughters, our subject is the oldest. The father, a farmer, settled on the east side of Six Mile Prairie, where he died in 1872. The mother, born in Tennessee in 1814, died in 1863 at the old home. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received a common-school education. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Federal Army, and was honorably discharged in the spring of 1863. September 13, 1855,

he married Mary, daughter of Michael Sinder, a farmer, native of Union County, Ill. Their children are James W., Julia A., Alexander M. and Mary A. His wife was born in Williamson County August 16, 1832. Our subject is a Democrat, and first voted for Buchanan. His farm of 182 acres, well improved, and with a good residence and a fine new barn, is situated sixteen miles southwest of Benton.

JOHN J. ST. CLAIR.

John J. St. Clair (deceased), a very prominent citizen of Franklin County, was born in New Orleans January 14, 1837. Left in early life an orphan, dependent on his own resources, he learned the carpenter's trade, and with Mr. Cochran in 1859 began, in Benton, the erection of A. D. Jackson's residence. December 16, 1857, he was married to Miss Rebecca Garner at Duquoin, by Rev. Morton, of the Baptist Church, and became a permanent resident of Benton. Their five sons and five daughters are Emma B. (now Mrs. R. H. Flannigan), Charles H., Guy C., Robert, Frank, John A., Jessie, Bertha and Nellie. Of these Robert died June 1, 1877. Our subject and partner, extensive builders, built the first building of Ewing College, the courthouse, public school, Cantrell's Block, his own business houses and multitudes of others, all monuments of honest builders. He also had an extensive business in hardware, plows, wagons and buggies and farm implements. He was for two years supervisor of Benton Township, president of the board, and a school director seven years, in all a satisfactory official. December 24, 1857, he was made a Mason, and was a faithful member of the lodge. After a long sickness from throat and lung trouble, and three months' confinement to his bed, he died November 22, 1880, and his last hours were such as to bear out his life and give comfort to his family in their affliction. On November 4, he was carried to the polls in an arm chair to cast his last vote. The Masonic lodge

took charge of the funeral. The principal business houses and schools were closed, with many visiting members. They bore the remains to the courthouse, where, on a heavily draped platform, the coffin rested, with an evergreen tree at the head, and a cross and crown of the same on the lid. Pupils, teachers and multitudes of sympathizers crowded the courthouse, and after solemn music and prayer, Judge Browning read the Masonic burial service. F. M. Youngblood then feelingly spoke of the character of the deceased, and John Washburn, president of Ewing College, read Scripture and spoke of the rest of those who died in the Lord, and the necessity of preparing for eternity. After being viewed by the friends, the remains were buried with ceremonies in the Masonic Cemetery. He was a kind, affectionate man, an energetic builder and merchant, and his memory will long live in the hearts of this community. His wife and children have the consolation of knowing that they have the sympathy of hundreds of his friends who mourn their loss with them.

GEORGE W. SIMS.

George W. Sims, farmer, was born in Franklin County, February 18, 1843. His father, William, was born in Kentucky, July 10, 1803, and reared chiefly in Tennessee, where he married Sarah J. Parrish, of Jackson County. Of their eight sons and three daughters, six died in 1854 of typhoid fever. The father was a farmer, and came to Franklin County, Ill., in 1835. He was an earnest Democrat, and died in 1860. The mother, born in Georgia, July 16, 1803, is now living with our subject in her eighty-fourth year. George W. was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, under Col. Casey, and was at Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, and through the entire Georgia campaign, including the battle of Jonesboro. He was captured at Woodbury, Tenn., by Morgan's men but soon paroled. He

served through the entire war, and was discharged June 23, 1865. January 19, 1862, he married Anna E., daughter of Ralph Rogers, a native of Jackson County, Tenn. Their children are Lillie Bell, William T. and George M. His wife was born in Franklin County November 18, 1840. Our subject is a Democrat and Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He has a fine farm of eighty acres fifteen miles southwest of Benton.

WILLIAM F. SPILLER.

William F. Spiller, clerk of circuit court of Franklin County, was born in this county February 27, 1858, the son of Perian B. and Nancy Katherine (Osteen) Spiller, natives respectively of Williamson and Franklin Counties. The father, a well-to-do farmer of this county, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died December 2, 1862, at Hopkinsville, Ky. The mother is still living at Mulkeytown. Our subject was reared to manhood in this county, and taught school several years, preparing himself in local schools, and at the Valparaiso (Indiana) Normal School for teachers. For one he year was engaged in merchandising at Mulkeytown, then accepted the position of deputy county clerk, and in December, 1884, was elected circuit clerk, since which he has served in a thoroughly efficient manner. He is a Democrat, and as such was elected to his present position. February 25, 1883, he married Ella Harrison, of this county. Their two children are Laura Pearl and Oscar Frank. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of the Christian Church. He is a reliable, popular official and citizen.

JOHN SULLIVAN, ESQ.

John Sullivan, Esq., farmer and eldest native citizen of Franklin County, was born in 1817, in what was then White County. He is the second of ten children who lived to maturity, of Edward and

Sarah (Smuthers) Sullivan, natives of North Carolina, born in 1795 and 1796 respectively. Both went to Sumner County, Tenn., when children and were there reared and married soon after he returned from the war of 1812. In 1817 they finally settled in what is now Franklin County. Both were respected members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother was one of the original twelve, and both died in 1870. Our subject, has been a farmer. In 1843 he married Martha, daughter of Matthew and Susan Ing, born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1825. Their children are Thomas, Joseph, Stanford, Silas, Lewis, Sarah (wife of John Stull, of Williamson County) and Mary. Both joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1841. He has always lived in his native county, and since 1844 on his present farm of eighty acres. In 1846 he was made constable, and since 1849 has held the office of justice almost continuously. All his children have a good business education. Formerly a Democrat, and first voting for Van Buren, he has since the war been a Republican. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly forty-six years, and led a happy wedded life for forty-three years. He was educated in the first log schoolhouse erected in the county, of the ground floor, no chimney order, located one mile and a half west of his present home, and the first teacher chosen from the best educated of the settlement. He afterward attended in abandoned log huts used for schools and churches; was licensed a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1851; made deacon in 1863, and ordained local elder in 1882. Among the first houses in which they met was a Mr. Summer's, and from then until 1852 they were familiarly known as "Summer's Class." In 1852 a log church was erected on our subject's land, and in 1880 the log (18x24) house was replaced by a fine frame structure (30x40) near by, and on land owned by the son of our subject. Rev. L. A. Harper is their pastor, with a membership of about seventy-five.

AMBROSE SUMMERS.

Ambrose Summers, farmer, was born in Eastern Township in 1842, the next youngest of sixteen children—all but one of whom lived to have families—of Alex and Clarissa H. (Lilly) Summers. The father, a native of Sumner County, Tenn., was reared and married there, then after a year in Franklin County, and about a year back in Sumner County, they settled in Franklin County. The first trip, one horse and pack-saddle, held all they owned, and the next time one horse and cart. They were influential pioneers and substantial people of the county. He was a soldier of the Black Hawk war and the war of 1812. He died in 1866. The mother, born in Tennessee, died in 1885. Our subject was educated in the country schools, and on March 1, 1861, married Sarah, daughter of David and Mary A. Routtree, a native of Pennsylvania. Their children are Clarissa Alice (wife of J. D. Allen), Mary A., Charles, Matilda, Milton, Martha J., Flora and Alfred. Pearly is deceased. He has always resided in the vicinity of his birth, now on a farm of 140 acres five miles from Thompsonville, most of which land is the result of his own efforts in acquiring property. In the autumn of 1862 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, was afterward transferred to the First United States Engineers, and was at Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga and numerous severe skirmishes, serving three years. He was township commissioner one year. He is a Republican, first voting for Grant. He is a member of the F. & A. M., G. A. R. and F. M. B. A. organizations, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PROF. R. D. SWAIN, A. M.

Prof. R. D. Swain, A. M., of the chair of Latin and English literature, Ewing College, was born in 1852 near the site of Christopher, Ill., the oldest of seven children of Evan and Har-

riett (Harrison) Swain, the former of Scotch-Irish stock, born about 1830 in Jackson County, and the latter of English origin, born in 1834 in Franklin County, where they were married and are still living. He graduated from Ewing College in the class of 1880. At twenty-two he married Nancy, daughter of Alfred and Emaline (Herrin) Bramlet, at Eldorado, Ill., and has since lived at Ewing. During this time there was one year in which he taught in Smith Academy, Washington University, St. Louis. For four years after nineteen he taught in the public schools, with the proceeds of which he began his collegiate course, during which he also taught classes. Immediately after graduation he was elected to the chair of mathematics in his *alma mater*, and continued so two years. At the close of his year in St. Louis he was called to his present chair. His wife was born in 1855 near Eldorado, and their children are Arthur, Cecil, Ray, Mabel and Hattie. His residence is at Ewing, and his success as an instructor in the languages and *belles-lettres* is deservedly recognized. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Tilden. He is Worshipful Master of Ewing Lodge, F. & A. M. Our subject and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Z. M. SWISHER.

Z. M. Swisher, farmer, was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., in 1813, the son of Jacob and Josilla (Morgan) Swisher. The father, born in Bradford, Va., the son of Henry Swisher, of German origin, went to West Virginia when a young man, married in 1808, and spent the rest of his life as a farmer. He died about 1858. The mother, born in the same county, died about 1878. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and in 1836 married Louisa Merifield, a native of the same county. Three of their six children are living: Samuel L., Henry M. and Helen R. In 1852 he moved to Franklin County, and rented land

until he purchased his home. For over twenty years he has lived on his present home of 160 acres, and has accumulated his property by his energy and good management. Formerly a Whig, he has since the war been a Republican. For thirty-nine years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife, who died in 1877, also belonged.

ROBERT J. TAYLOR, M. D.

Robert J. Taylor, M. D., was born in 1846 in Franklin County, the eighth of nine children (five deceased) of Jesse, Sr., and Nancy (Hill) Taylor, the former of German stock, born in May, 1810, in Pope (now Saline) County, Illinois Territory, and the latter probably of English blood, born in April, 1812, in Kentucky. The grandparents, Herring and Sallie (Cotton) Taylor, came from Tennessee when southern Illinois was a wilderness, locating in White (now Franklin) County when Jessie was only four years old. The latter grew up in pioneer life and helped clear the land now owned by the heirs and widow of the late Milton C. Taylor. Deer and turkey hunting were familiar pastimes. In 1829 he married Nancy Hill and settled on his present farm in Northern Township. She died in February, 1867. Jesse Taylor is still living and with our subject. The Doctor was educated in his native county, in this county, and at Ewing High School (now college), which he attended the first day and term of its organization. When twenty-one he began for himself, by teaching in winter and farming in summer, excepting the first two summers spent in attendance at school at Ewing. In October, 1873, he attended lectures at Keokuk, and graduated at the end of the second course, in the spring of 1874. He returned with his diploma, and has ever since been practicing at his present home, and engaged in farm superintendence, excepting one year's practice at Spring Garden in Jefferson County, with Dr. J. Peavler. In 1876 he married Amanda Peavler who

died in May, 1877. In October, 1880, he married Parlee, a daughter of T. J. and Sarah Fowler. Lua Althea and De Bruce are their living children, and Josie F. and an infant are deceased. His wife was born in 1860 in Weakley County, Tenn. Our subject is highly regarded as a man and physician, and in politics is a Democrat, first voting for Seymour. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the F. M. B. A. order. For two years he was township clerk, and was school treasurer seven years. The father cast his first vote for Jackson, and has always since been a Democrat. He was constable fourteen years and county supervisor and commissioner.

RICHARD THOMPSON.

Richard Thompson, dealer in general merchandise, farmer and miller at Thompsonville, was born in 1828 in Mecklenburg County, Va., July 4, the son of Edward and Frances (Bucker) Thompson. The father was born in Mecklenburg County in 1792, and for many years was the overseer on a large plantation. About 1830 he moved to Wilson County, Tenn., and in a few years settled in Smith County. He came to Franklin County during the war, and died at our subject's house August 25, 1867. His wife was a native of Virginia, born in 1795, and died two days before her husband's death. Richard grew up on the farm in Tennessee from his second year, and when of age purchased some Smith County land, and farmed for himself. For several years before the war he made trips to Raleigh, Ill., each season to speculate in tobacco, and about 1862 bought 300 acres in Cave Township, Franklin County. His parents, who were now quite old and alone, he took to live with him, until they died. He at once established a country store, bought farmers' produce, and in return gave them money and goods, and now for twenty-five years he has been in that business, esteemed and honored, and a friend of the needy. He is an able financier and a man of ability. He deals extensively in tobacco, and has a large landed

estate. Thompsonville was named in his honor, and he has been the sinews of the place, instrumental in getting the railroad put through, by giving several thousand dollars for its encouragement. In 1866 he married Jaley Waller, a daughter of Mattison Waller. Parilee, Dollie and Eagle are their children. He is a Democrat.

DR. C. M. THORNTON.

Dr. C. M. Thornton, physician at Osage, Ill., was born in Greene County, Ala., August 21, 1850. His father, Luke, was born September 22, 1823, and reared chiefly in northern Alabama. He was a planter of fair means, and a Mason and member of the Missionary Baptist Church. When a young man he went to western Alabama and soon married Nancy, daughter of Moody H. May, a wealthy planter and mill owner. Of their five sons and one daughter our subject is the eldest. The father was a Confederate soldier, of the Twentieth Alabama Infantry, and was in all the engagements of his regiment up to 1864. He was wounded while charging the enemy's works near Marietta, Ga., and died from its effects July 8, 1864. The mother, born in Greene County, Ala., is still living in her native county, in her fifty-sixth year, a faithful member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Besides the common school advantages at home our subject attended Plato Academy, Knoxville, Ala., and Baldwin College, northeastern Mississippi, after which he came to Jackson County, Ill., and taught some time and read medicine under Dr. Charles Bain, of Murphysboro, Ill. In the spring of 1873 he attended the St. Louis (Mo.) Medical College, and in the winter the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, from which he graduated at the close of the college year in 1876. He has built up his present extensive practice since 1875 by constant devotion to it, with the exception of one term at lectures. Besides this he personally manages his large drug and general merchandise business there. December 13, 1876, near Murphysboro, Ill., he mar-

ried Addie M., daughter of James F. Osburn, a farmer and native of Johnson County, Ill. Their children are Nina, Edna, Nellie, Zona, Blanche and Golda, born respectively October 14, 1877; November 1, 1878; July 22, 1880; December 17, 1881; July 13, 1884, and September 30, 1886. His wife was born in Jackson County September 6, 1852. Her parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Jackson County, Ill., the father April 7, 1881, and the mother January 15, 1871. Our subject is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Tilden. He is postmaster at Osage, Ill., where he has one of the pleasantest homes in the vicinity.

CHARLES D. THRELKELD.

Charles D. Threlkeld, county superintendent of Franklin County, was born in Marion County, Ind., August 24, 1846, the son of William and Mary (Hartsock) Threlkeld, natives of Kentucky. Our subject came to Illinois with his parents in 1857, was reared to manhood in Perry County, and in 1855 came to Franklin County attending Benton Academy, and Ewing College the first years of its existence, preparing himself for the profession, which he has followed ever since with more than ordinary success. He taught two spring terms in his *alma mater* (Ewing College), and has been principal of Benton High School for two years. In 1877 he was elected to his present position, which he he has efficiently and faithfully filled ever since, excepting one year. April 30, 1872, he married Henrietta Moore, of Posey County, Ind. They have two sons and three daughters. He is an unswerving Democrat, a Mason, Odd Fellow and a member of the First Baptist Church. He is recognized as one of the leading educators of the county.

WILLIAM H. THURMOND.

William H. Thurmond, a prominent farmer, was born in August, 1831, in Caldwell County, Ky., one of nine (seven

deceased) children of Justinian and Elizabeth Thurmond, both born in Caldwell County in 1800 and 1804, and of Irish-English and Irish stock respectively. In November, 1828, they were married, and in 1854 the father was killed by a man named Joel Aarons. When twenty-one our subject began for himself in the coal mines, attending school with his earnings, and at his father's death returned to the farm, and in two years removed a debt, left by his father, of \$400. In 1857 he married Sarah E., daughter of John D. and Martishia (Bowers) Thurmond, born in September, 1838, in Warren County, Ky. Their children are Thomas McL (deceased), Isabelle (deceased), Alice V. (wife of Thomas R. Drennan), Elisha M., William F., Martishia (deceased), Elvira, Rebecca and Mirtie F. He bought a farm near his mother, and settled on the same until in March, 1861, when they all came to Franklin County, and have since lived on his present farm in Northern Township. The mother died at her daughter's (Mrs. M. J. Campbell), in April, 1871. With all the difficulties with which he has had to contend, as we have seen, he now owns a fine farm of 220 acres, most of which he has cleared himself. He was a Democrat before the war, since which and until 1884 he has been a Republican, first voting for Breckenridge. He voted for St. John in 1884. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., No. 51, and he, his wife and three eldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES B. TURNER.

James B. Turner, lawyer, proprietor of the woolen and grist-mills, and farmer, of Ewing, was born November 27, 1835, near Oswego, N. Y., the youngest of eight children (six deceased) of Charles W. and Sallie (Spencer) Turner, the former of Irish-English stock, born in 1787 in New York, and the latter of English origin, born in 1790, also in New York. The maternal grandfather was a general in the Revolution and aid-de-camp to

Gen. Washington. The parents were married in New Haven, and for several years engaged in merchandising in New York. He then became land commissioner, and settled near Oswego, N. Y., where he owned large tracts of land, and became proprietor of a hotel. About 1834 he became agent for the Western Emigrating Association, and moved near the site of Kenosha, Wis., where he died in 1851, and the mother in 1845. Our subject attended school in Wisconsin, at St. Louis, and at Waverly, Ill., graduating from the law department of Bloomington (Ind.) State University. When twelve years old he lived a year with his brother at Waverly. They moved to St. Louis in 1847, and here engaged in driving hack, working in livery stables, clerking in commission houses, and attending night schools until 1852, when he left St. Louis and went to Springfield, and a few months later to Terre Haute, then New Orleans on a flatboat. He soon began a tour of the South, and in 1853 settled in Elizabethtown, Ill., where he studied and practiced law until his Bloomington law school life began in 1857. In the fall of 1859 he began practicing at Shawneetown, where he married in the following spring. He originated the charter of the city which exempted it from State taxation for twenty years, to enable them to build a levee. In 1862 he was elected to represent Gallatin, Hardin and Saline Counties in the Legislature, and served one term. From 1873, for a year, he lived in Mount Vernon, Ill., and from 1874 to 1885 he was at Ewing engaged in merchandising, woolen-milling and farming; he then sold his merchandise to W. A. Dunbar. He was also engaged in his law practice, and is now a member of the Illinois bar. His wife, Eleanor, daughter of John D. and Judith M. (Williamson) Richeson was born April 9, 1840, at Shawneetown. Their children are John D. R., James B., Charles W., Jesse M., Minnie and Eugene R. He has been successful as an attorney, and was associated with Gen. Logan. Judges Marshall, Allen, Duff, Tomleasey, Baker. Wall and N. L. Freeman.

reporter of the supreme court, *et al.*; while at Mount Vernon he drafted the bill which became the charter of Ewing College. He is a Democrat with Greenback and Prohibition sympathies, and first voted for Buchanan. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the encampment at Equality. The entire family are Methodists. His wife's mother was a widow of James Carroll, of the Carroll family, of Carrollton, Md.

REV. HOSEA VISE.

Rev. Hosea Vise, a pioneer minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, was born in 1811 in Spartansburg County, S. C., the seventh of nine children (seven deceased) of Nathaniel and Darcus (Meadows) Vise, the former of Welsh descent, born in 1773 in North Carolina, the latter of English stock, a descendant of Pocahontas, and born in 1778 in North Carolina. The parents went to Spartansburg County, S. C., when children, and there were reared, married and lived on the farm until their deaths in 1857. The Grandfather Vise fought in the Revolution, at Eutaw Springs and Guilford C. H., in the Carolinas, and was a member of the Virginia Blues with Col. Washington at the defeat of Gen. Braddock on the Monongahela River, and died in 1883 at the age of one hundred and three. The mother's father lived to the age of one hundred and seven. With the ordinary education of his native county, after the autumn of 1835, he went to Posey County, Ind., but soon went to Hamilton County, Ill., and began clearing his farm and expounding the gospel to the pioneers in early "Egypt," until in 1864 he established his store at Macedonia. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and served as captain for nineteen months, when he was honorably discharged at La Grange, Tenn. Since 1864 he has been a farm superintendent, merchant and minister. Twenty years of this time he has been a notary public, twelve years postmaster, and ten years pension agent.

Since 1871, when he sold and bought in Franklin County, Northern Township, he has lived here. His wife, Lettie, daughter of Ebsworth and Elizabeth (Smith) Moore, of South Carolina, was born in 1814 in our subject's native county, and died in October, 1886, at his present home. Their five children are deceased. Our subject, always a many-handed man, is still a robust man of seventy-six years, and a minister for forty-eight years, who has failed in but four appointments. He has presided in the Franklin Association for thirty-three sessions, and has missed but two meetings since its organization, and those were while he was in the war. He delivered the first temperance lecture given in Franklin or Hamilton Counties. He has assisted in the organization of more churches than any other minister in these counties, and even now is pastor of the oldest Baptist Church in this part of the State. Before the second election of Lincoln our subject was a Democrat, and then, until 1884, a Republican, but in the last election voted for St. John. His first vote was for Jackson. He is a demitted member of the Masonic order, Gov. Yate's Military Lodge.

WILLIAM R. WARD.

William R. Ward, banker, of Benton, Tenn., a native of Franklin County, was born August 12, 1848, the son of John and Mary (Irving) Ward, natives of Illinois. Our subject was reared to manhood in this State, and educated at the State University, at Bloomington, Ind. In 1869 he engaged in merchandising here with his father, taking charge of the business and continuing until 1873, when Capt. Carroll Moore became a member of the firm, then known as John Ward & Co., until 1876. The father then withdrew, and our subject started the banking business with his other occupation. Since 1882 Ward & Moore have been exclusively and successfully engaged in the banking business, the only bank in the county. They also handle

grain extensively, and railroad timber, the firm of Ward, Moore & McFall conducting the latter. October 1, 1876, he married Imogene Snyder, of this county. Their only child is Robert R. Our subject is a Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic order.

JOHN WASHBURN, D. D.

John Washburn, D. D., president of Ewing College, was born in November, 1830, in Smith County, Tenn., the seventh of thirteen children (seven deceased) of Lewis and Nancy (Moore) Washburn, the former of Welsh and German stock, and born in East Tennessee in 1796, and the latter of English-Irish origin, born in 1794 in northwestern South Carolina. The mother's parents settled in Wilson County, then in Smith County, Tenn. The father, when a young man, after his father's death, also went to Smith County, where he enlisted in the war of 1812, under Gen. Coffee, and was in the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. The parents were married in 1817, and the father was engaged in farming and wagon manufacturing until his death in Smith County December 30, 1872. The mother died in April, 1874. Our subject was educated in Burritt College, Van Buren County, after twenty-one, through his own efforts. He entered the school in February, 1853, during the subsequent term was converted a Christian, and in the fall was baptized, joining the Primitive Baptist Church October 15, 1853. He returned to college in the spring of 1854, and graduated as A. B. in 1856. During a part of his junior and senior years he was compelled to teach to aid himself. Rev. W. D. Carns, a leading educator of his time had charge of the college throughout his course. On July 7, three days after receiving his diploma, he married Irene S., daughter of George and Mary (Sims) Ely, of Overton County, Tenn. Two weeks later he began teaching at an academic school at Gainsboro, Tenn., for five months, then at Flynn's Lick five months, when he took the chair of languages in his *alma mater*. A year later he

accompanied Rev. W. D. Carns to Knoxville, and, under the latter's presidency in the University there, he served one year as principal of the academy. He then resigned and took charge of Mount Olivet Academy, Overton County, and, cherishing strong Union sentiments, concluded at the outbreak of the war to go North, but on his way was delayed at his father's, in Smith County, three months, because of the army intervening. During this time, while on a visit to Gainsboro, he was held in custody by the rebels four days, and on the 5th of November, 1862, started in a wagon overland to Illinois, reaching St. Clair County, on the 20th. The next August he came to Marion. The family remained there three months, but our subject taught at Crawford's Prairie until the summer of 1864. He now began to be well known as a teacher, and in the fall commenced a three years' career as principal of the Benton public schools. In April, 1867, he began a select school in the Frizzell's Prairie Baptist Church, during which term steps were taken by the citizens to organize what became, December 25, following, the Ewing High School, which, in the holidays of 1870, was removed from the church to what is now the east building of Ewing College. In 1874 the institution became a college, and the west building was completed. The graduates of that spring—five young men—are now as follows: One a professor of Greek, in Shurtleff College; one, principal of the State School for the Blind, Nashville, Tenn.; one a successful druggist, of Marion, Ill.; one a successful attorney at Benton, Ill., and one a successful physician, of Hampton, Ky. Since that he has been president of Ewing College excepting four years, during one of which (1875-76) he was principal of Marion High School, and pastor of the Baptist Church at Carbondale, and during the other three years, from 1877 to 1880, he was in southwest Texas, where he was a missionary of the San Antonio Baptist Association one year, during which he prospected for a good location for an institution of learning, and chose Floresville, Wil-

son County, and persuaded the citizens to found what is now known as Floresville Academy, of which he was principal for two years, when, on the earnest solicitation of the supporters of Ewing College, he returned and assumed charge of the same. He was pastor also of three churches from 1870 to 1874, and likewise of the same number while teaching in Texas. He still preaches occasionally. In 1859 Rev. John Powell, president of his old *alma mater*, conferred the degree of M. A. upon him, and the degree of D. D. was conferred by the Ewing College trustees, under the presidency of William Shelton, D. D., at the suggestion of Rev. John Hawkins, pastor of the Carbondale Presbyterian Church. His wife was born May 6, 1831, in Overton County, Tenn. Their children are Mary E. (deceased), S. E., Lulu G. (wife of W. H. Campbell, M. D.), Fannie E. (wife of John C. Neal), Lillian L. (wife of C. T. Yost), Aurelia and Walter. Formerly a Whig, during the war a Union man, until 1884 a Democrat, first voting for Scott in 1852, he is now a radical Prohibitionist. He is a Royal Templar. He, his wife and four children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He began preaching in 1867, and was ordained in 1858. The cause of his Texas sojourn, it should be stated, was his wife's feeble health which needed a change of climate.

L. M. WEBB.

L. M. Webb, M. D. and pharmacist, was born May 9, 1847, in Franklin County, the fourth of fourteen children (four deceased) of Elder E. T. and Nancy T. (Clarke) Webb, the former of German origin, born in 1818 in Franklin County, and the latter of English stock, born in 1824 in Bowling Green, Ky. They were married in this county to which the mother came when she was two years old. The father was surveyor of Franklin County twenty years, and farmed on Webb's Prairie until his death in 1879. He was also one of the founders of Ewing College of which he was a trustee until his death. The mother

died in 1884 at the old home. Our subject received his higher education at Ewing High School, and when twenty taught until the autumn of 1870, when he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, and then attended the St. Louis Medical College and received his diploma. After graduation he began practice at Ewing. In 1873 he married Amanda, daughter of William and Charlotte C. (Harrison) King, near Ewing, born in that place in 1854. She died February 25, 1887. Their children are Grace, Kate, Byford, Thomas N. and Eva A. Since 1876, when he established his drug store at Ewing and has since added general merchandise under firm name of Webb Bros., he has conducted that business also, most successfully in both, now owning besides his store building two houses, several town lots, and a farm in company with his brother, J. C. For over a year he has been a trustee of Ewing College. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour. He is a member of Ewing Lodge, No. 705, F. & A. M., and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which also his wife was a member.

ALFRED U. WHIFFEN.

Alfred U. Whiffen, justice and farmer, was born in 1827 in Sterbredge, England, one of six children (three deceased) of Uridge and Sarah (Smith) Whiffen, both born about 1800, the former near London and the latter at Worcester, England. They were married at Worcester, and afterward lived in our subject's native town until the latter's second year, when they went to Utica, N. Y., where the father was a teacher in the high school, and among his pupils were Horatio and John Seymour. In 1835 they went to Buffalo, where he was mathematical professor in the high school. In the winter of 1837, with our subject, he made a tour of Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington, where they remained a time and returned to Utica, where the father died in the same year and the mother soon after,

leaving our subject and another child, who went to North Carolina where, through the influence of George W. Berthune, a noted Philadelphia divine, she secured a situation as teacher at \$800 per year. After three years there she taught two years in Wautumpka, Ala. She then went to the present Okalona, Miss., and bought a farm with her money, and thence our subject soon went via New York, Mobile and the Tombigbee River. In 1858 our subject and wife moved to Coffee County, Tenn., and in 1863, on account of political ideas, was driven out to Shelby County Ill. In 1862 he joined Crittenden's corps of Rosecrans's army and served as scout until he left Tennessee. In 1865 he began farming in White County, served four years as surveyor, and served as justice until August, 1875, when he settled in Franklin County. Since 1884, when he was elected to fill an unexpired term, he has served as justice. The mother and a younger brother lived on the Mississippi farm until 1867, and bought a farm in White County where she died in 1877. By his first marriage our subject's children are Fannie, wife of E. Kershaw; Emily, wife of G. W. Graddy; Jeffielona (deceased), William B., Robert E. and Ida. His wife, *nee* Louisa Bowden, was born about 1835 in Coffee County, Tenn., and died in 1878 at his mother's home in her native county. In November, 1886, he married Louisa, daughter of Henry and Jane (Roberson) Bolen, born in 1865. He owns 340 acres, ninety-three in Hamilton County. His satisfactory justiceship is attested by larger majorities at re-election. Formerly a Whig and first voting for Taylor, he has since been a Republican. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., and of the Christian Church, while his wife is a Methodist.

JUDGE W. H. WILLIAMS.

Judge W. H. Williams, attorney at law, was born at Princeton, Gibson Co., Ind., April 15, 1847, the son of Eli A. and Margaret M. (Hortin) Williams, natives respectively of North

and South Carolina. The father, an early settler of southern Indiana, lived in Gibson County until his death in 1882, in his seventy-second year. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and enlisted in Company F, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving as private four years. In 1866 he came to Benton and studied law with Hon. Samuel E. Flannigan. In April, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and practiced a number of years as city attorney. In 1879 he was elected county judge, and re-elected in 1882, which term expired in 1886. Judge Williams has always been a staunch Republican, and was elected to office on that ticket in a Democratic county of 300 majority. He was a member of the National convention in Chicago, in 1880, voting thirty-six times for Gen. U. S. Grant, and of the State conventions of 1880, 1884 and 1886. December 14, 1869, he married Maggie Akin, of Benton. They have two sons and one daughter. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and one of the first legal gentlemen of the county.

JOHN WILLIS.

John Willis, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Edmonson County, Ky., in 1840 the fifth of ten children of William J. and Sarah N. (Nash) Willis. The father was born in Tennessee, in 1800, and died in 1859. His father, John, was a native of Virginia, and the grandfather, John, Sr., was a native of Scotland. William was educated in his native State, with a good business education, and for several years was a teacher. He went to Kentucky, and in 1827 was married. He finally settled in Jefferson County, Ill., in 1844, and resumed his teaching and farming. He was teamster in one of the early wars, and several years a justice. The mother, born in Kentucky in 1812, died in 1874. Both were members of the Christian Church. With limited education our subject left home at thirteen, and for six years was engaged on a boat in various capacities, on the Mississippi and

Ohio Rivers, and after his father's death he returned and assumed charge of the farm until he enlisted in Company F, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, at the war's outbreak. He was transferred to the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry, operating in the Army of the West and of Tennessee. He was in several prominent battles, slightly wounded at Pea Ridge, and captured at Maryville, Tenn., in November, 1863, and held as prisoner in and about Richmond, Va. After four years' service and suffering he returned, and in October, 1865, married Mrs. Mahala Smith, daughter of Allen and Jane Webb, and a native of this county. Their children are William T., George B., Samuel M., Charles F., Sadie J. and Ada J. With the exception of five years in Missouri he has made Franklin County his home. Since 1884 he has been on his present well improved farm of eighty acres, five miles northeast of Thompsonville. He has been a blacksmith also since the war, until the last few years, in which he has been farming exclusively, although in feeble health contracted by his war exposures. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. He is an Odd Fellow and member of the G. A. R. He and his wife are faithful members of the Christian Church.

HON. FRANCIS M. YOUNGBLOOD.

Hon. Francis M. Youngblood, attorney at law, was born in Perry County, Ill., March 15, 1835, the son of Isaiah I. and Electra (Jones) Youngblood, natives, respectively, of Georgia and New York. The father came to this county in 1816, married near old Frankfort, and after several years, moved to Tennessee. Two years later he returned, moved to Perry County, and farmed successfully until his death, August 1, 1850. He was a Primitive Baptist minister. The mother died January 7, 1841. Eight of ten children are living: Corrina I., wife of George W. Sturdevant, of Jefferson County, Ill.; Louisa H., wife of John P. Ford, of Los Angeles County, Cal.; Lavina C., wife of

M. C. Hawkins, Carbondale, Ill.; Sarah A., wife of John R. Hawkins, Perry County, Ill.; William J.; our subject; Edmund D., county judge, Shawneetown, and Rachel C., wife of W. W. Robertson, of Frankfort, Ill. Two elder daughters, Susan B., wife of Daniel Ward, died in 1877, and Emily C., wife of W. Wilson, died in 1861. Our subject, reared on the farm, and educated in the public schools, taught school in 1858-59, and in 1859 was elected assessor and treasurer of Perry County, serving two years, also reading law under Judge Parrish, of Duquoin. He was admitted in April, 1861. In the January following, after his term expired, he removed to Benton, where he has been remarkably successful ever since. In 1864 he was defeated for State's attorneyship of the district on account of being in a hopeless minority. In 1868, he was elected prosecuting attorney for the same district, serving four years. In November, 1872, he was elected State senator from the Forty-seventh District, served with honor and declined a renomination. In 1880 he was elected to the Lower House, serving two years. In 1886 he was candidate for county judge, against the present incumbent. He has been an active advocate for public enterprises, such as building public works and railroads. His railroad attorneyship, held since the road's existence, is probably what defeated him for county judge, it is supposed. December 23, 1858, he married Narcissa E. Eaton, of Perry County, Ill. Their children are Ransom A. (cashier of Benton Bank), Dougherty V., Joseph E., Louisa R. and Laura A. He has ever been an active Democrat, stumping the entire judicial and senatorial districts in his various canvasses. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and was Master of the local lodge nine consecutive years. He is a Knight of Honor.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

HON. WILLIS ALLEN.

Hon. Willis Allen (deceased), a prominent citizen of Williamson County, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1806, and came to Illinois, to what was then Franklin County, in 1830, with his wife Elizabeth, *nee* Joiner, and first located in Crab Orchard District, in 1834. He was elected sheriff, moved to old Frankfort, and served four years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1838, and served in the Assembly that passed the act creating Williamson County. In May, 1840, he moved to Marion, practiced law successfully, and was State's attorney. He was a State senator, a member of the constitutional convention of 1847, and was elected to Congress twice—in 1850 and 1852. He was circuit judge, and died April 19, 1859, while holding court at Harrisburg. He was a Democrat and a Mason. Of four sons and three daughters, three sons and two daughters survive him. Two sons and two daughters now living are William J. (attorney at Springfield, and ex-judge of circuit court), Robert M., Mrs. Dr. Lodge and Mrs. H. Hendrickson. Judge William J. was born in Tennessee June 9, 1829, reared to manhood in this county, attended B. G. Root's school at Tamarora, and, besides studying law with his father, graduated from the law department of Louisville University. He began practice here in 1850, and was a member of the Legislature of 1854-55. President Pierce appointed him United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, and held the same until 1859. In 1861 he was elected to Congress to serve an unexpired term of Gen. Logan, and was re-elected in 1862. He was a member of the constitutional con-

vention of 1861. In 1865 he engaged in practice at Cairo, and in 1870 was a member of the constitutional convention. He removed to Carbondale in 1874, and was a delegate to every National Democratic convention except the Greeley campaign. July, 1886, he moved to Springfield, where he now practices law. In December, 1858, he married Annie McKeen, of this county, a native of Cass County, Ind. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and religiously, an Episcopalian. In 1887 he was appointed United States District Judge for southern Illinois in Judge Treat's seat, made vacant by death.

J. E. ALLEN.

J. E. Allen, merchant and speculator, was born in 1840, in Williamson County, the third of eight children of John A. and Luvisa (Swaner) Allen. The father, a farmer and tobacco speculator, was born in 1819 in North Carolina, and came to this county when about fifteen. After marriage he bought 400 acres of land on which he resided until his death in February, 1861, one of the oldest settlers in the county. The mother was born in 1823, in North Carolina, near Raleigh, came to Franklin County with her parents, and died on the old homestead in 1867. Our subject was educated in the county, and in 1866 married Lovina, daughter of Wilson and Jane Huddleston, born in 1847 in Saline County. Their children are John, Jane, Columbus, Elmer, Frank, Roscoe and Walter. In 1866 he engaged in farming, which he followed about two years, during which time he served as justice. He then lived two years in Lawrence County, Mo., and also two years in Bates County, and Cass County seven years, farming and speculating in live stock successfully. In 1880 he came to Crab Orchard and engaged with M. J. Brewer in shipping live stock and poultry to New Orleans. In 1881 he organized the firm of Allen, Brewer, Travelstead & Co., dealers in general merchandise, and tobacco buyers. They have about \$7,000 worth of

stock. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in November, 1864, was honorably discharged. He has been an active Republican, and holds a high position in the G. A. R.; is a Vice Grand of the Odd Fellows lodge. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN B. BAINBRIDGE.

John B. Bainbridge, was born in Williamson County February 19, 1837. The early part of his life was spent on a farm and with the ordinary school advantages, and at the age of eighteen he removed to Marion, and entered the store of Goodall & Pulley as clerk, which position he retained for about five years. September 8, 1859, he was married to Josephine, daughter of James T. Goddard, then one of the most active business men of that section. Mrs. Bainbridge is an accomplished lady, educated at St. Vincent, Ky., the mother of five children—three boys and two girls, in the enjoyment of splendid health at the age of forty-four years. In 1860 our subject engaged in business for himself in the old Bainbridge Block, and a year later took in as partner Mr. George Campbell, who after five years withdrew. Mr. Bainbridge next entered the firm of J. T. Goddard & Co., and after a year the old firm of Bainbridge & Campbell again resumed business, and after Mr. Campbell again withdrew, the firm was Bainbridge & Hall. Then L. A. Goddard became a partner, and lastly Mr. Bainbridge has assumed entire control. These changes, not the result of discordance, simply grew out of the lively business of the period, and he, never a feverish speculator, has by his carefulness and good judgment become owner of two well stocked and improved farms near town, and ten dwelling-houses, besides a three-story brick business block, the lower story of which he occupies. He is genial, and if possible, honest to a fault. He is a Republican, general merchant and Odd Fellow, and a worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID BARTH.

David Barth, farmer and stock dealer, was born in St. Clair County in 1844, the youngest of ten children of John and Christiana Barth, natives of Germany, where they were reared. They married about 1821. In 1834 they came to St. Clair County, direct, their permanent home. The father died May 5, 1877, aged about eighty-two years, and the mother in May, 1858, at about fifty-five years of age, the latter being a member of the Lutheran Church, the father being a Catholic. The latter was also a well educated man. For seven years he served as a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and in his later years, in St. Clair County, was one of its most successful farmers. He gave a farm to each child as his majority was reached. Our subject lost his mother at an early age, and was hired out to his elder brother for several years, receiving his education in the public schools of St. Clair County. April 19, 1864, he married Mrs. Lucinda Blake, daughter of Willis and Feriba Holder, natives of Nashville, and Smith County, Tenn., respectively. She was born in Jefferson County, Ill., August 4, 1837. Three of four children are living: Robert D., Edward W. and Arthur W. In 1881 he left St. Clair County and came to his present fine farm of 260 acres, highly cultivated and improved, with a two-story residence, three miles northwest of Marion, most of which has been the outcome of his financial abilities and industry. He has long been in the live stock trade, also. Two sons have been licensed to teach, with high grade certificates. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour.

DR. ALONZO PULASKI BAKER.

Dr. Alonzo Pulaski Baker was born in 1848 in Benton County, Tenn. [For sketch of his parents see that of Dr. Miles D. Baker.] Alonzo was two years old when his parents came to Williamson County, and December 25, 1863, he left home and enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. He was

made corporal at the organization, and participated in two regular engagements and in many skirmishes. He was on active duty until the close of the war, and was discharged September 22, 1865. His public-school education had not been neglected, and on returning he became a teacher, teaching both winter and summer, until 1872, when he began the study of his profession under Dr. James P. Throgmorton, with whom he studied three years. In 1875 he graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, since which time he has been actively engaged in practice. April 7, 1869, he married Martha J. Matheny, who was born March 8, 1850, in Weakley County, Tenn. Their children are Jonathan G., Miles D., Virgil A., Elzada and Marcus W. His wife died August 1, 1885, and the same year he married Elizabeth Graves Day, born in Smith County, Tenn., in 1851. Berenice is their only child. The brothers have been in partnership several years, both in practice and agricultural pursuits. They have a fine tract of 1,000 acres of land, with fine residences and barns, and well improved. In 1884 they established a general store at Cottage Home, with a stock of about \$3,600, in which they are also engaged. The Doctor has an extensive practice, and is an obliging gentleman. He is a Republican, a Master Mason (Lodge No. 434), a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, and he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

DR. MILES D. BAKER.

Dr. Miles D. Baker is a native of Williamson County, and first saw the light in 1853, the son of Jonathan A. and Matilda C. (Sanders) Baker. The father was of English origin, born in 1821 in Mecklenburg County, N. C. He was a farmer, and when fifteen went to Benton County, Tenn., where he was married in 1847. In 1850 he came to Williamson County and bought forty acres in Section 33, Grassy Precinct, where he passed his life. With strong Union sentiments he enlisted in August, 1861, in Com-

pany E, Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and fought at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Raymond, *et al.*, serving three years and three months, and was discharged at Springfield. At this time he owned 600 acres. His death, which occurred October 14, 1876, was hastened by the effects of yellow fever, which he had during the war. The mother was born in Benton County in 1829 and died in 1874. Dr. Baker is the youngest of five children, and after his common school life, he began at nineteen the study of medicine under Dr. F. M. Agnew, of Makanda, Ill., with whom he studied two years. February 25, 1874, he graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and in 1876 graduated from Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis with an *ad eundem* degree. He at once began practice at Section 28, Grassy Precinct, and March 22, 1877, he married Rhoda J. Gallegly, of Union County, Ill., born in 1853. Their children are Frederick L., Roscoe, Kittie Washington and Lester Wade. He is a man of good business ability, and well skilled in his profession. He is a Republican; a Mason, Lodge No. 719, and an Odd Fellow, Lodge No. 232, Carbondale. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

M. L. BAKER.

M. L. Baker, attorney and counselor at law, was born in Benton County, Tenn., January 5, 1856. His father moved to Williamson County when our subject was two years old, and bought a farm in the southwest corner of the county, where he was reared and attended school about three months each winter. After his sixteenth year he taught in winter and farmed in summer, and when eighteen attended the Southern Normal University one term and afterward Ewing College two terms, paying his expenses by labor during the intervening vacations. He studied law under Hon. F. M. Youngblood and Judge D. M. Browning, of Benton, Franklin Co., Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1881 at Mount

Vernon. He opened an office in April, 1882, at Cartersville, this county, and began practice "dead busted," as he tersely puts it. At the spring election of 1885 he was elected city attorney for two years. In April, 1883, he moved to Marion, and was appointed master in chancery in July, 1886. He was initiated in Carbondale Lodge, I. O. O. F., but now belongs to Williamson Lodge, No. 392. He has held every office in the gift of the subordinate lodge, and in 1885 was elected to the office of treasurer of the Southern Illinois Anniversary Association, I. O. O. F. He is a promising lawyer, clear and argumentative in speech, whether at the bar or upon the stump. He is a strong Republican, and popular with his party.

DR. GRIFFIN J. BAKER.

Dr. Griffin J. Baker, of Section 28, Grassy Precinct, was born in Williamson County, May 27, 1851, the son of Jonathan and Matilda C. (Sanders) Baker. After his public school education, the Doctor became a teacher at seventeen, and taught four terms in Williamson and Jackson Counties. May 28, 1872, he married Lucy A., daughter of Isaac and Martha J. Allen, born in 1855 in Benton County, Tenn. Their children are Rhoda M., Carl and Ada. He at once began farming on the old home place, and in 1874 he began the study of medicine under his brothers, Drs. Alonzo and Miles. In the autumn of 1875 he entered the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, and attended for two terms. In the spring of 1878 he became actively engaged in practice, and has had great success in its extent, and in becoming one of the leading physicians of his region. He now owns 320 acres in the home farm, 200 acres of which are well cultivated, and 215 acres of improved land in Johnson and this county. From the *Globe Democrat* of May 15, 1886, we clip the following statement: "Dr. G. J. Baker, of Cottage Home, estimated wealth, \$35,000; taxes, \$300; assessment, \$15,000; raises a variety

of farm products, corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, large and small fruits, and various kinds of live stock; practicing physician; Republican, and served on the county board from 1881 to 1884; native of this county; self-made man." Besides his two-story frame dwelling, erected in 1879 at a cost of \$1,800, he has good barns and other improvements, and all bespeak the thrift and business capacity of the Doctor. Politically he is a "stalwart" Republican casting his first vote for Grant. He is an Odd Fellow, of Carbondale Lodge, No. 233, and Golden Rule Encampment, No. 60, and he and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

ANDREW J. BENSON.

Andrew J. Benson, druggist, was born in Williamson County March 25, 1855, the son of Archibald T. Benson, whose sketch see elsewhere. Our subject was reared and educated at Marion, Ill., and first began the drug business with his brother, W. L., in 1870, at Crab Orchard. In 1871 he came to Marion, and attended college for three years, retiring with the first honors of the school. In 1874 he engaged in his present drug business in Marion, then owned by Hundley & Holland, and later by William A. Dunaway. In 1879 Mrs. Benson assumed control, and has since conducted a successful business, with one of the largest and best selected stock of drugs, paints, oils, fancy and toilet articles, etc., in Marion. Mr. Benson commenced at the bottom round of the ladder, and his success is due to his own individual unaided efforts. He was married, on June 1, 1881, to Miss Addie L. Fellows, of Livonia, N. Y. The union has been a happy one, blessed by two children: Fannie F. and Bernie. He is a prominent Democrat, but has never aspired to office; is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow organizations, in each of which he has received the highest honors, and is one of the most reliable and enterprising business men of Marion.

SAMUEL C. BOLES.

Samuel C. Boles, farmer, was born in Williamson County in 1847, the son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Epps) Boles. The father, of English-Irish stock, born in Dixon County, Tenn., in 1804, married in 1834 in his native county, and in 1840 came to this county and settled in Southern Precinct, on the farm where William Price now lives. In 1849 he bought 160 acres in Eight Mile Precinct, now owned by A. D. Blankenship. In connection with farming he was very skillful in the treatment of cancer by means of his own prepared medicines. After his death, the mother, who was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1814, married John Robinson. She died in 1886, and of eight children by her first marriage, our subject is the only survivor. He was nine years old when his father died, and lived with his mother until twenty years of age, when he began as a day laborer on the farm. December 14, 1873, he married Louiza, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stephens, born in 1855 in this county. Dallas S. is their only child. He located near his present home, and now owns 140 acres, 120 of which are well cultivated. In 1885 he erected a \$723 residence, with other improvements. He is a Democrat, first voting for Greeley. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., and his wife belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church.

THOMAS BONES.

Thomas Bones, merchant, was born in 1834 in Sussex, England, the eldest of five children of Thomas, Sr., and Philadelphia (Wright) Bones. The father, a farmer, born in Sussex also, came to Edwards County, Ill., in 1840, and after six years moved to Clay County, where he died in 1852. The mother was born in Sussex County, England, and died on the old homestead in 1881. Our subject was educated in Clay County, and worked on a farm until twenty-five years of age. He then attended school one year, and engaged in teaching until 1861. He then

married Martha J., daughter of John and Jane Tate, born in 1843, in Edwards County, Ill. Their children are Lucian F., Homer C., Camilla E., John C., Norman T., Eugene F., Olive M., Roscoe O., Kate and Mellie J. Four are deceased. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, Corinth, Iuka, Corinth again, Jackson and Missionary Ridge. In 1864 he re-enlisted as a veteran. May 13, 1864, he lost the two forefingers of his left hand at Resacca, Ga., and October 11 was honorably discharged. He then returned and taught for two years, and after farming in Clay County three years he purchased eighty acres in Williamson County, on which he remained five years. He then came to Crab Orchard, where he bought a residence and served eight years as postmaster. In February, 1877, he became partner, and a year later proprietor in the drug business. A year later he sold out and began his present merchandise business, carrying a \$1,500 stock. He is a Republican, first voting for Douglas. He is a member of the G. A. R., and he and his wife are Methodists.

REUBEN BORTON.

Reuben Borton, miller and dealer in real estate, was born November 17, 1822, in Guernsey County, Ohio, the eldest of eight children (three deceased) of James and Mariah (Wilson) Borton, the former of English origin, born in 1801, in Mount Holly, N. J., and the latter in 1802, in Loudon County, Va. In 1820 they were married in Guernsey County, Ohio, where they were reared from childhood, and the father here farmed and distilled essential oils; he died in 1864. The mother died in 1855. Our subject, educated in the home schools of his native county, married when twenty-three, and followed his father's business. In 1850 he went to California and mined extensively, paying some men as high as \$10 per day. He returned via Acapulco, Mexico

City and Vera Cruz, Mexico, and New Orleans, to his native county. In 1859, four years after his wife's death, he mined in Colorado four years, then in Montana four years, and after a winter's visit home he went to California and engaged three years in the lumber business at Truckee. For five years after he was a San Francisco hotel proprietor. While in Colorado he married his second wife, who died at San Francisco in 1872. Their children are Arthy, in Washington Territory, and James, a druggist in St. Louis. In 1877 he came by rail to Marion, and began milling and distilling essential oils. In 1880 he married Mattie, daughter of Levi and Fannie (Cole) Simmons, born about 1840 in Obion County, Tenn. Their children are Maud and Wetzel, the latter a namesake of our subject's brother, Louis Wetzel, named in honor of the famous Indian fighter. In 1885 he abandoned his business and became county commissioner and dealer in real estate. In 1886 he bought Stoller's half interest in the Prindle & Stoller Mills. Josephine, now with her grandmother in Ohio, was his first wife's only child. Notwithstanding an adventurous and changing career, making and losing fortunes in the mines, our subject now owns 300 acres of fine land, is stockholder in the Creal Springs Improvement Company, besides other property and mining claims in Colorado. He is an alderman of Marion, and will probably continue so. He is a stanch Democrat, first voting for Polk. He has been a Mason forty-two years. He has been a good traveler in every State and Territory in the United States, in Mexico and Canada. The Bortons have always been Quakers. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOSEPH M. BRANDON.

Joseph M. Brandon, notary public, farmer, and stock raiser, was born in Jackson County July 17, 1845, the third of four children of Thomas and Jane (Tyget) Brandon. The father,

born in Yellowbush County, Ala., in 1817, was the son of Joseph Brandon, of Irish stock, and volunteer in the war of 1812, who removed to Jackson County in early days, where his career ended. Thomas was married about 1840, and located in the river bottoms of Union County until 1844, when, driven out by high water, he went to Jackson County, located four miles southeast of Carbondale, and farmed until his death in April, 1858. He was a man of influence, and served as constable at the time of his death. The mother, born in Virginia, November 21, 1821, is still living with her son, J. M., and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Our subject received a good business education, and August 20, 1865, married Martha B., daughter of John A. and Angeline Allmon, born in Tennessee in 1850. Five of eight children are living: Mary A., William A., Rosy A., John P. and Ida J. In 1873 he left his mother's farm, and bought a farm near by, but since 1875 has lived on his present farm, the owner of 160 acres of fine land ten miles southwest of Marion, all the product of his care and ability. In 1882 he was elected justice to fill an unexpired term, and in 1885 was re-elected, with no case as yet reversed from his decision by the superior courts. For two years he has been notary public, appointed by Gov. Oglesby. He is a public-spirited man, and has served as school director almost ever since his majority. He is a local leading Democrat, and first voted for McClellan. He is a prominent Mason, member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and of the F. M. B. A. Mrs. Brandon is a Free-Will Baptist.

M. J. BREWER.

M. J. Brewer, merchant, was born in 1840 in Marshall County, Ky., the fifth of six children of Ambrose and Rebecca (Gowen) Brewer. The father, a farmer, born in 1818, in North Carolina, went to Tennessee with his parents, and after marriage lived in Marshall County, Ky., until 1863. He then

bought eighty acres of land in Williamson County, but in 1870 sold it, and moved to near Harrisburg, Saline County, where his death occurred in 1879. The mother, born in 1822, in Tennessee, died in 1868. Our subject was educated in Marshall County, Tenn., and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Peach Tree Creek, Savannah and Bentonville (N. C.). In 1863 he was made sergeant, serving until the close of the war, and discharged from service in June, 1865. In 1867 he married Amanda, daughter of John and Luvica Allen, born in this county in 1848. Their children are John A. L., Laura B., Sherman, Oscar, Edgar, Gilbert, Leo, Mirtie and Charles. In 1880 he was elected constable and served one term. He owns seventy-five acres of good land, and a fine town residence. He entered partnership with J. E. Allen, in shipping poultry, and a year later, Allen & Brewer became dealers in general merchandise; the present firm is described in the sketch of Mr. Allen. In politics he is a Republican, first voting for Grant in 1868. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R., and he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

FRANK BROWN.

Frank Brown, a prominent farmer, was born in Union County, Ill., in 1831, the son of Rev. Jeremiah and Rebecca (Henderson) Brown, for sketch of whom see that of Capt. John Brown. Frank was educated in the pioneer school, four miles' walk distant, and when fifteen, after his father's death, he lived a year with his brother-in-law, Grant Waggoner. For the next four years he was learning the tinner's trade in Jonesboro, and the next year engaged as a currier. In 1850 he came to Bainbridge, where he and his brother-in-law bought the tanyard, and

conducted it for three years. April 15, 1852, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Dunaway, born in Bainbridge April 14, 1836. Their children are Ann R. (deceased), Melissa, John W., Augustus E., George W. (deceased), Samuel and Otis F. He lived in Carbondale one year, Marion the same length of time, five years in Bainbridge, and after marriage he traded his tanyard for his present farm of eighty acres in Section 21, where he has lived since 1865. Before coming to Williamson County, his last year in the tanning business at \$5 per month and clothing himself, netted him but \$21 to start in this county, where he now owns 600 acres of fine land, and two houses and lots in Creal Springs. In politics he is a Conservative, and votes rather for principle, which now takes the form of Prohibition. From 1862 he served eight years as justice, and declined three other elections to the office, and from the time of the present school law he was school director until within a few years, when he declined further service. He is a member of the Grange, and he, his wife, and three children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, which they joined September 25, 1854. At sixteen he was six months on probation in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since 1867 he has been a deacon in the church. John and Gus joined in 1876 and Melissa in 1873.

DR. CURTIS BROWN.

Dr. Curtis Brown, physician, and merchant, was born in 1852 in Bainbridge, this county, the fourth of ten children (one deceased) of John and Martha J. (Wilkins) Brown, both born in 1826, the former of German stock, a native of Union County, Ill., and the latter a native of South Carolina and of Scotch-Irish origin. When two years old the mother went to East Tennessee, and they soon after came to Union County, Ill. The father served in the Mexican war, and after his return the marriage occurred. They lived on a farm in Union County about three years, then came to

Bainbridge, our subject's native place, and about a year after his birth they settled on their present farm, near the site of Carterville, where the father now owns 320 acres of well improved land. He was a tanner at Bainbridge and had to haul over land to St. Louis the leather he made, and, returning, he usually brought a load of goods. He was also in the civil war from 1862 to 1864, the latter part first as private, then elected captain of his (Federal) company. Both parents are hale and robust, still living on the old homestead. Our subject was educated at the high school (now southern Illinois Normal) of Carbondale. When eighteen he taught for a year; in 1874 graduated from the Missouri Medical College and returned to Crainville, Williamson County, practicing his profession and managing a drug store, Brown & Waggoner's (afterward Brown & Son's), for five years. He then moved to Herrin's Prairie, and bought a farm of 120 acres, and practiced there also until 1883. He then erected Brown's Creal Springs Hotel, the first building erected in that place, and left his large practice in Herrin's Prairie on account of ill health. He was successful in the hotel business for four years, when he began merchandising in February, 1887, and sold the hotel. In June 1874, he married Louisa C., daughter of Oliver and Julia A. (Spiller) Herrin. Their children are Clara, Bertie and Mettie. His wife was born in 1852, and partly educated at what is now known as the Southern Illinois Normal, which received its name from her grandfather. He is an active Democrat, and was president of the village board for two years, and resigned in 1886. He is one of the promising young business men of his region. His father, mother, and five sisters are prominent members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

Capt. John Brown was born in Union County, Ill., in 1826, the son of Rev. Jeremiah and Rebecca (Henderson) Brown.

Father of our subject was twice married, the first wife being our subject's mother, who reached forty at the time of her death, when subject was eight years old. His father was a Baptist minister and farmer, and died in 1848, about fifty-eight years old. Our subject, after his home life and school days, was married in 1847 to Martha J., daughter of John G. and Sarah Wilkins, of Union County. They had a family of ten children, of whom nine are living—seven are daughters and two sons—one son (M. D.) and four daughters being married, the third one being a graduate of Mount Carroll Seminary, who is now running a seminary of her own at Creal Springs, Ill. He left the farm in Union County in 1852 and located in Bainbridge, this county, and engaged in the tanning business. Since 1855 he has been living on his present farm, excepting a short time at Carbondale engaged in hotel business, and three years at Craneville in merchandising. He has one of the most valuable and beautiful farms in the county. He has been in two wars—the Mexican and our late civil war, one year in the former, participating at Buena Vista, and in the latter enlisting in August, 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, captain of Company D, serving six months on guard duty at Cairo, when the measles caused the disbanding of the regiment through a loss of half its number. He served one year as a member of the county court and two years as an associate justice. He has always been an active Democrat, but cast his first vote for Gen. Taylor, on account of his war record. Subject, his wife and all his people, who are professors, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

EMANUEL H. BULLINER.

Emanuel H. Bulliner, farmer, was born in McNairy County, Tenn., in 1855, the son of George and Nancy (Plunk) Bulliner. The father, born in North Carolina in 1812 of German stock, was a farmer, and when a boy came with his mother to McNairy

County, Tenn., where he married. In 1865 he came to this county, bought 205 acres in Eight Mile Precinct, and at his death, December 12, 1873, he owned about 600 acres.* He was assassinated by Thomas Russell, while on horseback, bound to Carbondale, and lived but about two hours after, dying near the Jackson-Williamson County line. The mother, also of German origin, born in 1822 in North Carolina, died in 1876. Eight of their eleven children are living: John, Monroe, Emanuel H., Elizabeth (wife of J. C. S. Halstead), Mary (wife of John Gamble), Adeline (wife of A. Smith), Amanda (wife of P. Crain) and Martha (wife of S. Smith). Our subject was educated in Tennessee and in this county, and when eighteen he began farming for himself. In April, 1875, he married Mary, daughter of William Tyner, born in 1855 in this county. Grace, George, Burnice and Bertha are their children. He located near the old homestead, in 1885 bought his present farm of 120 acres in Eight Mile Precinct, and soon erected a \$600 dwelling and \$400 barn. He owns 200 acres. He is not a party man, but votes independently, on principle. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., and his wife of the Christian Church.

JAMES M. BURKHART.

James M. Burkhart, merchant, was born near Knoxville, Tenn., June 8, 1841, and was reared on the farm. Besides common school advantages he had two terms at Walnut Grove Academy, near Knoxville, and in early life worked as a carpenter, and also as a teacher. His Union sentiments caused him to come to Illinois in 1862, and began, like Lincoln, as a rail-splitter, but was soon engaged near Marion as a superintendent in a tobacco warehouse until 1868, when he became a clerk for Goodall & Campbell. In 1873 he and Mr. Hardin Goodall became the firm of Goodall & Burkhart, dry-goods dealers, and continued successfully. Since 1883 our subject has been sole

owner of the business, and is now considered in every respect one of the best and most successful men in his community. In 1872 he married Mary E., daughter of the late Elijah N. Spiller, one of the largest land holders in the county. His fine residence is built after his own plans, and his large brick store room is a model of convenience. He has also a sewing machine department, to which he has given considerable attention. He has long been a Republican and an active Knight Templar. He is now Worshipful Master of the lodge at Marion.

JOHN H. BURNETT.

John H. Burnett, sheriff of Williamson County, was born there September 29, 1844, the son of Thomas H. and Nancy C. (Parks) Burnett, natives of Tennessee. The father was born in 1813, and came to Illinois when a young man, early in the thirties, following farming in Rock Creek Precinct until his death in 1875. Our subject was reared and educated in the county, was a teacher for several terms in early life, and later began farming in Rock Creek Precinct, at which he continued, together with stock raising, until November, 1886, when he was elected sheriff, an office which he has faithfully and efficiently filled. March 27, 1867, he married Mary A. Davis, of this county. Their children are Jaley, Cordelia, Eliza Jane, Otis Herman, Minnie O. (deceased), Lillie P., Amma and Estella. He is a Republican, and was a member of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of the hundred days' service. He is one of the G. A. R., and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church—a reliable citizen and official.

MARION C. CAMPBELL.

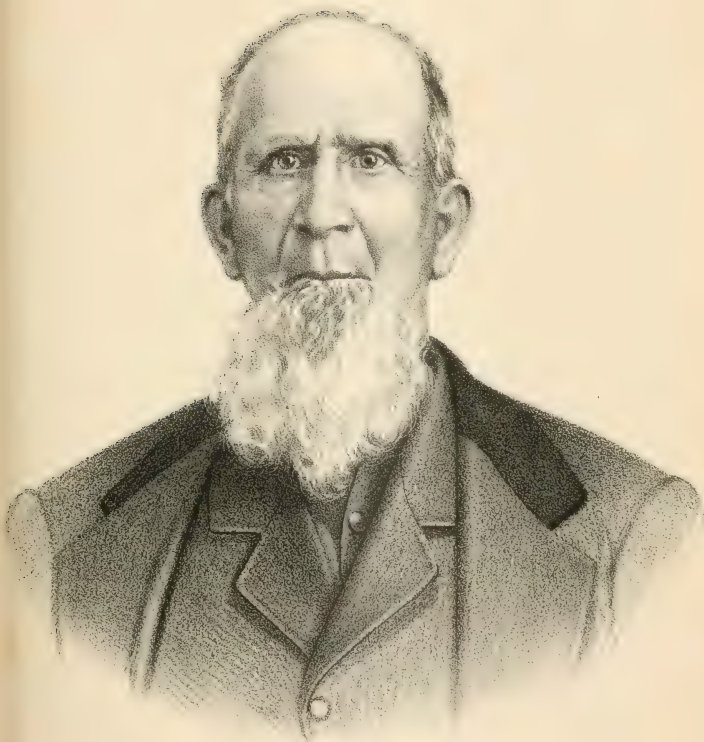
Marion C. Campbell of Marion, native of Williamson County, was born January 12, 1834, the son of Cyrus and Hannah (Wiley) Campbell, natives of Scotland and North Carolina respect-

ively. The father came to the United States with two other brothers in 1798, being but seven years old at the time. He married in North Carolina, and in 1820 moved to Robertson County, Tenn. In 1824 he came to Illinois, located on Eight Mile Prairie, and in 1845 came to Marion, where he died in July of that year. He was for several years a magistrate, being a Democrat, and was one of the county commissioners when this county was separated from Franklin County. He followed millwrighting and wagon-making, the latter chiefly. He was a Baptist. Our subject was reared and educated here, and began mercantile life with his brother James M. in Marion, when sixteen years of age. They continued in this, the milling and stock business, until 1857, when he became a partner of John Goodall, with whom he has been associated ever since, except during the war, when he was engaged in the cotton business in the South exclusively. He is one of the few successful speculators in tobacco. His first wife, Hannah F. Cunningham, died in 1864. Their only daughter is Annie C. (wife of John D. R. Turner, Marion). In 1866 he married a sister of his first wife, Cyrene H. John A. is their only child. Both wives were sisters of Mrs. Gen. Logan. Our subject is a Democrat, and has been connected with the County Agricultural Society since its inception, and is president of the same. He is a member of the K. of H., K. & L. of H., and of the Christian Church.

LABAN CARTER.

Laban Carter, retired farmer and speculator, Carterville, was born in Stanly County, N. C., August 28, 1822, the son of Levi and Jane (Holt) Carter. The father of English stock, born in 1791 in North Carolina, went to Henry County, Tenn., in 1823, and bought 218 acres on which he passed his life. He died in 1845. The mother, of German lineage, a native of North

Carolina, was born in 1791, and died in 1829. Laban, the only survivor of seven children, was only seven when his mother died, and with the meager pioneer school advantages he received hardly a common-school education, Henry County was the scene of this. He remained at home with his father until of age. October 2, 1844, he married Berrilia Jackson, born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1829. Mary A. (wife of John Black), James N. and Levi M. are the children. He lived in Weakley County for three years, and then became owner of 113 acres in Henry County. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Tennessee Infantry, and after five months' service he was discharged on account of disability at Trenton, October 3. His wife died in 1860, and September 5, 1861, he married Nancy, daughter of William and Orpha (Smith) Snodgrass, born in 1839 in Jonesboro, Tenn. Their children are Sarah J. (wife of Samuel Bundy), Barnett H., Minnie D., Thomas E. and Maggie D. In 1863 he came to Jackson County, and six months later moved to Franklin County. In the fall of 1864 he moved to Williamson County, and bought 100 acres of land in Cartersville Precinct. In November, 1872, he succeeded in locating a postoffice at Cartersville, which postoffice and the city which grew up around it were named in honor as the founder and foster father of them both. He soon added forty acres, and in 1872 leased 120 acres to the Carbon-dale Coal & Coke Company for ninety-nine years or as long as the coal lasted. He now owns 440 acres, has a lease of 680 acres, and is an able business man. In politics he is a Republican, first voting for Polk as a Democrat before the war. He was magistrate of the Fifth District of Henry County, Tenn., six years, and held the same office in Williamson County, being elected in 1874. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church he being one of its trustees. He is also a stockholder and director of the St. Louis Coal Railroad.



Laban Carter

CARTERVILLE ILL.

GEORGE B. CHAMNESS.

George B. Chamness, proprietor of the East Side Hotel, Creal Springs, was born May 26, 1831, in Williamson County, the eldest of nine children (two deceased) of Wiley B. and Sarah (Krantz) Chamness, the former a descendant of William Penn, and said to be of Dutch origin, born in 1812 in Buncombe County, N. C., and the latter of German-French stock, born in the same year in Robinson County, Tenn. The father came to Franklin County when but a boy of six years, and the mother came, when an orphan girl of twelve years, with her sister and a Sanders family; both were reared in the pioneer advantages and disadvantages of old Franklin (now Williamson) County, and married about 1830. They settled on their tract of land near Crab Orchard, and remained until the father's death in 1882, where the mother still survives him at the fair old age of seventy-five years. Our subject was educated in the earliest form of the pioneer log schoolhouse, and remained at home until of age, although he married at twenty. When of age he settled his tract near Crab Orchard, and in November, 1885, moved to his present home and business in Creal Springs. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, served until mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865, and later honorably discharged at Springfield. He was with Sherman at Kenesaw, Atlanta and to the sea. Amanda Frey, his first wife, was born in 1831, in Logan County, Ky., and died in 1861 near Crab Orchard, the mother of six children, of whom but two survive. He then married Martha J. E., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Donihoo) Turnage, born October 25, 1840, in Calloway County, Ky. Five of their ten children are living. John and Lane, the children of his first wife, are farmers with families. George D., Laura, Ambrose, Frank and Sallie are the children of his second marriage. Our subject has been a hard worker, and now owns 200 acres of good land, 160 acres of

which he traded for his present town property. Since the late war he has been a Republican chiefly, was constable two years, and from 1867 eight years a justice, giving satisfaction. Before the war he was a Democrat, and first voted for Pierce. He is a Mason, Chapel Hill Lodge, No. 719. Our subject, his wife, and the eldest three children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

ALBERT L. CLINE.

Albert L. Cline, of Marion, is a native of Williamson County, and was born September 20, 1851, the son of Jefferson and Serelda J. (Abshire) Cline, the latter a native of Kentucky. The father came to this county in the forties locating ten miles east of Marion, and later a resident of Stone Fort, his present home. Our subject was reared and educated in this county, came to Marion in 1870, and followed farming and teaming until 1878. Since then he has been in the grocery business, and for the last year has also conducted a first-class bakery, controlling a large trade in Marion and the county. February 8, 1874, he became the husband of Florence A. McCowin, of this county. Their children are Otto, Earl and Minnie Ethel. He is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the enterprising citizens of Marion.

JAMES F. CONNELL.

James F. Connell, born in Cheatham County, Tenn., near the city of Nashville, November 25, 1847; immigrated to Illinois in April, 1863, with his father's family, and located at Vienna, county seat of Johnson County; removed to Marion in October, 1866, and became a printer's apprentice in the office of *Our Flag*, a small weekly paper then published by Lyman E. Knapp; worked as a journeyman printer till the spring of 1870, when he took charge of *Our Flag* as editor and publisher, which paper he conducted for a few months only; again worked as a journeyman

till the spring of 1877, then became editor and publisher of the *Egyptian Press*, which paper he is yet in charge of; was elected justice of the peace for Marion Precinct in November, 1883; elected police magistrate for the city of Marion in 1886, which position he still occupies. Being born of poor parents, he is indebted to himself for the acquirement of an education and whatever attainments he possesses. He married Miss Elizabeth Broad in 1870, who bore him six children—four boys and two girls—and who died July 6, 1883; married Miss Mary Felts in 1885. The *Egyptian Press*, under his management as editor and publisher, is considered the leading Democratic paper in the Twentieth Congressional District.

EDWARD G. CREAL.

Edward G. Creal, a prominent farmer, who discovered the springs and founded the town which bears his name, was born October 16, 1835, in Cumberland County, Ky., the younger of two sons of Elijah and Temperance Soberness (Wilburn) Creal, the former of Irish stock, born in Georgia in 1795, and the latter of similar origin, born in 1808, in Kentucky. The father, when he became a man, went to Cumberland County, Ky., where he married in 1831. Soon after our subject's birth they moved to Smith County, Tenn., engaging in farming and boating, as captain of a flatboat fleet of forty-two boats, and although limited in education, he carried on the tobacco and produce trade to New Orleans with satisfaction. In 1846 he went to Illinois, settled one mile north of Creal Springs, and there worked and lived until his death in 1856. The mother then married, in 1860, Jesse W. Seay, and lived until 1875. Our subject attended school but very little, and remained at the home of his parents until eighteen, when he married and located on his present farm, which he entered (Section 25, Town 10 south, Range 3 east). In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Illinois Cav-

alry, at Paducah, Ky., and served until honorably discharged at Memphis. He had billious fever during the war, which left a rupture as its effect, so that disability was the cause of his discharge, and he has never since been the hale man that he was. In 1881 the peculiar medicinal qualities of the springs that had opened a few years before were discovered. The event brought multitudes about them, so that a village of about 700 people has sprung up within four years, and located on a portion of our subject's farm. Prospect of a railroad is giving the place a special "boom" also. His wife, Amanda C., daughter of John and Prudence (Gower) Donelson, was born February 2, 1836, in Davidson County, Tenn. Their three children are all deceased. Sarah F., however, grew to womanhood, and married John O. Taylor, by whom she had five children. She died in November, 1885. For the last twelve years our subject has been a notary public, in connection with the superintendence of his farm. He is a Republican and first voted for Stephen A. Douglas, and has always refused proffered official positions. He is an energetic and highly respected man and citizen. He is an Odd Fellow, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS N. CRIPPS.

Thomas N. Cripps, farmer and stock raiser, was born on his present farm in Marion Precinct, in 1840, the second of eight children of Samuel and Cynthia (Pike) Cripps. The father, born in Pennsylvania, of German stock, son of John Cripps, left his native home in early life, and was for several years a boatman on the Ohio River, part of the time as captain of a boat. After leaving the river he went West, and was one of the pioneers of Williamson County. He soon established a general store in what is now the Bainbridge Precinct. Then after several years he was engaged in teaming for a time. He was twice married, his first wife being Anna Duncan. He afterward set-

tled on the farm on which our subject now resides, and died in 1865. The mother, born in Tennessee, died in 1862. For about forty-four years she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and in 1866 married Mary L., daughter of Josiah and Eleanor Denning, of Franklin County. Their only child is Lizzie. He has thus far lived on the farm of his birth, now as farmer and stock raiser, and owner of 240 acres, well improved, with a good two-story frame residence, all the fruits of his own ability and care. He is giving his daughter a college education. He is a Democrat, first voting for Douglas. He is a member of the K. of H. and F. M. B. A. organizations.

E. L. DARROW.

E. L. Darrow, druggist, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1826, the eldest of nine children of James W. and Marinda (Morris) Darrow, natives of Tennessee, born respectively in 1799 and 1808. The father, of German stock, son of Benjamin Darrow, a native of Connecticut, served five years in the Revolution, and was an early pioneer of Tennessee. He died in 1865. The mother died about 1868, a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Our subject, having but a few months in school, was educated chiefly by his grandfather. In 1843 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Follis, of Robertson County, Tenn. Four of their eight children are living: William J., of Tennessee, a soldier three years in the United States Army; George W.; Martha, wife of O. P. Gosnell, and Georgian, wife of James Dorris. In 1863 he located one mile west of Lake Creek, Williamson County, and farmed until 1882, when he began life in town. In 1878 he entered the mercantile business with C. M. Bidwell, in 1882 became sole owner, and is also carrying a stock of drugs, groceries, farming implements, etc. valued at about \$1,500. He served about seven years as magis-

trate in Tennessee, and about fifteen years as deputy surveyor of Williamson County. He had but \$35 when he settled in the county, and has made all he has himself. He owns forty acres of timbered land. Formerly a Democrat, and voting for Cass in 1848, he has since the war been a Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, and since 1855 a Mason. His wife is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

JOSIAH DAVIS.

Josiah Davis, farmer, was born in Lake Creek Township, July 14, 1832, the ninth of ten children of David and Lucy (Hendrickson) Davis, natives of Tennessee, where they were married about 1828. They soon after located on the farm where our subject was born, and the father died there in 1875, about seventy-one years old, having been a life-long farmer. The mother died about 1882, aged sixty-two years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Our subject received the pioneer training of the wilderness schools, attending but a couple of months in the year. When of age he married Louisa V., daughter of Charles and Zelottie Lewis, of Clinton County, who was born in Kentucky in 1837. Ten of their fourteen children are living: Liston A., Zelottie J. (wife of Archibald Batts), Lucy C. (widow of George Gill), Mary L. (wife of J. Kelley), Josiah, Jennie, Charles F., Ella F., David O. and Sarah G. He soon afterward entered eighty acres of land, on which he has since lived, and which he has improved. He was a Democrat, and voted for Pierce, but since the war has been a Republican. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

George W. Davis, farmer and lumber manufacturer, was born in 1843 in Williamson County, the second of eight children

(three deceased) of Thomas D. and Mary (Ferrell) Davis, the former of Welsh stock, born in 1814 in Kentucky, and the latter of English origin, born in 1817 in Smith County, Tenn. They were married in Williamson County, where they were reared, and settled at Marion, building the first frame house in that place. He was county clerk, but in 1843 moved to the land he bought in Section 4, Town 10 south, Range 4 east, and engaged in saw-milling, merchandising and farming, until in November, 1872, when he went to Texas, where, in September, 1873, he died. The mother died in 1858, and the father, by two marriages thereafter had three children by each, one of the first three deceased. Our subject was educated at institutions in Carbondale, and when sixteen began life for himself, but remained at home until nineteen, when he began teaching, and so continued, with farming, for ten years. In 1872 he married and settled on his present farm, and chiefly farmed it until 1882, when he started a steam saw mill also. His wife, Arabella (daughter of Dr. James) and Ann (Crowther) Hayton, was born in 1848 in this county. Their children are Mary A., Ada and Ida (all deceased). He owns 400 acres of land, well improved and cultivated, which he has obtained from a poor beginning with the aid of an excellent wife. He is a Democrat, first voting for McClellan. He is an Odd Fellow, and his wife is a Christian, and in sentiment a Presbyterian.

HENRY M. DAVIS.

Henry M. Davis, farmer, was born in 1855 in Williamson County, Ill., the elder of two children of Oliver and Jane Davis. The father, born in Williamson County in 1832, was married in 1854, and followed farming until he enlisted, in August, 1861, in Company C, Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Gen. Logan. He was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Belmont, Fort McHenry, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Resaca, Dallas

and Kenesaw Mountain. He was wounded in the knee at Atlanta by a piece of shell, which caused his death in the hospital at Marietta, Ga., August 4, 1864. The mother, born about 1834 in Tennessee, died in Williamson County June 9, 1859. Our subject was educated in this county, and in 1879 married Amanda C., daughter of Cicero J. and Susan Keaster, born January 15, 1858, in Williamson County. Their only child is Ira J. He owns sixty acres of good, well improved and cultivated land. In politics he is a Republican, and first voted for Hayes. He is a Methodist, while his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

B. F. DAVIS.

B. F. Davis, farmer and teacher, was born in 1848 in Williamson County, Ill., the eldest of four children of Daniel S. and Martha J. (Scobey) Davis. The father, born in Virginia in 1824, was brought to Williamson County when about five years old, and when he became of age bought 160 acres of land, where he lived until about two years before his death. He then sold out, and was in Metropolis, Ill., about one year, when he returned to Williamson County, where he died in 1856. The mother, born in 1829 in Tennessee, died in Williamson County, Ill., in 1863. Our subject was educated at the Southern Illinois Normal School, at Carbondale, and also at Marion, Ill. He has been actively engaged as a teacher ever since 1867, with the exception of five terms, being now one of the foremost teachers of the county. He is also engaged in farming, and owns fifty-five acres of land, well improved. In 1867 he married Amanda, daughter of John W. and Jerusha J. Erwin, born in Williamson County in 1852. Their children are Lyman E., Ami and Siloni. Politically, he is a Republican, and first voted for Grant in 1872. He is a member of the F. M. B. A.

A. J. DAVIS.

A. J. Davis, farmer, was born in 1831 in Williamson County, the second of thirteen children of Oliver and Annie (Baker) Davis. The father, a farmer of Dutch descent, was born about 1815, in Montgomery County, Tenn., and as one of the earliest settlers of Williamson County entered 160 acres of land, afterward increased to 260 acres, on which he died in December, 1886. The mother, born about 1822 in Montgomery County, Tenn., died on the old homestead in March, 1885. Our subject was educated in this county, and now has 230 acres of fine land, well improved, one of the best stock farms in the county, in the stock of which, he makes something of a specialty. In 1855 he married Charlotte V., daughter of Samuel and Mary Riggs, born in 1837 in McMinn County, Tenn. She died December 8, 1865. Their children are William T., Alexander H., Stephen A., Louisa J. and Mary V. One is deceased. In 1866 he married Martha J., daughter of William and Mahala Pulley. Their children are George W., Martha J., Anderson G., Eli H., Emily A., Harriet E., Frankie T. and Berry W. In politics he is a Republican, and first voted for Pierce. He is a reliable, public-spirited farmer.

EDWARD L. DENISON.

Edward L. Denison, M. D., of Marion, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., August 16, 1835, the son of Edward and Eveline (Hitchcock) Denison, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. The father removed to Ohio with his family in 1844, and in 1854 to McHenry County, Ill., where he died about ten years ago. Our subject was educated at Marengo, in the seminary, and began the study of medicine in 1856. In 1858 he came to southern Illinois, and taught school for four years in Union, Johnson and Williamson Counties. In 1861 he located on a farm in the southern part of the county, still keeping up his medical study. In 1864 he entered Chicago Medical College,

and graduated in 1866. He then practiced at his home until November, 1869, when he removed to Marion, and engaged in the drug business and practice of medicine, and met with well deserved success in both. March 31, 1861, he married Marietta, the daughter of Alonzo and Rachael Bentley, and sister of Dr. W. H. Bentley, of this city. Four sons and one daughter are living. The Doctor is a Republican, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1868-69, representing this and Jackson Counties. He is a Mason and a member of the Christian Church.

CHARLES H. DENISON.

Charles H. Denison, speculator and real estate owner, was born on August 21, 1837, in Seneca County, N. Y., the third of seven children (four deceased) of Edward and Evaline (Hitchcock) Denison, the father, of Irish stock, born in 1789 in Vermont, the mother born in 1808 in Utica, N. Y., of English origin. They married in Utica, and remained near there and in Seneca County until our subject's fourth year, and then until his twelfth lived on a farm in Huron County, Ohio. In 1849 they went to McHenry County, Ill., where the father died in 1872. The mother then lived with our subject at Marion until her death in July, 1886. After attending schools in McHenry County, our subject was a teacher for two years, after he was twenty, in that county, then came to Marion and alternated teaching in winter and farming and trading stock in summer until 1872. He had married in 1869 and settled on his farm in Bainbridge, and three years later became circuit clerk, at Marion. After his term expired he and W. H. Bundy, formed the firm of Denison & Bundy, druggists, but two years later he engaged exclusively in stock speculation and real estate. His wife, Mary E., daughter of Dr. S. H. and Mary A. (Smith) Bundy, was born February 8, 1848, in Smith County, Tenn. Their children are Leone, Edward E., Lora B. and Samuel B. Our subject, now one of Marion's

leading financiers, began with nothing and now owns 1,500 acres of land besides town property and loaned money, now living on a suburban tract of sixty acres, well situated. His taxes during the past years were \$420. He is president of the County Agricultural Society and of the school board. He is an active Democrat, chairman of the County Central Committee, and first voted for Douglas. Mrs. Denison is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

THOMAS DUNAWAY.

Thomas Dunaway, merchant at Marion, the son of Samuel Dunaway (deceased, see sketch of him), was born in Williamson County, Ill., May 16, 1848. He was reared and educated in his native county, and brought up in the mercantile business of his father. In 1876 he engaged in the dry goods business for himself, and has conducted this and the clothing trade ever since. In 1885 he established his present store, and has one of the best selected stocks of fancy and staple goods, notions, hats and shoes in Marion, controlling a large share of the trade in city and county. In 1868 he married Bethena Benson who died leaving two daughters. He married his present wife, Emma E. Benson, on June 11, 1884. They have one daughter. He is independent in politics but generally affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the K. of H. and K. & L. of H., and recognized as one of Marion's best business men.

SAMUEL DUNAWAY.

Samuel Dunaway (deceased) was one of Marion's most prominent citizens and merchants. He was born in North Carolina in 1809, where his parents died when he was quite young. He ran away from the man to whom he was "bound" in North Carolina, and first located in Union County, Ill. He came to this county when a young man, and located at Bainbridge, where he learned the hatter's trade. He was one of the first merchants

of that locality, being in business several years with James T. Goddard, and finally becoming one of the largest land owners in Williamson County. In 1872 he began life in Marion, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, November 28, 1876. He became the husband of Julia Ann Tapley, of this county, who still survives him. Their children are Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, of this county; Mrs. Sarah Snyder, of Carbondale; Samuel W., of Carbondale; Mrs. Mary J. Goodall, of Marion; Mrs. Malvina Robertson, of Marion; Thomas and Mrs. Josephine May, both of Marion. He was a Democrat but never aspired to office, and was prominently identified with all the business enterprises of the county and of Marion, a number of whose business blocks he built and owned, besides the brick residence in which his widow dwells and other residences.

WEBSTER W. DUNCAN.

Webster W. Duncan, judge of Williamson County, was born near Lake Creek, in the same county, January 21, 1857, and is the son of Andrew J. Duncan, whose sketch see elsewhere. Excepting 1858 and 1859 in Carbondale, our subject has always lived in his native county. From six to seventeen he attended closely to common-school studies, and in 1874 entered Ewing College, remained five years, graduating with the degree of A. B., and in 1883 received the degree of A. M. In June, 1881, he began legal study under Judge W. H. Williamson, of Benton, continuing in the summers until 1883 and teaching in winters. In the summer of 1884 he read law under Judge G. W. Young. October 13, 1884, he entered the St. Louis Law School and took up the senior studies. He, although licensed at Mount Vernon to practice, February 25, 1885, returned and graduated (LL. B.) with the highest honors in the class of 1885, being one of four who made the highest grades. He began practice at Marion August 18, 1885, and November 2, 1886, was elected on

the Republican ticket by a majority of 342 votes to his present office. Judge Duncan has enjoyed an almost unprecedented practice from the start, and, considering his age, he illustrates the fact that vigor and determination will win, and is a good example for Egyptian boys. He is a prominent Mason, and for two years was a representative in the State Grand Lodge.

JOHN H. DUNCAN.

John H. Duncan, county superintendent of schools, was born in Marshall County, Ky., June 27, 1858, the son of Samuel and Ruhamah (Frizzell) Duncan, natives of Tennessee. The father came to Illinois in 1864, locating in Franklin County, and a year later came to this county, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred while he was away from home in Johnson County, September 14, 1867. He was politically prominent in Marshall County, Ky., where he held various county offices. The first two years of the war he served as Government spy, and then took command of Company A, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry, and served until his enlistment expired. Our subject was reared on the farm and attended Shurtleff College, Madison County, Ill., two years. He then began teaching in this county, and after returning from college was principal of the Centerville schools three years. In 1882 he was elected to his present position, running far ahead of his ticket; was re-elected in 1886 by an increased majority, and has served the people faithfully and efficiently ever since. He is a Republican, and has been prominently identified with the newspapers of the county. During 1883 he owned an interest in and was editor-in-chief of the *Marion Monitor*, and in November, 1885, established an educational journal called *Our Public Schools*, which he conducted one year. In February, 1887, he and others bought the *Marion Independent and Monitor* and consolidated them, issuing the first on February 24 under the name of the *Leader*, of which he is

an editor and part owner. It is the county official organ, and is a Republican paper. August 26, 1883, he married Mary M., daughter of W. J. Spiller, of this county. They have a son and daughter. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Christian Church.

A. J. DUNCAN.

A. J. Duncan, farmer, merchant and tobacconist, was born in Williamson County in 1831, the third of ten children of William P. and Frances (Spiller) Duncan, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee. The father, born in 1806, the son of Henry Duncan, came to what is now Franklin County with his parents when a young man, and about 1826 married and located on Schoharrie Prairie, where he reared his family, and removing to Lake Creek Township died in 1877 a life-long farmer. The mother, born in 1808, came to Illinois with her parents, and died in 1883. Both were esteemed pioneers and members of the Christian Church. Our subject's education and training was good, and in early life he began teaching. When twenty-two he married Matilda Nall. Their only child is Judge Warren W., of Marion. She died in 1857, and in 1858 he married Nancy A., daughter of James T. and Elizabeth Powell. Their children are George W., Sarah A. (wife of J. N. Poor, of Johnson County), James and William T. (deceased), Perrian W. and Charles L. Except about six months in Carbondale, he has since been a resident of his native county. In 1863 he became a partner with his father-in-law at Lake Creek in the merchandising line, but soon after became sole proprietor, and now carries a stock \$3,500 in value, the best of the kind in the place. He also owns three farms, about 300 acres of valuable land, forty acres of which he inherited, with the gift of a horse, all the rest being his own acquisitions. He served for several years as township treasurer and as postmaster at Lake Creek. He was a Democrat, first voting for Douglas, but since the war has been a Republican. He

is a prominent Mason and member of the F. M. B. A., and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

J. W. ERWIN.

J. W. Erwin, farmer, was born in 1829 in Williamson County, the fifth of eight children of Charles and Sarah (Corder) Erwin. The father, a farmer of Irish origin, and born in 1800 in North Carolina, lived in his native State until he became of age, when he moved to Wilson County, Tenn. After his marriage he settled near Harrisburg, and two years later he came to Crab Orchard, where he bought 300 acres of land, on which he lived until his death. Our subject was educated in this county, and has now become the owner of a well-improved and cultivated farm of 180 acres at Crab Orchard, seven miles east of Marion. In 1850 he wedded Jerusha C., daughter of James and Lucinda Parks, and born in this county in 1832. Their children are Amanda, Louis C., Gilbert, Charles M. and Ulysses F. Two are deceased. In 1862 he was elected justice, serving about fifteen years with general satisfaction. Politically he is a Republican, and first voted for Pierce. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the F. M. B. A.

WILLIAM H. EUBANKS.

William H. Eubanks, merchant, was born in Williamson County, Ill., December 13, 1846, the son of Judge W. M. and Margaret (Harris) Eubanks. The maternal grandfather, McGee Harris, a native of Tennessee, became a prominent citizen of Williamson County at an early day. He was converted to the Mormon faith, excepting the feature of polygamy, and he and his wife removed to Salt Lake City, where they died. After his father's death in 1854 Mr. J. M. Campbell, of Carbondale, took charge of and educated him at the latter place. Too young to enlist he entered the service of the fleet under Capt. Connor,

of the ram "Monarch," and remained until the close of the war. He was the deputy county clerk for several years. In 1871 he attended the Northern Illinois Normal at Bloomington for two terms. He was the deputy sheriff under Sheriff Zachs Hudgens. In 1873 he was elected county clerk, and having won popularity and the confidence of the people, succeeded himself in 1877, and, under the new law, for five years. After that he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue under Collector C. W. Pavey, but Democratic interests afterward caused him to vacate on the principle that "to the victor belongs the spoils." He then returned to Marion and bought out the dry goods establishment of J. A. Benson, and as a merchant is as successful as he is wont to be in all that he undertakes. He is a man of business ability, always genial, and has a large and growing trade. April 20, 1873, he married Emma Fellows, of Livingston County, N. Y., a cultured lady. Their daughters are Grace and Bessie. January 30, 1864, he enlisted. Since 1869 he has been an Odd Fellow, and has been in the Grand Lodge three times. He is a Royal Arch Mason. Since 1873 he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN R. FELTS, M. D.

Benjamin R. Felts, M. D., Lake Creek, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1842, the eldest of four children of William H. and Martha A. (McClary) Felts. The father, of German stock, born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1814, was the son of James Felts and received at home a common-school education. He was first married, in 1837, to Rhoda Hunt, and soon after her death, about 1841, married the mother of our subject. She was born in North Carolina in 1813 and died in 1855. In the same year he married Mrs. Susan Moaks, by whom he had six children. In 1852 he moved to this county where he died in 1875. He was a volunteer in the Seminole war, and early in

life followed the trade of cooper several years. Both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but after his removal to Williamson County he was a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church. Our subject was educated at Carbondale and at the Polytechnic School at Columbus, Ohio, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company H, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, engaging in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Salem (Miss.), where he was seriously wounded and taken prisoner, confined successively at Oxford, Miss., Cahaba, Ala., Anderson, Ga., Charleston and Florence, S. C. He was exchanged after fourteen months, and after a thirty days' furlough was transferred to Second Battalion, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Veteran Reserve Corps, remaining with them until his discharge in Columbus, Ohio, five months. He was hospital steward during this time, and studied medicine, afterward entering the school at Columbus above mentioned. On returning home he entered the school at Marion, and in 1866, after having attended lectures at the American Eclectic Institute at Cincinnati, he was under Dr. Furgeson's (of Marion) preceptorship. In 1876 he took one course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and for several years was a teacher and farmer, but in 1874 he began practice in the vicinity of Lake Creek, in which town, since 1879, he has built up his present fine practice as one of the leaders in his profession in the county, and as an ably educated man. He was elected justice in 1875 serving three years, and since 1886 county commissioner also being a member of the school board. In 1866 he married Nancy, daughter of Hilliard and Barbara Everett, and a native of Robertson County, Tenn. Seven of nine children are living: Rosa A., William T., Cora M., Benjamin L., George W., Harvey A. and Bessie. He is a Republican, first voting for Grant. He is a member of the F. & A. M., G. A. R. and I. O. O. F. organizations.

LEANDER FERRELL.

Leander Ferrell, a prominent farmer, was born in Williamson County, Ill., November 22, 1840, the eldest of seven children (one deceased) of George and Laura M. (Walker) Ferrell. Educated at the home schools our subject, when eighteen, married and settled on a part of the old homestead. In 1866 he sold and moved to Harrison County, Tex., and in March, 1867, again reached Marion, Ill., and after trading farms and moving he finally, in November, 1881, located on the farm he purchased in Saline Precinct, where he still lives. His wife, Mary E., daughter of John and Mary E. (Arnold) Wright, was born in Williamson County October 24, 1844. Their children are George D., Salina C. (wife of A. J. Bryan), Henrietta F. (wife of J. Henshaw), Jenny L., James Ozias, Sarah M., Martha A., Andrew J., Francis M., Leander and Grover C. Two also are deceased, both boys. He now owns 160 acres which, through his skill and care, has become one of the best farms in the eastern part of the county. He has always been an active Democrat, and, unsolicited, he was elected justice in 1874, and resigned about one year later. He first voted for McClellan. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

LEVI FERRELL.

Levi Ferrell, farmer, was born August 28, 1846, in Williamson County, the third of seven children (one deceased) of George and Laura (Waller) Ferrell. The father, born in 1816 in Smith County, Tenn., and the mother in Franklin County in 1822, both of Irish stock, were married in the latter county in 1840. They soon settled in Section 18, Township 10 south, Range 4 east, where our subject still lives. He cleared the land and cultivated it until his death in 1856, and the mother is still living with our subject, who, thrown on his own resources with a common-school education, at fifteen, took care of himself, mother, and sisters. From eighteen to twenty years of age he bought out the heirs and now owns it

all. In October, 1868, he married Josie, daughter of Addison and Lavina (Hobbs) Violet, who was born September 5, 1846. Robert A., Laura, Nolie, Albert, Gilbert and Fannie are the children. He has one of the best 320-acre farms in the county, 250 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation. He is an esteemed man, and in 1882 was elected county treasurer, serving four years. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour. He, his wife, and eldest daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. JESSE J. FLY.

Dr. Jesse J. Fly was born in Wayne County, Ill., near Mount Erie, in 1846, the second of eight children of M. Perry and Sarah (Asa) Fly. The father, born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1824, of English stock, is a son of Jesse Fly, a native of the same county, born about 1790, and was there reared and married, coming to Wayne County, Ill., about 1826, and afterward to Union County, where he died about 1874. He was a farmer, cabinet-maker, and for many years a minister of the Christian Church. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, in the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. Jesse, Sr., was one of three brothers who immigrated to the United States and settled in early days on Texas and Tennessee lands, and are supposed to be the origin of all who bore the name in the United States. The father came to Wayne County when two years old, when twenty was married, in 1848 moved to Jackson County, and in 1854 to this county, his present home. He was a volunteer in Company E, Eighty-first Illinois, was taken sick, and in six months discharged, in the winter of 1862-63. The mother, a Hoosier, born in 1822, is still living, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both happy esteemed people. Our subject is largely a self-educated man. His school facilities were limited to a short winter term, often conducted by incompetent teachers, and to avail himself of its benefits was compelled to traverse a blazed

pathway through the wild forest two and a half miles, the stillness of which was broken only by his own footsteps and the denizens of the wood. His long vacations were employed on the farm, where in conjunction with his father, he contributed largely to the support of the family. But, being of a literary turn of mind, and anxious to accomplish all in that direction that was possible under the circumstances, often a book might be found at each end of the long furrows he plowed, that he might make use of every spare moment, and when complication arose in the progress of his studies, he would go of nights and Sundays to a friend living half a dozen miles away for a solution of the difficulties. In this way, during his bits of leisure, he mastered several branches without a teacher, and for several years taught school. October 3, 1867, he married Emmaranda, daughter of Elijah and Nancy McIntosh, born in 1848 in this county. Six of eight children are living: Nettie, Carrie, Bertie, Ethel, Eva and Ralph Emmerson. He began the study of medicine soon after: in 1870-71 entered Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and in 1878 graduated from the Nashville (Tenn.) Medical College. Since 1871 he has practiced in the county, and since 1874 on his present farm, and has attained high rank as a physician. He owns seventy acres of well-improved and cultivated land near Pulley's Mills, where for several years he was postmaster. When but seventeen he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois, in the 100 days' recruits, and was in active service from his enlistment. He is a public-spirited man and a Republican, first voting for Grant. He was for several years presiding officer in the Goreville (Ill.) Masonic Lodge, and is a member of the F. M. B. A., and a friend of all church organizations.

E. PETER FOLLIS.

E. Peter Follis, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1813, the eldest of seven

children of William and Mary (Green) Follis, natives of Virginia and North Carolina respectively. The grandfather, Peter, was a native of Virginia, and his father was born in England. William went to Allen County, Ky., with his parents, and when a young man to Robertson County, Tenn., where he was married and spent the rest of his life as a farmer. He died in 1835, and the mother about twenty years later. Both were Methodists. Our subject received but little education because of their poverty at home, and in 1834 he married Malinda, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Bennett, born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1813. Seven of nine children are living: William; James, of Franklin County; George; Richard F.; Rhoda, wife of D. Barham; Marion, and Jackson J., all born in Robertson County, Tenn., where he remained until 1863. He then went to Franklin County, and after two years on Six Mile Prairie, came to this county, rented land on Schoharrie Prairie several years, and purchased forty-eight acres, which he has swelled to over 1,000 acres, making him one of the most extensive land owners in the county. He was one of the leading wealthy citizens of his native county, all gained from a poor beginning by his own efforts, but the wreckage of war times left him almost a beginner again. He was formerly a Whig, and voted for Hugh L. White in 1836, but since their dissolution he has been a Republican. He is a Mason, and a member of the F. M. B. A.

JAMES M. FOWLER.

James M. Fowler, M. D. and farmer, was born in Lake Creek Township in 1848, the sixth of eight children of Rev. Dr. James M. Sr., and Sarah (McHaney) Fowler. The father, born in North Carolina in 1811, was the son of John Fowler, a native of Maryland, and of English stock. His wife was a Dorsey. Samuel, the great-grandfather, served from his fourteenth year, seven years in the Revolution, and afterward, seven years in the

United States Navy. His wife was a Sedgwick. James M., Sr., was reared from a child in Knox County, Tenn., and when eighteen, married, and about 1838 located in what is now Lake Creek Township, Williamson County, and spent his life as a farmer, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and a leading physician of the county. He died in 1874, and in 1885 the mother followed him. She was a few years her husband's senior, a native of Virginia, and member of his church. Our subject was reared at home, and educated at Ewing College. When sixteen he enlisted in Company E, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, and started with Sherman on his famous march, but was taken sick at Dallas, Ga., June, 1864, and did not recover in time to regain the ranks, but was not discharged until a year later. He returned, attended school, and also taught several terms. In 1874 he married Sidney, daughter of Jesse and Martha Hendrickson, born in this county in 1853. Their children are Olive G., Lorin L., Sidney M., Stella C., Bernice (deceased), Altha A., John A. L. and James L. In 1875 he entered the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and took two courses, and during the vacation began practice at Crab Orchard, with Dr. M. M. McDonald, but since the second course he has built his present large practice at his farm home, ranking high in his profession. He owns 330 acres of highly improved land, all the result of his own ability. From 1874 he served two years as coroner, from 1877 to 1882 as county superintendent of schools, and represented his four counties in the memorable session of the Lower House, which elected Gen. Logan to his last term as United States Senator. His practice has been most successful. He is a Republican, first voting for Grant. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., G. A. R., and F. M. B. A. organizations, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEROY A. GODDARD.

Leroy A. Goddard, member of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1885-86, was born June 22, 1854, in Marion, Ill., one of seven children—four sons and three daughters, two sons and two daughters now living—of James T. and Winefred (Spiller) Goddard, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Tennessee. The father located near Marion, with his parents, in 1832, and died October 29, 1886, one of the most successful merchants of the county. The mother died in April, 1855, and the father married Winefred Crain, who died in 1866. Our subject was educated in the common schools and one year in the Illinois State Normal, near Bloomington. When twenty-one, he began in the firm of Hall & Goddard, merchants. Mr. Hall sold to J. B. Bainbridge, and Bainbridge & Goddard continued until the latter withdrew to engage in banking. January 1, 1879, he bought a quarter interest in the banking firm of Evans, Pace & Co., established the year before in Marion, and a year later assumed a half interest with A. M. Pace as partner. In March, 1882, he assumed entire control under the title The Exchange Bank, a bank now solidly established. Mr. Goddard was the first secretary of the Bankers' Association of Illinois. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For five years he has served as secretary, and two years as vice-president, of the county agricultural association, and has been Senior Grand Deacon in the Illinois Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., five years. He is a Knight Templar also an Odd Fellow. When of age he was made city treasurer of Marion, two years later, mayor for two terms, and again elected to the former office. The Democratic party nominated him State senator in the late election against Hon. Daniel Hogan, and though the Republican majority was 1,687 on the general ticket, his defeat was only a plurality of 690. He is one of the most promising young public men in southern Illinois. He represents several standard fire insurance companies, doing a large business

in Marion, and is a director in the New Home Life Association, of Nashville, Ill., also president of the Marion Building and Loan Association, being one of its incorporators and first president.

GOODALL & TIPPY.

Goodall & Tippy, dealers in general merchandise, Marion, consist of Joab Goodall and O. S. Tippy. The business was established by John Goodall and M. C. Campbell in 1858, and continued under the firm name of Goodall & Campbell until 1874, when S. W. Dunaway became a partner. In 1876 Z. Hudgens bought the business and conducted it until June, 1885, when the present firm took possession, and has since a large and successful business. They carry a full and select line of general dry goods, hats, shoes, notions, queensware, hardware and groceries. They also engage extensively in buying and shipping tobacco, handling about 1,000 hogsheads per year.

FRANK M. GOODALL.

Frank M. Goodall, of Marion, Ill., was born in Williamson County, November 5, 1839, the son of Joab Goodall, whose sketch see elsewhere. Here he was reared and educated, and in 1863 began mercantile life as a member of the firm of J. & F. M. Goodall. Four years later he conducted the flouring-mills on West Street, and four years still later he built the woolen-mills here, which he operated until he sold both, in 1871. In 1873 he erected the Goodall Hotel (now the Simmons House), which he still owns. It is the only first-class hotel in Marion, a two-story building (50x75 feet) above the basement. The corner room is used for a store. He has been considerably engaged in buying and shipping stock extensively, but of late years has abandoned the business. In 1862 he married Mary J. Dunaway, a daughter of Samuel Dunaway. One daughter, Anna, is living, the wife of J. M. Borton, of St. Louis, Mo. Mr.

Goodall is a Mason, and in politics a Republican. He is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN GOODALL.

John Goodall, of Marion, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., May 16, 1824, the son of Joab and Nancy (Palmer) Goodall, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Tennessee. The father came to this State and county (then Franklin) in 1828, and located two miles southeast of Marion, where he resided until his death. He was a successful and well-to-do farmer, and for several years was a member of the county court. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, and the first citizen of the county who belonged to the Christian Church. He died in October, 1845. Our subject was reared on the farm, and secured a common-school education. In 1848 he began mercantile life in Marion, and has remained in it almost continuously ever since. Since 1858 he has also been associated with Mr. Campbell in stock dealing, the firm owning a fine stock farm of 700 acres adjoining Marion on the north. He has also been in the tobacco business since 1853, one of the largest dealers in this county. In 1856 he married Sarah A. (Seates) Thorn, a native of Virginia. They have three sons and one daughter. He is a conservative Democrat, and for two years, from 1849 to 1851, he was sheriff. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN J. GRAHAM, M. D.

John J. Graham, M. D., and licensed pharmacist, was born April 16, 1841, at Hanover, Ind., the eldest of five children (one deceased) of James H. and Mary (Thomas) Graham, the former born in 1808 in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish stock, and the latter of English origin, born in 1814 in Jefferson County, Ind., where they were married when the father was twenty one. The father milled there until our subject's sixth year, from then

until 1862 they lived in Lauderdale County, Tenn. Then they returned and bought the old home farm of our subject's birth, where the father died in 1869, from broken health caused by his milling and farming in Tennessee. He was justice after he returned to Madison, until within three years of his death, when he resigned on account of ill health. The mother soon began living with her children in Indiana, Kansas, Arkansas and Creal Springs, where she is still living in a home purchased there. Our subject was educated at Beach Grove Academy, Lauderdale County, Tenn.; in 1861 enlisted in Company G, Fourth Tennessee Infantry (Confederate Army), and in October, 1863, was captured at Tullahoma, and paroled soon after. He then roamed about in Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, and in October, 1864, settled in Indiana, where he taught and farmed until 1868. He moved to Williamson County. In 1865 he married Terilda, daughter of Henry Taylor, a native of Switzerland County, Ind. He settled on Herrin's Prairie, and alternated teaching and farming until the fall of 1872, when he came to Marion. His wife died in January, 1873, after having given birth to Alta M. and Blanch, both deceased. He began studying medicine under Dr. Lodge, continuing until the spring of 1874, when he began the practice of medicine and the drug business, and in July he married Mary A. Wells, born in 1851 in Perry County, and reared, an orphan, by Rev. John A. Rodman. Their children are Eva, James H. (deceased) and Mabel. In the spring of 1878 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk. He then resumed farming and practice at Sulphur Springs, and in 1880 moved to Carterville, bought a drug store, and practiced also. In 1882 he moved to Creal Springs, began building, and in 1884 moved to his present farm in Section 24. He has succeeded in all his enterprises, and he now owns a good farm of 120 acres mostly cleared and improved. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour. He is an Odd Fellow, a member

of the F. M. B. A., and his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

ISAAC HAMMER.

Isaac Hammer, merchant, was born in Prussia in 1844, the son of Joseph and Pauline Hammer, natives of the same country, and born respectively in 1780 and 1812. The father was a stock dealer, and died in his native country in 1861, the mother came to this country in 1875, and died in St. Louis, in September, 1885. Isaac, the third of eight children, attended school in his native country. In 1859 he came to America, landed at Chester, Ill., and began peddling medicine. In the spring of 1861 he went to Tiptonville, Tenn. In the excitement of impending war at that place he was robbed of all his possessions; he then boarded a boat for St. Louis, Mo., and there enlisted in the Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry under Capt. Menman, under the three months' call, and fought at Camp Jackson, Carthage and Wilson Creek. At the end of three months he re-enlisted in the Third Missouri Cavalry, Volunteer Freemans Huzzars, which was afterward merged in the Fourth Missouri. He was a member of Company F, and fought at Elkhorn, Mo., Vicksburg, Iuka, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, to Atlanta. In the autumn of 1864 he was discharged at St. Louis, Mo.; he then resumed selling goods, but soon located at Memphis, Tenn. In 1870 he went with his brother-in-law, Sam Desberger, to Murphysboro, Ill.; in 1876 went to California; in 1877 to Colorado, locating at Leadville; in 1879 he returned to Murphysboro and opened a store at Cample Hill, Ill., and in 1881 he removed to Carterville, Ill., where he opened his present general store. In 1883 he married Cornilia, daughter of John and Martha Brown, born in this country, his children are Joseph J. and Max Hammer. He is one of the leading merchants of Carterville; is a Democrat and always was. He is an Odd Fellow and belongs to Carterville Lodge, No. 703.

DAVID R. HARRISON.

David R. Harrison, farmer and merchant, born in Herrin's Prairie, October 15, 1834, the elder of two children (his sister being Mrs. Louisa M. Williams) of George H. and Delila (Herrin) Harrison. The father, born in Wilson County, Tenn., January 11, 1803, was of English lineage, the son of Joshua Harrison a native of Virginia, an old soldier of the Revolution and pioneer of Wilson County, Tenn., where he died in 1824. George Harrison was fairly educated in his native county, and when a young man came to this county where he was married in 1833, locating five miles south of Marion at his previously erected water mill. He soon returned to Herrin's Prairie, as farmer and carpenter, and in 1847, on removing to Marion to engage as merchant, he died the next year before his purpose was consummated, an esteemed and influential man of wealth, and a pioneer of the county. He served as justice before his death, and was a soldier of the Black-Hawk war. The mother, born in Hopkins County, Ky., February 2, 1815, is still living with our subject whom she reared and educated in the home schools, besides which was added a year at Shurtleff College at Upper Alton. In 1861, January 10, our subject married Julia A., daughter of Matthew and Esther Walker, formerly of Robertson County, Tenn., born near Hurricane Church, this county, October 17, 1836. George H., Anna B., Albert M. and Lou Ella are the children. She died July 9, 1874, as she lived, an exemplary Christian lady, and November 18, 1879, he married Mrs. Elizabeth H. Backus, *nee* Fellows, born March 28, 1839, in New York, and has since lived on the old home farm to which he was brought when two years old. He owns about 1,900 acres of land in this county, and a tract in Orange Grove, Fla., nearly all of which is the result of his ability as a financier, now among the largest land holders of the county. Farming and stock raising has chiefly occupied his attention, but since 1858 he has been merchandising

there in the neighborhood, first with an uncle, Oliver Herrin, two years, then with a brother-in-law, W. J. Pope, two years, and since alone. For several years also he, A. J. Herrin and W. J. Pope, ran a flouring-mill. He has been notary public for twelve years, and postmaster of Herrin's Prairie postoffice since 1864. He is a prominent man of the county and his children are receiving a business and collegiate education. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Buchanan. He has been a Mason since 1860, and since fifteen years old, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is president of the County Sunday-school Association, and one of the work's most able supporters, and has been clerk of the Herrin's Prairie Church since its organization in 1865. His entire family, excepting the eldest son, are members of the same church, as was his first wife.

DR. JAMES HAYTON, M. D.

Dr. James Hayton, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Yorkshire, England, December 16, 1815, the son of Robert and Ann (Bean) Hayton, natives of England. The mother died in May, 1859, at the age of seventy-five years, and in the following July the father died at the age of seventy-six years. Of eight children who lived to be grown, our subject, the fourth, was educated in his native country at the grammar school near Huddersfield, superintended by Rev. John Coates. When eighteen he began the study of medicine, and for three years studied under Dr. Andrew Morrison, of Huddersfield. January 10, 1841, he married, in England, Miss Elizabeth Crowther, born in 1823. In the fall of 1841 he immigrated to the United States via New Orleans, and settled on Grassy Creek, Williamson Co., Ill. In September, 1843, his wife died, leaving an only child, Alfred, now residing at Carterville, said county. In the fall of 1845 he went to Toronto, Canada, where he resided one year, devoting himself closely to the study of

medicine. In the following September, 1846, he returned to Williamson County, and in January, 1847, he married Miss Ann Crowther, sister to his first wife, born in 1831 in Great Britain. In July, 1847, he moved to Bainbridge, and for four years taught school and also practiced medicine with the late Dr. G. L. Owen. In 1848 he took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and in 1851 removed back to Grassy Creek. Since 1852 he has been devoted exclusively to the practice of medicine, and has been one of the leading physicians of the county, with a riding extending over a radius of thirty miles. He has also looked after his landed interest, himself and children owning 400 acres of as fine land as there is in the county. In politics he is a Republican. He was a strong Union man, and in September, 1862, Gov. Yates appointed him county commissioner to superintend the drafting for military duty, and which the universal esteem in which he is held attests the satisfaction he gave. He was also a charter member of Williamson County Medical Association. January 1, 1881, his wife died, she was the mother of ten children, all born in Williamson County, two died in infancy; eight are still living—five sons and three daughters. Their names are Arabella (wife of G. W. Davis), William, George, John, Robert, Joseph, Emma and Mary. Since his wife's death his home has been in the care of his daughter, Emma. He is hale at seventy-two, and an exemplary man in all his habits.

JESSE HENDRICKSON.

Jesse Hendrickson, farmer, was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1822, the ninth of twelve children of John and Elizabeth (Weaver) Hendrickson, natives of North Carolina, born about 1784. The father was married in his native State, and early became a pioneer of Tennessee. About 1830 he came to Williamson County, Ill., where he died in 1856. He was in the war of 1812, a farmer, and for a great many years a local Meth-

odist preacher. The mother, born in 1786, is still living, and 3,000 people honored her one hundredth birthday November 7, 1886, at her home in Lake Creek Township. She is perhaps the oldest person in the State, and is fairly vigorous in mental and physical strength yet. She has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since her youth, and is supposed to be the oldest Methodist that ever lived. Our subject has had but about four months of school attendance, and in 1845 married Martha, daughter of Elijah and Temperance Lewis, a native of Montgomery County, Tenn. Five of six children are living: William, connected with the southern State prison; Laura, wife of James T. Cunningham; Hartwell, circuit clerk; Jesse, deceased; Sidney, wife of Dr. J. M. Fowler, and Martha, wife of William McAnilly. He immediately located on his present farm of forty acres, eight miles northeast of Marion. The family are refined and intelligent, and respected by the whole community. Two sons were volunteers in the United States Army. He was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Republican. He and his wife have been influential members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty-six years.

HARTWELL HENDRICKSON.

Hartwell Hendrickson, clerk of the circuit court, and native of the county, was born December 2, 1848, the son of Jesse and Martha (Lewis) Hendrickson, both natives of Tennessee, whose sketch will be found elsewhere. Our subject was reared on the farm and secured a limited education. In 1870 he engaged in the mercantile business in Marion as clerk, and a year later began a business of his own, continuing it until 1876. He then engaged in buying and shipping stock until November, 1884, when he was elected circuit clerk, and has since filled the office in a faithful and efficient manner. He has always been a stanch Republican, by which party he was elected to his present office. March 6, 1872, he married Nannie Goddard, *nee* Allen. Their children

are Gussie A., Willis H., Jessie L. and Stella M. (deceased). His wife has three children by her former marriage: Elizabeth W. (wife of H. C. Purdy), Harriett A. and Pauline. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, and served until the close as private. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is one of the reliable citizens and officials of the county. His wife's father, Willis Allen, was an early pioneer of the county, and a circuit judge, in which capacity he died.

GEORGE A. HENSHAW.

George A. Henshaw, teacher by profession, was born in 1867 in Williamson County, the sixth of nine children of Carroll and Ellen (Marshall) Henshaw. The father, a farmer, of English origin, born in 1832 in Tennessee, came to this county with his parents about 1840. After marriage, about 1852, he bought his farm of 200 acres, where he resided until by the falling of a tree he was killed in 1882. The mother, born in Alabama in 1836, came here when a child and is still living on the old homestead. Our subject was educated at Crab Orchard High School, conducted by Prof. James Turner, where he is at present, preparing for high school work. Since 1885 he has been eminently successful as a teacher, and attends the above mentioned schools during his summer vacations. His teaching has been confined to this county, and he now promises to become one of the county's best teachers.

EPHRAIM HERRIN.

Ephraim Herrin, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, was born in Herrin's Prairie Precinct in 1843, the third of four children of Andrew J. and Olive (Spillerd) Herrin. The father was born in Hopkins County, Ky., in 1817, and was brought, when two years old, by his father, David, to Williamson County. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Isaac Herrin (not related to the father's family), was a Baptist minister, and had preceded his son-in-law

some years. They all settled on what was called "Herrin's Prairie," named in their honor. Andrew was married first, in 1836, to our subject's mother, a native of Williamson County, and who died about 1851. He afterward married Narcissa Reed. Three of four children are living. He has since lived on his present farm on the prairie, where he is a man of wealth and influence. Our subject was reared at home, and given an ordinary education. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry; was soon transferred to the Ninth Illinois, and was at Resaca with Sherman all through to Washington. He returned home, and in 1869 married Fatima, daughter of John and Martha Brown, of this county. Four of five children are living: John A., Gracie, Mark, Jefferson S. and Stella (deceased). He located on ninety-six acres of the "prairie," which he has now increased to 400 acres, the home farm of 240 acres being highly improved under his superior methods of farming. He is a Democrat, first voting for Seymour. He is a member of the P. of H., and belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM H. HINCHCLIFF.

William H. Hinchcliff, farmer, was born at his present home in Eight Mile Precinct in 1859, the son of William (Sr.) and Esther (Ennis) Hinchcliff. The father, born in Bury, Yorkshire, England, was a merchant and farmer, and came to the United States when eight years old with his parents, John and Mary, who, after three years in Philadelphia, came to Williamson County in 1829 and settled on the farm now owned by Jerred Halsted in Eight Mile Precinct. William, Sr., married in 1837, and settled near the old home place. In 1846 he bought 136 acres in Eight Mile Precinct, where he soon became owner of about 1,000 acres of land, and for many years was devoted to the management of his

general store established on the farm. He died in 1859. The mother was of Scotch-French stock, born in Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1820. She came to this county when six years old and after her husband's death lived on the old home place until she followed him October 6, 1886. Only two of eight children are living: Robert M. and our subject. The latter finished his education at the Southern Illinois Normal School, at Carbondale, which he attended one year. In 1879 he married Cynthia A., daughter of Wilson Walker, born in Williamson County in 1861. Their only child, Fenny, is deceased. His wife died July 13, 1882, and September 29, 1884, he married Lou, daughter of William Mitchell, a native of this county. Their children are Lillian V. and Jean. Mr. Hinchcliff has always lived on the old home place, and owns 395 acres of superior coal land. He is a most promising young business man. He is a Democrat, first voting for Hancock in 1880. He is a Mason and Free-Will Baptist, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BRICE HOLLAND.

Brice Holland, liveryman, was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., January 28, 1844, the son of Jacob and Emily J. (Tarlton) Holland, natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Our subject came to Illinois with his parents in 1859, and in 1861 came to Marion and enlisted in the United States Navy, shipping as landsman on board the sloop of war "Powhattan." He was discharged in 1865 off the frigate "Minnesota," as first-class petty officer, coxswain of the gig. He returned to Marion and conducted a mercantile business for a year or so, and then followed railroading on the Illinois Central and others as fireman and engineer, leaving the latter position on the Marion division of the Cairo Short Line in 1883. He then engaged in his present livery business, keeping a full and select line of first-class turnouts, and controlling the leading trade with the travel-

ing public in the county. July 3, 1869, he married Harriet Aikman, of this county. Willis T., Alfred A. and Edna E. are their children. Mr. Holland is a Democrat, and has been active in local political affairs, being a prominent candidate for mayor at present. He has been prominently identified with the State militia, and since 1877 has been major of the Eighth Illinois National Guards. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the encampment. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and is one of Marion's reliable business men.

ROMULUS D. HOLLAND.

Romulus D. Holland, postmaster, was born in Marion County, W. Va., October 2, 1847, the son of Jacob and Emily (Tarlton) Holland, both natives of the same State. The mother died in 1856; the next year the father came to Jackson County, Ill., and in 1859 to Williamson County, and followed brick-making to supply the brick for the principal blocks built early in the sixties. About 1870 he moved to Harrisburg, where he died July 5, 1875. Our subject, "Tobe," as he is familiarly known, has resided here since 1859. He followed clerking several years in both merchandise and drug stores. Later he started a grocery store of his own, which he conducted until 1877, and for five years a drug business also in connection with it. He then engaged in the stock and livery business until July, 1885, when President Cleveland appointed him postmaster, in which office he has been most faithful and efficient. November 1, 1871, he married Adele, daughter of Dr. Robert M. Hundley, a prominent physician of Marion, and colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the late war. They have two sons and two daughters. He is a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN HUDDLESTON.

John Huddleston, physician and surgeon, was born October 24, 1839, in McNairy County, Tenn., the second of seven children of John C. and Emily (Hurst) Huddleston. The father, a farmer and teacher, was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., and owned 372 acres of land. He taught in the fall months, and his services as teacher were in great demand, as his reputation was high. After 1859 he located near Batesville, Ark., where, in 1863, he was killed by a band of Confederate soldiers, as he was a stanch Union Republican. The mother, born about 1815, in Claiborne County, Tenn., died in McNairy County, Tenn., October 20, 1849. Our subject was educated at Montezuma, Rose Creek and Bolivar Academies in Tennessee, and read medicine with Dr. J. Bell at Purdy, Tenn., for a year. After two years in Arkansas he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Tennessee Volunteers; was detailed as hospital steward, and in March, 1865, was made second lieutenant of Company B, and soon made captain, remaining with his company until August 7, 1865. October 8 he went to Ralls County, Mo., and married Mary L., the daughter of Norman and Clementine Robinson, born October 18, 1847, in that county. John N., Minnie O., Lettie L., Edgar C., Carrol H., the children, are all deceased except the fourth mentioned. Since March, 1866, he has practiced at Crab Orchard most successfully, and owns $262\frac{1}{2}$ acres of well cultivated and improved land which he farms, and which is one of the best stock farms in the county. He is a Republican, and first voted for Douglas. He is a Royal Arch and C—— member of the F. & A. M., also belongs to the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. organizations. He is highly respected as a citizen.

LIEUT. ZACHARIAH HUDGENS.

Lieut. Zachariah Hudgens, a prominent farmer, stock raiser and merchant, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1833, the eldest of six children of John and Nancy (Durham) Hudgens.

The father, of Irish stock, and born in Virginia in 1804, was the son of James Hudgens, born in Virginia in 1773, who in turn was the son of James, Sr. They were a numerous family, and all of the name in the United States are supposed to have come from the same stock. The third generation back immigrated to what is now Cheatham County, Tenn., in about 1811, where the elder members spent a quiet industrious career. The father had but the rudiments of an education, and was first married in 1832 to our subject's mother. His last wife was Delila Farmer, to whom he was married in 1846, and by whom he had three children. In 1852 he went to Williamson County, where he died in December, 1878, a successful farmer. The mother, born in North Carolina in 1809, died in 1842. Our subject by his mature efforts has added to his early home school education, and in September, 1858, married Mary J., daughter of Ephriam J. and Elizabeth Cooksey, born in Smith County, Tenn., in 1842. Twelve of thirteen children are living: Emmaranda L. (deceased), John B., Mary E. (wife of A. McInturff), Nancy P., Robert L., Hiram A., Alice N., Joshua, Zachariah, Herman, Egbert, Hugh and Leroy C. He has since been a resident of his present farm, the owner of about 500 acres all well improved, with a commodious two-story residence. For many years he has also been a merchant, beginning many years before his marriage, and continuing until 1869 on his farm. In 1879 he began at Marion, and in 1885 sold his stock and bought a stock at Pulley's Mills, where he has since been engaged. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, as lieutenant, and served five months. He was justice for several years before his war service, and sheriff two years from 1872. He is a charter member of the K. of H., and since the dissolution of his old party, the Whig, he has been a Democrat, and first voted for Fillmore.

REV. ALLEN HUNTER.

Rev. Allen Hunter, minister farmer and a pioneer citizen, was born in what is now Cheatham County, Tenn., in 1813, the fourth of thirteen children of Manuel and Judith (Lee) Hunter. The father, born near Charleston, S. C., in 1787, of Irish stock, was the son of Jacob Hunter, a revolutionary soldier, who moved to Robertson County, Tenn., when Manuel was but six years old, spending his life as a carpenter, and dying about 1817. Manuel's home life and education was followed by his marriage, when twenty years old, to the mother of our subject. Soon after her death he married Mary Bess, who still survives him, and by whom he had four children. In 1826 he located on our subject's present farm, which he sold in 1852 to its present owner, and died in this county January 7, 1874. He was a farmer, a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and under Gen. Jackson in the war of 1812. The mother was born near Richmond, Va., in 1791, died in 1852. Both were members of the Primitive Baptist Church. Allen remained at home until his majority, receiving but about six months' school advantages in the sparsely settled region of his home. In 1838 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Charles and Mary Lee, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. She was born in 1820 in Illinois. Eleven of fifteen children are living: Dr. Charles T., of White County; Aaron M., attorney in Kansas; Celia A., widow of Jesse Ralls; Tolitha C., widow of Isaac Perry; Delcenia; Rev. Dempsey A., of Lake County, Ill.; Lafayette, postal clerk on the Cairo Short Line; Noah, a teacher; Marion J., a farmer; Sarah E., wife of John S. Perry, and Phila, a teacher. Excepting the years 1841 to 1844 in Jackson County, our subject has, since his marriage, lived in Wilson County, and since 1852, when he bought it, he has lived on the old homestead of 120 acres, all the fruit of his own energy and care. For over forty-four years he has been a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church, very prominent

throughout the southern part of the State, as a leader in the church and an esteemed man, especially in the vicinity of his youth. He is a Democrat and first voted for Van Buren. He belongs to the F. M. B. A. He, his wife and seven children belong to the same church and two are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON INGRAM.

George Washington Ingram, farmer, mechanic and stock raiser, was born in Saline County in 1850, the fourth of nine children of James and Sarah (Pearson) Ingram. The father, born in Tennessee, the son of Job Ingram, came with his parents to Saline County when but a boy, where he was reared, married and passed his life. He died at Memphis, Tenn., serving in the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The mother, also a native of Tennessee, still survives her husband in Saline County. Our subject was reared at home and educated in the common schools, and in 1879 wedded Sarah C., daughter of William and Mary Aikman, of Williamson County, where she was born. Their children are James H. and Amos R. He has since lived on his present farm of 180 acres of well-improved and cultivated land, southwest of Marion; is one of the leading farmers of the region, and a public-spirited man. He is a Republican, first voting for Gen. Grant in 1872. Mrs. Ingram is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her parents are among the esteemed pioneers of the community. Her grandfather, Samuel Aikman, was one of the very first settlers and prominent men of the early site of Marion and vicinity, where he owned a large tract of land.

JAMES C. JACKSON.

James C. Jackson, mechanic and furniture dealer, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1842, next youngest of eleven children of William and Sarah (Barham) Jackson. The father, Scotch-

Irish in lineage, was probably a native of Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood, at which time he married and settled in Summer County, Tenn. He was a farmer and stone-cutter, and died in 1845, about forty-five years old. The mother, born in the same county, died in 1849, was a woman of education, an able Bible student, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Left an orphan at seven, our subject lived with his uncle until fourteen years of age, when the latter's death threw him on his own resources to do what he could in summer and attend school some in winter. In 1860 he came to Williamson County, and in 1863 married Cynthia E., daughter of Napoleon and Sarah Calvert, born in this county in 1843. Four of five children are living: Maggie, Minnie A., Earl and Jessie. He has since been a resident of Marion, engaged for several years exclusively in carpentering, and assisted in building many of the city blocks. He has served for many years in public positions, several years each as member of the school board and board of aldermen. In 1877 he was elected mayor two years, and in 1878 appointed deputy sheriff, serving four years. He was elected county clerk in 1882, and held the position for four years. In 1883 he was again elected mayor and re-elected in 1885, serving four years. In 1887 he and T. J. Duncan entered the furniture business, the firm name being Duncan & Jackson. One of his children is a teacher in Marion schools. He is a Democrat, but not an active politician. He first voted for McClellan. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS H. KEELER.

Thomas H. Keeler, farmer, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., December 21, 1838, the eldest of six children of Caleb and Lovina (Binkley) Keeler. The father was born near Vincentown, N. J., March 7, 1793, the son of Thomas, Sr., who was born in Scotland February 17, 1764, and came with his parents directly

to New Jersey, where he served seven years in the Revolution, among those under Washington at the battle of Trenton, from one of the Hessian prisoners of whom he took a knife, now held as a relic by our subject. Caleb was reared and educated in his native State, and first married Rebecca McGraw July 21, 1817, and soon moved to near Xenia, Ohio, where she died March 23, 1834. In July, 1836, he went to Robertson County, Tenn., and married the mother of our subject in 1837, who died December 24, 1854. The next year he went to Illinois and purchased the farm on which our subject lived and where the father died September 4, 1865. He was a millwright, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, later of the Christian Church, as was likewise the mother, who formerly had been a Free-Will Baptist. Our subject attended school but a few months, but he is blessed with retentive faculties and a love of literature, which, through study and observation, has made him fairly educated. In August, 1862, the next year after he came to this county, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers, was on guard duty at Cairo in 1863, in Tennessee, with Sherman to Atlanta and the sea, and on to Washington, in active service. August 11, 1865, at Springfield, he was discharged. February 22, 1866, he married Rebecca A., daughter of Benjamin and Susan Kelley, the former a Hoosier of 1818, and the latter born in Robertson County, Tenn., in the same year.

CUNNINGHAM KENNEDY.

Cunningham Kennedy, carpenter and farmer, was born in Armagh County, Ireland, in 1826, son of George and Jane (Cunningham) Kennedy, both of Scotch-Irish descent and born in Ireland. The father, a linen manufacturer, came to the United States, prospecting in 1829, and remained about three years, when, owing to ill health, he returned to Ireland, then to Scotland where he resided at the time of his death. The mother

came to America in 1839, and lived with relations in Massachusetts until 1870, when she came to Murphysboro to live with her son, George, and died four years later aged eighty-two. Three of eight children are living : Anne, of Massachusetts; George, of Murphysboro, and our subject, who was fourteen when he came to this country. At eighteen he became apprentice as a carpenter serving three years. In 1848 he came to Illinois, and worked at carpentry on boats and houses in Randolph and Jackson Counties several years. November 27, 1855, he married Ann E., daughter of William Richard, who settled in this county in 1840. She was born in Pennsylvania, April 21, 1828. Their children are Edward C., Margaret, Sarah E., Alice M., William T. and Ann E. In 1858 he located in Western Precinct, in Williamson County, with his family, but went South prospecting and working meanwhile in Louisiana until 1860. But threatening war caused him to return and work during the greater part of the war at Cairo on government gunboats. In 1865 he purchased his present farm of seventy acres in Western Precinct, and has farmed in connection with his trade. His brick residence was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$1,400. He now owns 150 acres, 65 of which he leased January 4, 1884, to the Crystal Plate Glass Company, of Crystal City, Mo., to be held as long as valuable for mining purposes. The coal vein is from eight to thirteen feet thick, four and a half to one hundred feet below the surface, and the coal being No. 7. He is conservative in politics, voting on principle, the first time for Cass. He is a member of the K. of H., P. of H., I. O. O. F., a charter member of Murphysboro Lodge, No. 132, and he and his wife are Presbyterians. He has been careful in the education of his children, and is a well-informed man.

CHARLES M. KERN.

Charles M. Kern, of Marion, was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., July 18, 1837, the son of James and Mary

(Goosman) Kern, natives of West Virginia, of German and French stock respectively. Our subject was reared in his native county, and was married and engaged in milling there. In 1863 he came west, located at Marion and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He began with small capital, and the firm continued as Young & Kern until the death of the senior member in 1877. The firm then became Kern & Mitchell for a year, since when Mr. Mitchell withdrew, and our subject has continued alone and with a success due to many other good qualities besides his gentlemanly character. His present fine brick block arose, Phoenix like, from the ashes of his former store, which he lost by fire some time since, and its easy entrance, finished style and lightness arise from changes of his own. It is 25x72 feet and two stories. Near by are his warerooms, where he deals in farm supplies, and is a very large clover seed shipper, handling over 3,000 bushels last season, aggregating over \$16,000. His first wife died in West Virginia, and he afterward married Kate Mitchell, who died in 1880. Their only child is Eva K. In 1882 he married Mrs. Mary Dunaway. Their daughter is Annie. He is a Democrat and one of Marion's best citizens.

REV. GEORGE W. LAMASTER.

Rev. George W. LaMaster, minister and farmer, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., August 11, 1825, the fourth of seven children of Hugh and Mary A. (Watson) LaMaster. The father, Scotch-French in lineage, born in South Carolina in February, 1788, was the son of Rev. John LaMaster, a native of Pennsylvania, for many years a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and who went from South Carolina to Robertson County about 1800, where he died about ninety-seven years of age. Hugh was married in his adopted county about 1817; in 1838 settled in what is now Williamson County, and farmed until his death in 1876. He was in the battle of Horse Shoe Bend. The

mother, born in Virginia about 1794, died in 1865, and both were esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Our subject received but a limited education in the pioneer days; but is self-educated, and began life on the farm, so continuing several years as an employe. In 1851 he married Matilda, daughter of Henry W. and Nancy M. M. Perry, natives of Robertson County, Tenn. She was born in this county February 6, 1832. Nine of eleven children are living: Nancy A., wife of A. Van Hemert, Grand Meadows, Minn.; Mary E.; Emily J. M., of Minnesota; Henry P.; John A., of Duluth, Minn.; C. Amtice (deceased); George A.; William B.; J. Ella; Ida O. (deceased) and Edwin M. From his first eighty acres in the woods on which he has since resided, and on which he built part of his present residence, he has extended its boundaries until he now owns 180 acres, well-improved, near Marion. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Infantry, and was at Murfreesboro, *et al.* and after about twenty-one months' service as private was made chaplain. After the war he returned home. He had been licensed a Methodist Episcopal local minister in 1859, and his chaplaincy came through the resignation of the regular incumbent and the solicitation of the officers of his regiment, which he accepted after returning home in 1864, and going to the nearest conference in session, Wilmington, Del., for ordination. Since 1868, when he was ordained a local elder, he has been preaching in connection with his farm. Working in this and Franklin Counties, he has been so earnest and enthusiastic, that for a time his health compelled him to relax his efforts. He was formerly a Democrat, but since the beginning of the war a Republican, first voting for Cass. He is chaplain of the G. A. R. post at Marion. His wife and daughters are members of his church; the family are among the most esteemed and respected families, and the children have a fair education.

JOHN C. LEE.

John C. Lee, farmer and woodworker, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1830, the second of eleven children of Henry T. and Jane (Sanders) Lee. The father, born in Goochland County, Va., in 1789, the son of John Lee, was of the same family as Richard Henry Lee, and Francis Lightfort Lee, of Revolutionary fame, and remained with his father in Davidson County until about 1800. He was twice married, his first wife being Rachael Simmons, by whom he had two children. He was married to our subject's mother about 1828, and in 1838 left his native county and came to what is now Williamson County, farmed and was a mechanic until his death, September 19, 1869. He served as a non-commissioned officer in the war of 1812. The mother, born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1806, died September 10, 1869, nine days before the death of her husband. Our subject was with his parents until their death, and was educated in the common schools. For eleven years of his early life he was a teacher with success. Farming has been his chief occupation, but some of his time is devoted to woodwork repairing. He owns 182 acres, 102 of which are well improved and the other eighty acres lie four miles west of his house. All, excepting a gift of forty-two acres from his father, he has acquired himself. He has always been a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Pierce in 1852.

ROBERT M. LUPFER.

Robert M. Lupfer, farmer and dealer in blooded stock, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1849, the son of John and Mary M. (Elliott) Lupfer. The father, of German stock, born in Bloomfield, Penn., in 1812, was a merchant, and in his youth went to Lexington, Ohio, and began merchandising. In 1842 he married, and remained there until his death in 1852. The mother, born in 1824, in Perry County, Penn., after her hus-

band's death, lived with her father, John Elliott, until 1868, when she came to Wilkinson County with her two sons, and has resided here ever since. Her children are Elizabeth, wife of John Galliger; James, in Brunswick, Mo., and Robert M., our subject. The latter was educated in Lexington (Ohio) Seminary, when fourteen came to Marion, for six or seven years was a clerk, and one year a drug clerk in Carbondale. He then returned to Ohio, and since 1868 has lived in this county. He was soon employed in the construction of bridges, cattle guards, etc., for the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railway for three years, and from 1875 to 1878 he traveled as salesman, selling fanning mills for E. Michael & Co., of Laporte, Ind., in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. July 24, 1873, he married Clara M. Nesbitt, *nee* Liddil, born in Lebanon, Ohio, in 1849. He owns 220 acres, and since 1878 has been looking after his landed interests and dealing in blooded stock. He has transformed his farm from an old settled, unproductive place, to one of the finest cereal farms in the region. He is a financier of ability, and is a Republican, who cast his first vote for Grant in 1872. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM R. MCCALL.

William R. McCall, farmer, was born in Alabama in 1836, the son of James and Lyda M. (Whitehead) McCall. The father, of Scotch stock, born in Alabama in 1812, was a woodworker. After his marriage in Alabama he moved to Mississippi about 1839, and ten years later to Arkansas, near Hot Springs. He died during the late war. The mother was of Irish-German origin, born in Alabama. All but one of her fourteen children lived to be grown, and our subject, the fourth, lived at home until of age. In 1857 he married Eliza Stanley, who died in 1861. He was a strong Union man, went to Mississippi, and became one of the "Hatchee Scouts," in the latter

part of the year came to this county, and December 25, 1863, enlisted in Company G, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Red River expedition, and at Guntown, where he was captured. After ten months at Andersonville he was taken to Annapolis, Md., then to St. Louis, and finally to Montgomery, Ala., where he rejoined his command. July 17, 1865, he was discharged, and in 1866 married Mary A. Smith, who died in 1868. In 1870 he married Elizabeth Rush, born in Munroe County, Ky., in 1835. Their only child is Jemima, wife of Albert R. Harris. In 1866 he bought forty acres in Western Precinct, where he has since resided, now owning sixty acres. In July, 1886, he lost his home and all it contained by fire, but he at once rebuilt a good \$600 residence. He is a Republican, first voting for Breckenridge. He is a member of the S. of T., G. A. R., F. M. B. A., and he, his wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

WILLIAM C. McCORMICK.

William C. McCormick, a prominent farmer, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1833, the son of W. B. and Martha W. (Moake) McCormick. The father, born in Virginia about 1811, a son of Marmaduke McCormick, who died in Tennessee, was married when about twenty-one, and in 1848 came to Williamson County, where he was a farmer until his death in 1885. The mother died about 1876 some sixty years old, a member of the Regular Baptist Church. Our subject received but twelve months' school training, and that before he was large enough to work. He was then compelled to remain at home and assist in the support of the family. He began for himself as a blacksmith, and so continued until compelled to abandon it on account of his health. In 1859 he married Cony, daughter of William and Elizabeth Eddings, formerly of Robertson County, Tenn., where his wife was born in 1839. Six of their nine chil-

dren are living: Martha E., Melissa J., Rosetta, Ephraim, William and Orie. He has since been a resident of his present farm of 200 acres, well improved and cultivated. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois, and after about six months, during which he suffered with the measles, he was discharged. Formerly he was a Democrat, and voted for Buchanan, but since the war has been a Republican. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., and he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

M. M. McDONALD, M. D.

M. M. McDonald, M. D., was born in 1848 in Williamson County, the eighth of eleven children of Elias and Lucinda M. (Furlong) McDonald, and of Scotch origin. The father, a farmer, was born in 1808 in Wilson County, Tenn., and after his marriage, about 1839, he located some four miles southwest of Crab Orchard, where he entered and bought 400 acres, on which he died in 1869. The mother was born in 1811 in either Wilson or Sumner County, Tenn., and died here on the old homestead in 1878. Our subject was educated in his native county, and in 1870-71 entered the medical department at Louisville (Ky.) University. After one term he began practice, and after seven years he graduated from St. Louis Medical College in the class of 1879. He has a large and lucrative practice. He has a fine residence on 106 acres of excellent land. In 1871 he married Irena P., daughter of George W. and Lucy Tate, born in 1850 in Franklin County. Maud, Martin E., Ralph and Katie are their children. Since January, 1880, he has served as medical examiner in the pension department. He is a Republican, and first voted for Grant. From 1868 he taught about sixteen months with marked success. He is a highly respected citizen, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM J. McNIEL.

William J. McNiel, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1833, the seventh of eleven children of Malcomb and Christiana (Nolington) McNiel, natives of North Carolina, where they were reared, and married about 1821. A few years later they moved to Tennessee, and remained until about 1837, when they came to Williamson County, where he resumed gunsmithing in connection with his farming. He died in May, 1864, when sixty-four, a successful man. The mother died about 1858 nearly fifty-nine years old, both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Our subject received but a limited education, and in 1853 was married to Sarah A., daughter of William and Mary Singleton, formerly of White County, Tenn., the place of her birth in 1831. Eight of ten sons are living, four of whom are married: Jesse N., Joseph H., William W., James C., Sylvester, Samuel R., Noah M. and Henderson. Excepting five years, from 1857 to 1862, in Stoddard County, Mo., he has lived in Williamson County since 1864, on his present farm of 160 acres, well improved and near Carterville, which he has slowly accumulated from a beginning of nothing, and which is the remainder left after dividing 240 acres among his children. He has one of the most pleasant places in the county. While living in Missouri he enlisted in Kitchen's regiment of volunteer infantry, served nine months in Company A, under Gen. Jeff Thompson, and was in several severe engagements. He then returned to Illinois. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Buchanan. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., and his entire family, except the youngest son, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM H. MANN.

William H. Mann, a prominent farmer, was born in 1830 in Tennessee, the fourth of twelve children, of Jesse L. and Margaret (Stroud) Mann, natives of Virginia, and born in 1800 and

1796 respectively. The parents came to Robertson County when young, and were married about 1819. In 1843 they moved to Williamson County, where the mother died about 1859, and in 1862 the father married Nancy Stokes, by whom he had eight children. Since then he has lived in many different States, but since about 1876 in Williamson County, always a farmer. Our subject was reared in the pioneer days of this county, and deprived of school advantages. In 1849 he married Elizabeth J. Daniel, who died about 1851, and in October of the same year he married Catherine Clutts. Six of eight children are living: Robert P., Peggy J., Elizabeth (wife of Daniel Davie), Daniel W., Elmina C. (wife of George Bradshaw), Panetta A. (wife of L. Bradshaw) and William S. After the first two years of his married life at his home he has since lived on his present farm, increased from its first eighty-acre dimensions to 239 acres, nearly all cultivated, all gained by his own labor. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Ninth Illinois, was afterward transferred to Company A, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and was in active service until in May, 1863, when, in a charge against Vicksburg, he received a wound which caused the loss of about half of his right foot, and was soon discharged. He was reared a Democrat, and first voted for Pierce, but has been a Republican since the war. He has been a Christian for many years, but at present is identified with no church.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN.

William J. Martin, farmer, was born in Warren County, Ky., in 1833, the fifth of eight children of Benjamin and Sarah (Armstrong) Martin, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky, in which latter State they were married. The mother died in 1840. In 1852 the father moved to Williamson County, and while on his return to Warren County, Tenn., died at Princeton, Ky. He was a farmer. Our subject was reared chiefly among

relatives and strangers, and with no educational advantages. He early began for himself at whatever he could find to do. When eighteen he came to this county and the next year married Eliza J. Prince. Three of their five children are living: Lewis; John, of Arkansas, and William, of Texas. After his first wife's death he married Elizabeth Bandy. Four of their six children are living: Hosea, George, Eliza and Meredie. With the exception of four years in Gallatin County and about one year in Jackson County, he has lived in this county since his marriage. He has lived on his present fine eighty-acre farm for twenty years. From August, 1862, to February, 1863, he served in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, but was taken with measles, from the effects of which he has never recovered, and was discharged. He is a Democrat, first voting for Buchanan. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., and his wife of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE O. MITCHELL.

George O. Mitchell was born in Williamson County, December 11, 1856, the son of Dr. Samuel M. Mitchell, a native of Williamson County, Tenn., born January 30, 1818. The father was reared from infancy in Franklin County, and when of age went to Galena, Ill., intending to secure means for educating himself, and succeeded in making himself a well-informed man in spite of all obstacles. He read medicine with Dr. Nick Cook of Lebanon, Tenn., attended lectures at Louisville Medical College, and at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated from the former in 1842 with honors. He began practice at Blairsville, Ind., and so continued until his last few years of partial retirement. January 1, 1849, he married Martha A. Harrison, a distant relative of President Harrison. The children are John H., Auduvon Q., Martha J., Henry C., our subject and Thomas M. His wife was born in Vanderburg County, Ind.,

August 26, 1825, and died July 14, 1859. June 24, 1845, the father married Mrs. Martha J. Pease (his first marriage), and had two children: Sion F. and Emily E. (deceased). She was born in Luzerne County, Penn., August 18, 1818, and died in Blairsville, Ind., June 1, 1848. January 1, 1860, he married May M. daughter of Robert Moulton, born in Milton, N. H., September 1, 1833, a graduate of New York Conference Seminary September 27, 1854. She did much to promote education in her adopted county. The Doctor is a Republican, a Mason of high standing, and has six sons also active Masons. He was a representative in the Legislature, and has been a Methodist since 1833. Our subject received a good education. September 13, 1877, he married Margaret A., daughter of W. L. Fitzgerald, farmer and stock raiser, a native of Indiana. Their children are Anna M., Grace E. Harriet and Ernest (deceased July 11, 1883). She was born in Franklin County October, 15, 1859. The old homestead embraces 820 acres of fine land chiefly devoted to stock.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL.

Edward E. Mitchell, of Marion, was born November 11, 1858, in Williamson County, the son of William N. Mitchell. Our subject was reared in Marion, and employed as clerk in the drug business of his father, also in the postoffice. Later he was deputy circuit clerk, and for six years was employed in the various capacities of assistant treasurer, deputy county clerk and deputy circuit clerk. He was appointed postmaster at Marion under President Hayes, but six months later resigned. He was assistant secretary of the State Senate in the Thirty-second General Assembly. In October, 1882, he went to Chicago, and was in the grain inspection department under the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission until the winter of 1886. He returned and became deputy county clerk under his brother, J. C. Mitchell, and upon the organization of

the *Leader* Printing Company became one of the editors, a position which he efficiently fills. He is a Republican, and was a prominent candidate for county clerk in 1882. He is secretary of the Marion Building and Loan Association, present Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Marion, and High Priest of the encampment branch of that order.

JAMES C. MITCHELL.

James C. Mitchell, county clerk of Williamson County, was born in said county October 30, 1852, the son of the late William N. Mitchell, who was one of the prominent pioneer citizens of the county. The father was a native of Wilson County, Tenn., and came to Illinois in 1830, locating at Frankfort, Franklin County, where he taught school. After Williamson was cut off from Franklin County he removed to the northern part of this county, and in 1865 removed to Marion. He was a civil engineer, and was for many years county surveyor, also county clerk from 1865 to 1869. His wife was Rachael Roberts, of this county. She died August 30, 1866. Only two sons and two daughters survive the nine children. The father died December 30, 1879. Our subject, reared and educated in the county, learned the drug business of his father, and in 1876 engaged in the business in Marion, which he continued successfully until in November, 1886, when he was elected county clerk. Mr. Mitchell has always been a stanch Republican, and as such elected to office. October 21, 1872, he married Lillie J., daughter of the late John H. White, whose sketch see elsewhere. Their children are John W., Rose, Vervaa, James E. and Franklin A. He is an Odd Fellow, and recognized as one of the reliable officials of the county.

W. H. MOREN.

W. H. Moren, farmer, is the youngest of three children of Joshua and Rhoda (Grisham) Moren, and was born in 1810 in

Wilson County, Tenn. The father's birth occurred in Virginia, and when a young man he came to Wilson County, the place of his death in 1824. The mother, born about 1797, in North Carolina, died in Williamson County in 1879. Educated in Wilson County, Tenn., and in Williamson County, Ill., where he came in 1829, as one of the earliest settlers, our subject, in 1830, entered the 160 acres of land on which he now lives, and which he has improved and cultivated. In 1832 he was married to Elizabeth A., daughter of Dunshe and Sarah Odum, and born in Williamson County, Ill. She died in this county in 1860. Their four children, of whom two are dead, are Mary, Levi, William and Sarah. In 1862 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Berry Harris, born in 1841 in Tennessee. Their four children are Martha, Sarah, Joshua and Marshall. He served for two years as coroner of the county; is a stanch Democrat, first voting for Polk, and is a respected citizen.

HENRY CLAY MURRAH.

Henry Clay Murrah, of Brown, McRanen & Murrah, railway tie contractors, was born in 1847 in Robinson (now Cheatham) County, Tenn., the seventh of ten children (six deceased) of Morgan and Nancy (Forbes) Murrah, the former of Irish origin, born in 1809 in North Carolina, and the mother, born in 1814 in Virginia, of French stock. They were married in our subject's native county, their home from childhood, and farmed there until 1854, when they came to Williamson County, and settled on a farm four miles northeast of Marion, and a year later settled on a farm two miles farther away, where they died in 1868 and 1884 respectively. The father was a successful farmer, and owned 160 acres, which he had greatly cleared and improved. He was a well-informed man, and although he never refused public office he preferred private life. Our subject was educated at Marion, Carbondale and at Ewing College, and taught during the winters

after he became able to do so. In 1874 he bought a half interest in the firm of J. T. Powell & Co., of Frankfort, and in the fall bought a third interest in the mercantile firm afterward known as Murrah, Horrell & Co. Ten years later he moved to Creal Springs and began building the new seminary building, in which institution his wife became principal. In 1886 he became superintendent of the firm of Chase, Cantrill & Co., railroad contractors, but March 1, 1887, the firm sold out and he entered his present firm. In October, 1880, he married Gertrude, a daughter of John and Martha J. (Wilkins) Brown. Their children are Frank C. and Charles Curtis. She was born in 1851 in Bainbridge, and was educated at Carbondale, Ewing College, and graduated at Mount Carroll Seminary with honor in 1874, since which she has ranked high as a teacher, first as a member of Ewing College faculty until she voluntarily withdrew to open a select school at Frankfort. In 1883 she was induced to become principal of the Creal Springs Seminary, which she has since ably conducted. She has been repeatedly elected instructor of the county teacher's institute, and in 1878 both parties offered her the candidacy for county superintendent, both of which she refused, and became an independent candidate, and was beaten only by a split on party lines. Our subject is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour. He has been Worshipful Master of the F. & A. M. lodge four years, besides filling all the other positions at times. His wife is a prominent worker in the Missionary Baptist Church; is superintendent of the Sunday-school, and vice-president of the county Sunday-school association.

GILES NELSON.

Giles Nelson, farmer, was born in Marion County, Ill., in 1834, the son of B. and Elizabeth (Chattan) Nelson. The father, of Scotch stock, born in Virginia in 1785, was a farmer, and after his marriage went to near Dover, Tenn., and about 1827 moved

to Marion County, Ill. In 1837 he located in Bainbridge Precinct, this county, where he died in 1861. The mother, born in Virginia in 1793, lived with her son, Martin, in Marion County, after her husband's death, until she followed him in 1879. Eight of seventeen children are living, of whom Giles, the fifteenth, was three years old when they came to this county. When twenty he left home to farm for himself, and January 30, 1862, he married Louisa Lawrence, born in Stewart County, Tenn., in 1837. Their children are William F., farmer and teacher; Sirena A., a teacher; Cornelia, Emily H., John M., George M. and Giles E. He then located in Bainbridge Precinct; in 1864 went to Idaho Territory, and after gold-mining one year and farming, in 1867 he returned. He bought forty acres in Eight Mile Precinct and it soon increased to 100 acres. In November, 1886, he settled on 125 acres in Bainbridge Precinct, and erected a \$650 dwelling, now owning 225 acres in all. He is a Democrat, first voting for Buchanan, and for several years has been school director. He is a member of the F. M. B. A., and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. With strong Union sentiments, he enlisted in August, 1861, in an independent company, assisted in guarding Big Muddy bridge four months, and in 1862 enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, under Capt. Brown, as corporal, serving about six months, the company being disbanded at Cairo.

JOHN G. NEWTON.

John G. Newton, farmer, and a prominent citizen of Marion Precinct, was born in Kentucky in 1821, the fourth of nine children of Uriah and Mary (Haley) Newton, natives of North Carolina where they were reared and married, and from where, a few years later, they moved to Kentucky. About 1828 they moved to Sumner County, Tenn., and in 1841 to Todd County,

Ky. About 1850 they settled in Trigg County, where they both died a few years later. The grandfather, John Newton, a native of North Carolina, was an old Revolutionary soldier, whose father came from England. Our subject was given a good business education at home, and began as a tenant-farmer, and several years later was employed as an overseer. In January, 1847, he married Lucinda, daughter of C. and Mary Fletcher, of Logan County, Ky., the place of her birth, about 1823. Their children are Mary A., wife of C. W. Spiller; Virginia C., wife of M. C. Casey, and Dr. John T., of Clinton County. In 1858 he left Todd County, and came to his present farm of 200 fine acres, three miles north of Marion, which he has acquired from a beginning of nothing, through his good judgment and industry. In 1872 he was elected to represent this county in the Lower House, and served two years with satisfaction to all concerned. The Doctor graduated as a physician in St. Louis in 1878, practiced in Lake Creek Precinct and Thompsonville two years, and finally in Clinton County, where he has practised with success ever since. Our subject was a Whig, but since its dissolution became a Democrat. His wife died in April, 1863.

ABRAM H. NORTH.

Abram H. North, a prominent farmer, was born in Eight Mile Precinct in 1835 on his present farm, the son of Abraham and Nancy (Tyner) North. The father, born in Manchester, England, in 1794, a teamster in his native country, came, in 1818, to Philadelphia, and two years later to Shawneetown, where he remained three years. About 1823 he entered land in Eight Mile Precinct, where he died in 1856, a pioneer farmer and stock raiser in this county, and the possessor of 400 acres. He first married Elizabeth Hincheliff in Philadelphia, and his last wife, Nancy Tyner, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1802, and died in 1841. Four of their seven children are living.

Our subject, the fifth, was educated in the home schools, and lived at home until his father's death. In 1858 he made a seven years' western tour, being in California, Arizona and New Mexico, working at various employments. In 1863 he enlisted in Company G, First California Cavalry for three years, and served in New Mexico and Arizona on scouting duty. His discharge took place at Santa Fe, N. M. In February, 1866, he returned to the place of his birth, and in 1869 married Hannah, daughter of Edwin Fozard, born in Williamson County. Their only child is Olive M. Since he returned from the West he has lived on the old home place. He lost his wife in 1872, and two years later he married Ann Manning, born in Franklin County in 1850. Their children are Inis, William H., Richard H., Samuel Hardin, Joseph H., Bessie and Thomas H. He owns 160 acres of finely improved land, well cultivated. He is a Republican, and first voted for Lincoln. He belongs to the F. M. B. A. and G. A. R. He has served two terms as justice since 1870 by re-election.

REV. MARTIN ODUM.

Rev. Martin Odum, farmer, township treasurer, and pastor of Cana Church, was born January 31, 1842, in Williamson County, Ill., the seventh of eight children (six deceased) of Moses and Lucy (Lawrence) Odum, both of English stock, born in 1805 in Smith County, Tenn., and in 1807 in the same respectively. In 1828 they married and settled in Franklin (now Williamson County), on the farm now owned by Thomas Davis, and in 1844 to near the site of Creal Springs, where the mother died in 1845. The father remarried, and one of two children are living. He died in 1871. He was a major in the Black Hawk war. Our subject was educated at home, and in 1861 enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and was at Vicksburg, Atlanta and minor actions. In July, 1864, he was wounded at the latter place in both thighs, and returned home after his discharge. In

March, while on a furlough home, he married, but his wife lived only two years, having given birth to an infant, deceased. He settled on his farm in Section 16, Salina Precinct, his present home. He was honorably discharged at Louisville in August, 1865. In 1869 he married again, and also was elected justice, serving until 1878, when he became coroner for two years. In April, 1882, he was made township treasurer. Since 1871, when he was ordained by the Missionary Baptist Church, he has been an earnest minister of the gospel. His present church is in Union Precinct, though he and his wife are members of Spring Hill Church. He is a successful farmer also, owning 170 acres, beginning as a poor boy. He is a Republican, first voting for Lincoln. He is chaplain of Post No. 504, G. A. R. His wife, Millard L., daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Bickers) Franklin, was born in 1843 in Smith County, Tenn. Their children are Nancy E. (deceased) John, Minerva L., Mary A. and Julia A.

HENRY OGDEN.

Henry Ogden, farmer, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1841, a son of John and Rachael (Hogland) Ogden. The father, born in Connecticut, in 1817, married in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1839, and lived in Lorain County for the next five years. He then lived in New York for thirteen years and in 1863 came to Williamson County. He bought 1,060 acres all in one body in Grassy Precinct. In 1875 he moved to Carbondale, where for the past two years he has been living practically a retired life, a most successful financier, and has been one of the largest landholders of this county. The mother was born in New Jersey in 1820. Four of her eight children are living. Our subject, the eldest of them, was educated in New York, living at home until twenty-two. April 12, 1863, he married Zidana F. Rowley, who was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1842. Their children are Elmer, George, Marcus, Carrie, Roy and John. He came

here at the time his parents did and settled in Grassy Precinct. He and his father bought the Grassy Mill (saw and flour) and in 1864 it burned. They rebuilt the saw-mill, and since 1875 when they abandoned milling, he has been devoted exclusively to farming. Since 1879 he has lived on the old homestead where his wife died April 18, 1884, and September 2, 1886, he married Susie H., daughter of Jeffrey Jones, born in Tennessee in 1858. He owns 540 acres, a No. 1 farm. He is a Democrat, first voting for McClellan. He is president of Lodge No. 104, F. M. B. A., and for the past three years has been a deacon in the Baptist Church.

ALONZO N. OWEN.

Alonzo N. Owen (deceased), farmer, was born in Bainbridge Precinct, in Williamson County, July 10, 1842, the son of Dr. George L. and Elizabeth (Harrison) Owen. His father, a physician and surgeon, born in Massachusetts, in 1813, married in Randolph, Ohio, and in 1840 came to Williamson County, bought 169 acres where Old Bainbridge was located, and died in 1883. He was the leading physician of the county, and during the war did noble service in the front ranks as army surgeon. He was special pension agent of his district several years, for thirty-nine years he was Bainbridge's postmaster, the first one in the village. He was also revenue tax collector several years, and a man of great force of character. The mother, born in Ohio, died in February, 1880, about sixty-two years of age. Gertrude, wife of Robert Hamilton of Jackson County, is the only other survivor of four children. Our subject graduated from Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1860, and became a teacher. After his first term he enlisted, in 1861, in Company D, Eighth United States Volunteers, as first lieutenant, serving through the war and was discharged April 19, 1866, at Washington. In his discharge we find the following: "Lieut. A. N. Owen has

been a faithful, energetic and efficient officer. He is strictly temperate, and has at all times performed his duty in a satisfactory manner." February 10, 1867, he married Lovinna, daughter of Levi and Mary Beans, born in 1844 in Randolph, Ohio. Their children are Maud, Minnie, Ambrose and Lyda. After marriage he located on the old home place; in 1869 he was elected sheriff and served two years. He was highly respected, and died February 8, 1879. He was a Republican and a Mason. Since his death his esteemed widow has lived on the old place with the children. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

ARTHUR M. PALMER.

Arthur M. Palmer, editor and proprietor of *The Binder*, published at Marion, Ill., was born in Alexander County, Ill., September 15, 1852, the son of John and Mary (McRaven) Palmer, early settlers of this State. Our subject's father and mother died when he was a small child. He was reared to manhood on the farm, and learned the printer's trade at Cairo, Ill. In the fall of 1886 the idea of founding a paper devoted to the interests of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association first impressed him, and the result was that, in November, 1886, he began the publication of the paper at Marion as a semi-monthly, which has been occupied as the official organ of the various lodges of the association in southern Illinois. Mr. Palmer is also one of the founders and charter members of the association; helped to organize the first lodge in Johnson County, August 18, 1883, and has since devoted his time to organizing other lodges, which are working so successfully in Johnson, Williamson, Saline, Pope, Massac, Union, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Pulaski, Randolph and Washington Counties. His paper has a circulation in all these counties, and at the General Assembly at Benton, Ill., in April, 1887, he received sufficient support to enable him to make it a weekly.

August 18, 1878, he married Tyressa Fain, of Johnson County. They have a son and a daughter. He is recording secretary of the General Assembly of the F. M. B. A. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is an earnest Sunday-school worker.

CHARLES PARKS.

Charles Parks, farmer, was born in 1833 in Franklin (now Williamson) County, and one of six children (four deceased) of Thomas and Grace J. (Wright) Parks. The former was born in 1812 in Wilson County, Tenn., and the latter about 1810 in the same State, both of Irish origin. They were married in old Franklin County, their home from childhood, and they settled on Sections 8 and 9, Town 10 south, Range 4 east, where they died—the mother in 1868, and the father in 1885. The father cultivated and cleared the land until his death, making a fine farm out of the wilderness. Our subject, educated in the schools at home, married when of age and settled on a part of the old homestead, where he still resides. He has chiefly been engaged in stock raising and farming, though for about twelve years before the war he was employed in selling goods. His wife, Mary E., daughter of John T. and Nancy (Thompson) Davis, was born in 1837 near their present home. Their children are Julia A. (wife of William Allen), Amanda (wife of John Allen), Nancy (wife of James Mofield), Sarah, Charles M. and Theodore T. Six, also, are deceased. From the wilderness he has, by hard work, made a fine farm out of his 200 acres, which is well cultivated and improved. He is an ardent Democrat, and first voted for Buchanan, but never aspired to office. He is a professor of religion, but a member of no church, while his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM A. PERRINE.

William A. Perrine, farmer and teacher, was born in Bainbridge Precinct in 1858, the eldest of three children of Daniel

and Susan (Reeves) Perrine. The father, born in Mercer, Penn., in 1831, of Irish stock, was the son of Enoch Perrine, a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was reared in his native county. Besides an ordinary common-school course, he attended at Youngstown, Ohio, and became a teacher, of whose twenty-one terms' work, one occurred before and the rest after he came west in Jefferson, Jackson and Williamson Counties. In 1856 he came to the latter county, and next year married and settled in Bainbridge Precinct. In 1866 he spent a year in Herrin's Prairie and then thirteen months in his old Pennsylvania home, since which he has lived on his present Williamson County farm. He has been justice for the last twelve years, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, fighting at Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg and Guntown, where he was captured in June, 1863, and held six months in Andersonville prison. He was paroled, and soon after his exchange rejoined his command. The mother was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1833. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Our subject was educated in the home schools, with a good business education. and every winter, except one, since his nineteenth year he has taught in his own county, a success among their educators. August 1, 1880, he married Mary A., daughter of John M. and Rebecca Cruse, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Kentucky. She was born in Christian County, Ky., February 27, 1862. Their children are Bertie E., Cass C. and Bessie. He has since lived on his farm, known as the "old Squire Perry farm." He owns 177 acres in two tracts, the home being on the west side of Herrin's Prairie. Although comparatively young, he is a prominent man in his community, and has been township treasurer for four years. He is a Republican and first voted for Blaine. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church and the Eastern Star.

DR. W. H. PERRY.

Dr. W. H. Perry, physician and surgeon, was born in Williamson County in 1851, the son of Henry W. and Nancy (Chitty) Perry. The father, born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1808, of German stock, was a surveyor and farmer, and when about twenty-five came to this county, and was here married. He afterward settled on the farm now owned by W. A. Perrine, in Herrin's Prairie. He was surveyor of old Franklin County, and also the first surveyor of Williamson County, so continuing until his death in 1857. He was a skillful surveyor, and ran the principal lines of the county. The mother, born in Tennessee, came here when a child, and up to 1870 lived in her own home after the father's death, but has since lived with her children, of which five the Doctor is the youngest. He was educated at public schools, and two terms at Ewing College. He taught six years after he became eighteen, all in his native county, and during this time he began studying medicine under Dr. Tittsworth one year, and Dr. Ferrell another year. In 1876-77 he attended the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1878 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. He now began practice in Herrin's Prairie, and since 1880 has been employed in his present practice in Carterville. In February, 1879, he married Lou E., daughter of John W. Willeford, a native of this county, Bertha and Clara are their only children. He has a large practice and is an able physician and surgeon. He is a Republican, first voting for Hayes. He is a Mason, and a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association since 1881.

J. H. PERRY.

J. H. Perry, merchant, was born in 1854 in St. Clair County, the second of two children of George W. and Elizabeth J. (Higgins) Perry. The father, a collector and agent, born in this county in 1833, moved to Carbondale, Ill., in 1868, and became section boss on the Illinois Central Railway. About five years

later he became a machinery agent. He is city constable and general collector. The mother, born in St. Clair County in 1837, died there January 19, 1856. Our subject was educated in the Marion High School, and after 1873, was six years a teacher; attended school in the summer, and also clerked for P. H. Long, of Marion. December 8, 1879, he engaged with L. C. Parks in the mercantile, grain, produce and railroad tie business at Carrier Mills, Saline County. In April, 1884, he sold out and located in his present business at Crab Orchard. July 2, 1879, he married Luella A., daughter of L. C. and I. J. Parks, born in 1865 in this county. Their children are Frederick L., John C. and Myrtle. He is a Republican, and first voted for Tilden. He is a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a live business man and citizen.

HENRY PHILLIPS.

Henry Phillips, farmer and butcher, was born in Germany in 1841, the son of Peter and Philopena Phillips. The father, a slate miner and contractor, came to Baltimore about 1844, and two years later to Harrisburg, Penn., where he was foreman in the copper mines, being there about four years. In 1854 he went to Oxford, N. J., and engaged in mining iron ore, and from 1858 he spent about six months as foreman of the iron mines at High Bridge, then returned to Oxford. In 1864 he began coal mining in Scranton, Penn., and died on his birthday, February 12, 1885, seventy-three years old. His wife a native of Germany, died in Oxford, N. J., about 1847. Henry, the eldest of seven children, was educated in New Jersey. He remained with his father, mining, until he was seventeen. After working at various things, chiefly mining, he was seriously injured in July, 1860, at Oxford, N. J., and disabled for twelve months. He then became foreman in one of the mines. July 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-first New Jersey Volunteers, and after six months' service, was discharged at Washington. March 6, 1863,

he married Mollie A. Waggoner, born in Germany in 1841. James H., Herman C., George A. and John P. are their children. In 1865 he left New Jersey, and coal-mined and merchandised some at Scranton, Penn. Since 1874 he has lived in Carterville, Precinct, on his sixty-acre farm. For four or five years he has supplied meat to the people of Carterville, and although he began poor, now owns 118 acres of land. He is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of L., F. M. B. A., and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SCOTT PRINDLE.

Scott Prindle, miller, was born in Madison County September 22, 1847, the second of eight children of Mervin and Cynthia (Mefford) Prindle, both of English lineage, and born, the former in 1806, in St. Albans, Vt., and the latter in Frankfort, Ky., in 1824. They were married in 1844, at Madison, Ind., where the latter was reared. The father was then superintending the construction of railroads, and in 1878 they moved to Indianapolis, where the father was superintendent of the Union Depot and died in 1883. The mother still lives there. Our subject was educated at Madison; when nineteen began railroading, and after two years began in the milling business in his native place. Seven years later he moved to Worthington, Ind., where he manufactured spokes, hubs, stoves, etc. He began (flour) milling two years after in Indianapolis, and in 1878 went to Carbondale, Ill., and engaged in his trade. In June, 1885, he settled in Marion, in his present business, first as Prindle & Stoller, next as Prindle & Borton since July, 1886. His wife, Ellen K., daughter of Thomas and Eliza Wallace—the former a brother of Gen. Lew Wallace—was born in 1848, at Rushville, Ind. Their children are Gertrade, Fanny, Claudius and Bessy. He handles as high as 150,000 bushels of wheat per year, and, in spite of former reverses, is now one of the leading business men of Marion.

In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry; a year later re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana, and served a year longer, excepting three months in prison, captured at Selma, Ala., and taken to Cahaba prison. He was exchanged in April, 1864, and placed on the "Sultana" at Vicksburg, the one on which 2,100 were lost; he saved himself by a desperate swim of twelve miles, the rivers being overflowed and thirty miles wide. In October, 1864, he received an honorable discharge at Indianapolis. He is a Republican, and first voted for Grant. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. The wife and children, except the youngest, are members of the Presbyterian Church.

A. LUKE RALLS.

A. Luke Ralls, farmer and pension agent, was born in his present residence in Lake Creek Township, in 1843, the seventh of eight children of Luke and Milbery (Hunter) Ralls, natives of Robertson County, Tenn., born about 1802 and 1810 respectively. The father, of Welsh-English stock, was the son of Luke Ralls, Sr., native of near Petersburg, Va., and a pioneer of Tennessee, his permanent home. The father came to Williamson County in 1822, and in 1826 married and settled on our subject's present home where he spent his life as a farmer, cooper and shoemaker, and one of the county's earliest settlers. The wild animals suffered from his excellent marksmanship, and he was familiarly known and esteemed throughout the county. He died April 11, 1848. The mother, a daughter of Manuel Hunter mentioned elsewhere, who is supposed to have been a cousin of the Hunter who killed the British general, Packenham, at the battle of New Orleans. She died March 15, 1864, a member of the United Baptist Church. Their children are Mrs. Sidney A. Daugherty, Mrs. Margaret E. Moake, George W., Mrs. Mary M. Ward, our subject and William G., three of whom are living on the old home of their birth, an

eighty-acre farm on Bear Creek, so named from the killing of one of bruin's species on its banks, five miles northwest of Marion. The farm belongs to George W. and our subject; the former, born in 1837, served from August, 1862, to July, 1865, in Company F., One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois, afterward in Company F., Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, in nineteen important battles and others, without wound or capture or absence from duty, and was one year on the Solomon Valley Railway (Kansas), and three years foreman of a section on the Kansas Pacific Railway, near Lawrence, Kas., since when he has been a farmer. Our subject has been pension agent for the last eight years. He was educated chiefly at Carbondale, taught for several years, and for many years served as school trustee. Both are earnest Democrats and Odd Fellows. The latter is a Mason, and member of the F. M. B. A., and of the Christian Church, of which he is a prominent worker. He is secretary of the Fergess Sunday-school, and was secretary of the County Sunday-school Association in 1883-84.

ALBERT P. REEVES.

Albert P. Reeves, farmer, was born in 1831 in Robertson County, Tenn., the son of William and Mary P. (Moore) Reeves. The father, born in Georgia, about 1809, went to Robertson County, Tenn., in his youth; married, and about 1833 came to Marion Precinct, where he died in September, 1834, in his prime. The mother, born also in Robertson County in 1810, after the death of her husband married G. W. Waggoner. She died August 31, 1877, the mother of nine children—two by her first marriage, of whom our subject is the elder. He was only two years old when they came to this county, the year before his father's death, and his mother educated him in the public schools, until he was sixteen. He lived with his cousin, W. C. Waller, until his majority. January 12, 1853, he married Eliza-

beth C. Tyner, daughter of John Emerson, born in April, 1831. Six of eight children are living: Celestia C, wife of C. C. Russell; Mary A., wife of Calvin Pickler; Belle, wife of M. F. Emerson; Charles A.; William; John and E. Alice. He then bought 200 acres in Herrin's Prairie, and in 1855 bought ninety acres in Western Precinct, his present home. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and was soon transferred to Company D. After eight months' service, he was discharged at Cairo, March 22, 1863. He is an esteemed pioneer, and no party man, first voting for Gen. Scott. He is a member of the F. & A. M., F. M. B. A., G. A. R., and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

HUGH M. RICHART.

Hugh M. Richart, farmer, was born in Columbia County, Penn., in 1826, the son of William and Sarah (McAlister) Richart. The father, German in lineage, was born in 1790 in Northampton County, Penn.; was a mechanic, and after his marriage in Juniata County, lived in Columbia County, where he manufactured threshing machines, buggies and wagons, and was a skillful painter. From 1840 he lived on his property in Eight Mile Precinct until his death in April, 1842. The mother, of Scotch stock, born in Juniata County, Penn., in 1799, died in this county in 1840. Four of eight children are living: our subject, Ann Eliza (wife of C. Kennedy), James M., and Sarah (widow of Edward Hanson). Our subject was educated in the schools of his native State, and when fourteen they came to this county. The orphans ranged in age from six months to seventeen years, the latter the age of our subject, and they remained together until they were grown, cultivating what they could of their forty acres. September 21, 1861, our subject entered the State service in the Egyptian Guards, serving three months. After its disbandment, early in 1862, in the August

following he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, for three years, and fought at Vicksburg, Raymond, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hill, Fort Duressa, Guntown, Nashville, Spanish Fort, et. al., in the first of which he was shot in the right leg, second a minnie ball in the left, a cannon-ball wound in the right shoulder, and a severe scalp wound, so that it was six months before he could walk, and eight months off duty. He was discharged in August, 1865, and in December he married Rebecca Harrison, a native of Ohio, and born in 1829. Frederick W. is the only child. He has a fine residence worth \$1,400 erected in 1875, and 250 acres of finely improved land, and is one of the most esteemed citizens. He is a Republican, first voting for Taylor; is a member of the G. A. R., and P. of H., and he and wife are Presbyterians.

WILLIAM J. RIDGWAY.

William J. Ridgway, farmer, was born in 1855 in Williamson County, the elder of two children of William H. and Nancy (Campbell) Ridgway, the former of French stock, born in 1832 in Middle Tennessee, and the latter, born in 1832 near the site of Crab Orchard, this county, of English stock. They were married in this county, the father's home from boyhood, and finally settled at Stonefort, where the father has since been a merchant. With a common-school education our subject began merchandising, when eighteen, with his father, and married and lived there until October, 1885. He then moved to his present farm in Sections 3, 4 and 9 of Town 10 south, Range 4 east, and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. His wife, Sarah E., daughter of James and Mary J. (Arnold) Tanner, was born in 1854 in this county. Their children are Mary L., Ada C. and John A. Julia F., the first-born, died aged eighteen months. Although a young farmer our subject owns 250 acres, nearly all improved and cultivated. He is a Republican, and first

voted for Hayes. He is a Mason, Stonefort Lodge, No. 412, and a member of Lodge No. 731, I. O. O. F.

PLEASANT L. ROBERTS.

Pleasant L. Roberts, farmer, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1828, the son of William and Nancy (Turner) Roberts, natives of North Carolina. The father was taken to Kentucky by his father, and after the latter's death went to Tennessee, where he was married in 1825. He soon removed to this county, where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer, and died in 1862, sixty-two years old, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which the mother belonged forty years. She died February 13, 1887, nearly eighty-one years old. Our subject received but little education, and left home at the age of twenty-five. January 12, 1853, he married Mary A., daughter of John and Phoebe Pulley, natives of this county. Ten of fifteen children are living: John (of California), William (of Kansas), Pleasant, James, Sarah (wife of George White), Parthenia (wife of Lee Bennett), Ella, Lizzie, Louisa and Julia. Since his marriage our subject has lived on his present farm of eighty acres of fine improved land near Marion, the results of his own endeavor. He is a Democrat, first voting for Van Buren. For twenty-four years he has been a member of the Christian Church, of which church his esteemed wife, who died in 1879, was a member. (For fuller sketch of the parents see that of J. W. Roberts.)

JOSEPH W. ROBERTS.

Joseph W. Roberts, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1830, the third of eleven children of William and Nancy (Turner) Roberts, natives of North Carolina, and born respectively in 1800 and 1805. Charles Roberts, the grandfather, a native of England, came to the United States when a boy, and in the Revolution lost one of his legs in the

service of the colonies. About 1810 he left North Carolina, where he had located, and went to Kentucky, where he died a few years later. He was a tailor. William then went to Robertson County, Tenn., where he married in 1825. In 1832 he removed to near Marion on land now owned by our subject, and farmed until his death. He assisted in clearing the site of Marion, and died in 1862, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother, who died in February, 1887, was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and both were among the most esteemed pioneers of the community. Our subject received his education in the home schools, and first married in 1856, Mary Perry, of this county. Five of six children are living: John B., Harriett (wife of Addison McInturff, of Kansas), Wilson W., Charles C. and Mary. Mrs. Roberts died in 1872, and in 1874 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, daughter of William and Cynthia Hampton, born in this county. Their only child is Joseph A. He is a life-long farmer, the owner of 120 acres of land, eighty-five of which are well improved, with a good residence near Marion, all secured by his own care and industry. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, afterward the Ninth Illinois, and after about thirteen months in Kentucky and Tennessee in hardships and suffering he was discharged at Pocahontas, Tenn., in September, 1863. He has been a member of the school board ever since the passage of the present law. He has always been a Democrat, first voting for Polk. He has been a Mason ever since 1868, a member of the F. M. B. A. and the Free-Will Baptist Church. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN LEANDER ROBERTS.

John Leander Roberts, merchant, was born in Williamson County, December 26, 1842. His father, William R. Roberts, born January 9, 1817, married Elizabeth A., daughter of Rev. John

Shepherd, a popular and well-known itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, native of Pennsylvania, afterward residing in Ohio and Illinois. William R. lived in Northern Township and afterward in Lake Creek Township, where he was accidentally killed, November 8, 1845, by the discharge of his gun while he was mounting his horse. The mother, born in Illinois May 10, 1825, still lives at Corinth, sixty-two years old. Our subject, the only son (one sister besides) was educated in the common schools, and when eighteen, in the winter of 1860-61, began teaching in order to educate himself, but this was prevented by his enlistment in the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, with which he was at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Mobile, *et al.* At the first place he was rendered unconscious by a ball glancing from his skull, and soon after, the enemy passing over his supposed dead body, he resumed his duty and continued to fight throughout the engagement. After three years in the ranks and file he was made second lieutenant, then quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant. After the general surrender he was on duty in Texas as acting assistant quartermaster until autumn and was discharged at Springfield in December, 1865. On returning he was appointed deputy clerk. In 1866 he began merchandising in Marion, a member of the firm of Lewis, Erwin & Co., dry goods. He withdrew the next year, and in 1868 began in his present business, general merchandising at Corinth; continued as leading partner in the firm of J. L. & F. M. Roberts 1872, Roberts & Co., 1874, added the milling business in 1876, reorganizing in 1884 as the firm Roberts, Chadwell & Co., now in a fine new building in addition to their old house. Our subject has been postmaster since February, 1871, and notary public since 1883; was married in February, 1868, to Hannah, daughter of Capt. J. Page Mitchell, a "forty-niner" and captain of Company E, Twenty-ninth Illinois, of which union are two children, Daisy and Bertha. She was born in Saline County, Ill.,

and died at Corinth in September, 1871. In 1877 he married Mollie, daughter of William E. Hearn, a farmer, native of Tennessee. She was born in Marion, Williamson County in 1858. Our subject is a staunch Republican, an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are Methodists. He owns 200 acres, eighty of which are in the home place at Corinth, with a brick residence, pleasantly situated.

MARTIN W. ROBERTSON.

Martin W. Robertson was born July 18, 1839, the year Franklin County was divided, the son of Henry and Mary (Spiller) Robertson, natives respectively of Nashville, Tenn., and Virginia. Our subject's grandfather was the celebrated Gen. James Robertson, of Tennessee. His father came to this part of Illinois, about 1818, returned to Tennessee, came back in 1823, and settled three and a half miles northwest of Marion, where he farmed successfully until his death, when our subject was five or six years old. Martin was reared to manhood with a limited education, chopping wood to get money to receive it. His mother died when he was fourteen. He came to Marion in 1859, and was hired to his uncle, James T. Goddard, as errand boy, from whom he afterward obtained a clerkship for nearly two years, when he went into business with Hardin Goodall, and remained with him until he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served as second lieutenant. In eight months the regiment disbanded and he was, with other officers, discharged. He then conducted a large dry goods business until 1869, and then established the first hardware store in Marion. He built the Robertson Block in 1874, a two-story building, 48x70 feet above the basement. He also owns two other lots, on which the lumber yards and warehouse of J. Vick & Co. are operated. He also owns 360 acres of the best farming land in the county near Marion, well cultivated. He also owns a large, young orange grove and other property in Polk and Orange Counties,

Fla., under the management of M. R. Hopper, one of his old and trusted clerks, well known and respected, the son of Joseph Hopper, of this county. January 21, 1866, he married Malvina, daughter of the late Samuel Dunaway. Their children are Ettie E. and Samuel H. He is a Democrat, and prominently indented with municipal and school affairs. He is a Royal Arch Mason, of Council Degree, a member of K. of H., and K. & L. of H. He, his wife and daughter are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN Q. RUSSELL.

John Q. Russell (deceased), farmer, was born in 1825 in Williamson County, the son of Samuel T. and Percilla (Tyner) Russell. The father, born in Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1798 of Irish stock, came in 1816 with his brother-in-law, W. Campbell, to Illinois, prospecting. He returned, and in 1817 brought back a drove of cattle. His father, Phillip, also came and settled on the farm now owned by W. Hindeman. Phillip was a soldier at the surrender of Cornwallis, and carried a bullet in his body to his grave. Samuel settled the farm now owned by his son, Cass, and was a remarkable man in memory and information, although never having received but six months' school-training. He was as familiar with Scripture as jurists are with the statutes, and during his twenty-sixth years as justice he never had a decision reversed. He was never sued, and was the first deputy sheriff in Williamson County. He was worth about \$20,000 at one time, and died in 1877. He was married three times. Percilla, our subject's mother, was born in Tennessee, and died in 1846. Their children are John Q. (deceased), Mary J. (wife of Solomon Snyder), James H. (deceased), Eliza (wife of Samuel V. Panter), Susan (wife of Martin Snyder), Martha E. (wife of J. C. Clark), and Felix B. John Q. was educated in the common schools, and left home at twenty-two. In 1848 he married Mary M., daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Emerson, born in Posey County.

Ind., in 1833. Their children are Samuel T., William J., Laura (wife of M. Bush), Eliza (wife of J. B. Hudson), Annice, Lollie and Emma. He then settled in Eight Mile Precinct, and bought eighty acres, where he passed his life, and became owner of a large estate. He died February 4, 1885, since then his wife and children have lived on the old place. She is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM E. SIZEMORE.

William E. Sizemore, farmer, was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1824, the son of William and Unity (Canady) Sizemore. The father, born in Halifax County, Va., in 1800, of English stock, went to Treague County, Ky., when about sixteen years of age, and about 1820 removed to Henry County, Tenn. After his marriage in 1824 he returned to Treague County, Ky., in 1829, and five years later settled permanently in Christian County, where he lived on his fine farm of 437 acres. He was a pioneer of West Tennessee, and died in 1863. The mother, of Scotch-Irish lineage, born in South Carolina in 1807, has been living with her son, William, since the father's death, and is quite active for an aged lady of eighty years. Eight of ten children are living: William E.; A. Perry; James R.; Lyda A, wife of James Keys; George N.; John C.; Sarah S., wife of Elisha C. Jones, and Westwood B. William was about five years old when they went to Kentucky, and was educated in Christian County, living at home and working for the family until of age. In January, 1846, he married Lucinda C., daughter of Anderson and Sarah Sizemore, born in Treague County, Ky., in 1823. Their children are Sarah A., wife of W. A. Roberts; Unity C., wife of E. B. Watson; Mary F., wife of Charles Malone; Wilson W., Victoria E., Thomas H. and Leander F. He lived in Treague County until 1854, when he returned to his native county, and settled in Weakly County, Tenn., eight miles from Dresden. In 1863 he came to

Franklin County, Ill., and a year later bought eighty-five acres in Carterville Precinct, Williamson County, his present home, where he now owns 200 acres, 125 of which are well cultivated. In 1871 he leased fifty-seven acres to A. A. Bryden & Co. for local mining. He is a Republican, but formerly a Democrat, first voting for Cass. His wife died February 20, 1885, and in July, 1886, he married Sarah Edwards, a native of this county. He and his wife are Baptists. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, but sickness allowed him but five months' service.

JAMES W. SMITH.

James W. Smith, merchant, was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1832, the son of William R. and Hulda (Williams) Smith. The father, born in South Carolina in 1802, of English-Irish stock, was about five years old when his parents went to Jackson County, Ill., where his father, James, died, one of the pioneers of southern Illinois. William went to Madison County, Tenn., when a young man, and married. About 1835 he returned to Jackson County, where his death occurred in 1838. The mother, born in North Carolina in 1804, of German parentage, also died in 1838. Only two children are living: Mary C., wife of J. M. Decart, Hillsboro, Ill., and our subject, who was only six years old when the parents died. His grandfather, James, then reared him to his twenty-second year, when he became a teacher in Jackson County, wielding the rod for six or eight sessions. In 1858 he married Sarah V. Bowman, a native of Jackson County. William M. is their only child. September 4, 1861, Mr. Smith, a strong Unionist, enlisted in Company G, Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, as a corporal, and was at Belmont, Forts Donelson and Henry—after which latter he was made third sergeant at Vicksburg, in the Georgia campaign, at Atlanta and in severe skirmishes. He was

discharged at East Point, Ga., September 17, 1864. He and John Dillinger, a cousin, established a grocery at Carbondale, and two years later began farming and gardening two miles north of there. In 1880 he bought eighty acres in Webster Precinct, Williamson County, and in 1885 established his present general store at Blairsville. His father-in-law, Thomas Pleasant, was a partner, but in November, 1885, Mr. Smith became sole owner. His wife died in 1865, and two years later he married Mary A. Pleasant, a native of McMinn County, Tenn., born in 1839. Ellen J., John T. and Sarah R. are the children. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Buchanan. One year he was a Jackson County constable; four years after November, 1881, a justice, and four and a half years township school trustee. He is a courteous, esteemed gentleman, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

MRS. E. N. SPRAGUE.

Mrs. E. N. Sprague, postmistress, Carterville, was born in Franklin County, Ill., in 1844, the daughter of Aaron and Ellen (Dement) Denning. The father, of Irish stock and born in Kentucky, was a merchant, and in 1818 came to Shawneetown, Ill., with his uncle, Moses Rawlings, who afterward became a wholesale and retail merchant there. After clerking with his uncle he went to Frankfort, Ill., and conducted a merchandise business of his own many years—the leading merchant of the county seat of old Franklin County. He at one time owned part of the Galena Lead Mines, of Missouri, and was an able financier. He died about 1848. The mother was of Irish stock, a native of Sumner County, Tenn., and came here with her parents in her childhood among the earliest pioneers of old Franklin County. She died in 1866, and six of her seven children survive her. Mrs. Sprague, the third, was educated in Catholic convents in Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa—one year at the former and two at the latter

She had also spent three years in school at Dixon, Ill., and at seventeen became a teacher and taught two terms. December 22, 1863, she married George Sprague, a native of Vermont. He went from Vermont to Woodstock, Ohio, in 1833, and after some years as a merchant there his health compelled him to come west, and he began farming in Eight Mile Precinct, where he owned 280 acres of fine land. He died in 1877. Their children are Herbert, Nellie and Gussie. Since his death Mrs. Sprague lived at the old place until August 1, 1885, when Postmaster-General Vilas appointed her postmistress at Carterville. As a government employe she gives satisfaction both to her superiors and to the public. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JACOB STEIN.

Jacob Stein, miller, was born in Germany in 1841, the son of George and Theresia (Schweikard) Stein, natives of Germany, born in 1810 and 1813 respectively. The parents were married about 1837, and since 1865 have been residents of Lake Creek Township. The father had been a baker and a farmer, and served six years in the army. Both are members of the Catholic Church. Our subject was reared and educated under his parents, and when sixteen learned the trade of a millwright under his uncle for three years, which trade he followed in his native land. In 1864 he came to the United States, located in Williamson County, worked as an employe of the Marion Mills, and in 1865 took charge, remaining until 1878. He then went to New Burnside, Johnson County, and bought an interest in the flouring-mills, but in 1880 returned and bought his present mills at Lake Creek, and has had a good business. He had but half a dollar when he reached this county, and has accumulated his property by his own efforts. In 1865 he married Wilhelmina Rose, *nee* Shoemaker. Their children are Terresihia, Minnie, Anna and Karl H. His wife was born in Prussia about 1832 and died in

1876, a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a Republican, and first voted for Grant. He is an Odd Fellow.

JAMES H. STEWART.

James H. Stewart, farmer, was born in Williamson County, since his home, December 28, 1827. His father, James, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania, where he was reared, and married to Rachael S., daughter of John Roberts, a farmer. Of four sons and five daughters our subject was the eighth child. In 1820 the father came to this county, and settled on a farm two miles southwest of the home of our subject, where he died in 1834. The mother, born in Maryland in 1787, went to near Chambersburg, Penn., when a child, and died in this county in October, 1874. Our subject received but little education, being always on the farm. March 13, 1851, he married Margaret daughter of Thomas Loudon, a farmer, and native of Maryland. Eight children are living: Millard F., Mary W., George H., Jane C., Thomas L., Ollie A., John R. and Charles W. His wife was born in this county in 1834. Our subject is a Republican, and is the present county treasurer. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns 120 acres northeast of Marion, which are devoted to stock and cereals, and is well improved and finely situated.

DR. GEORGE W. THOMAS.

Dr. George W. Thomas, physician and surgeon, was born in Miami County, Ohio, October 4, 1832, the son of John and Alice Thomas. The father, a farmer, of German origin, was married in Miami County, and about 1840 moved to Delaware County, Ind., where he passed the rest of his life. He died in 1863, and the mother, born in Ohio, died in 1864. The Doctor, the eldest of their seven children, was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana, and left home when eight-

een, and became a dry goods clerk in Wheeling, Ind. Six years later he spent three years in a grocery business of his own. About 1863 he began medical study under Dr. G. W. Zimmerman, of Wheeling, continuing for about three years, in the meantime acting as auctioneer, drug clerk, etc. In 1867 he began practice in Crawford County, and the following year in Union County. He came to this county in 1872, and lived in Grassy Precinct until 1878, when he went to Pope County. Since 1882 he has been in Blairsville. His wife, Catherine Price, whom he married in 1852, died in Indiana, and July 15, 1878, he married Barbara A. Brandon, who was born April 6, 1851, in Jackson County. Their only child is Etta. He is the only physician in Western Precinct, is among the best of their citizens, and has a large practice. August 16, 1886, he received a severe sunstroke, and was unconscious for four days. He is a Republican, first voting for Buchanan. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. D. THOMPSON.

S. D. Thompson, farmer, is the son of Terry and Mary (Springs) Thompson, both born in Tennessee, the former about 1815. The father, a farmer, came to Williamson County after his marriage, and entered 180 acres of land on which he resided until his death in 1855. The mother is still living. Our subject, the fifth of nine children, was educated and reared in this county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was engaged at Perryville (Ky.), Stone River, Dug Hollow, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta and Peach Tree Creek (Ga.). He was honorably discharged June 28, 1865. In 1867 he married Martha, daughter of Joseph and Martha Grissom, born in 1847, in Williamson County. Their ten children are Joseph, James, Oscar, Mary, Samuel, Walter, Louisa, John, George and Elmo,

of whom three are deceased. He owns 185 acres of land, finely located, well cultivated and improved. He first voted for Grant in 1868, and has always been a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and he belongs to the G. A. R. and F. M. B. A. organizations.

JAMES THOMPSON.

James Thompson, retail liquor dealer, Carterville, was born in Scotland in 1841, the son of William and Christenia (Clene) Thompson, natives of Scotland. The father was a weaver, and died in his native country in 1864, at the age of fifty years, and the mother died about the same time. James, the youngest of fifteen children, attended school until he was twelve years old, when he began coal mining. In 1862 he married Jane Alexander, born in Scotland in 1840. Their children are Maggie, William, Robert, Alexander and Christenia. In 1865 he immigrated to Marquette County, Wis., and soon went to Caseyville, Ill., but finally settled in Murphysboro. He resided in various cities and States until 1875, when he settled in Carterville. Until about 1879 he worked in the mines, when he started a retail store, and in 1885 added a billiard hall. About 1875, also, he opened a private boarding-house, which he kept for about six years. In 1882 his wife established a grocery, and in 1885 added a millinery department with a fine stock of goods. Mr. Thompson is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow. In politics he is a Republican.

J. F. TIDWELL.

J. F. Tidwell, physician, was born in 1841, in McNairy County, Tenn., one of four children of Eldridge S. and Nancy J. (Wallace) Tidwell. The father, a physician and surgeon, born in Lawrence County, Tenn., in 1821, was educated in Purdy Seminary, McNairy County, Tenn., and read medicine under Dr. Job Bell about four years. After about fifteen years' practice

in Tennessee, in 1864 he came to Williamson County. In 1872 he went to Texas, and there graduated from Galveston Medical College in 1876, and has been engaged in his profession ever since. The mother, born in April, 1822, in Smith County, Tenn., is still living in Texas. Our subject was educated in the county schools of McNairy and Hardin Counties, and read medicine with his father, but chiefly with Dr. Williams of Marion County. September 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company C. Sixth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry (Federal); served in the hospitals at Memphis and Nashville, as steward; was engaged in the battle of Tupelo, Miss., and was honorably discharged August 5, 1865. In 1866 he married Martha J., daughter of Samuel C. and Biddie C. O'Neal, born in 1849, in Williamson County. Their children are Annie L., Simon L., Elias W. (deceased), Kate, Moody, William, Mabel and Ethel. He owns a well-improved farm of eighty-two acres, eleven miles east of Marion, on the Marion and Rolla road, but his attention is given wholly to his extensive practice. He is a Republican, first voting for Lincoln. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., G. A. R. and F. M. B. A., and he and his wife are Methodists.

WALTER TREGONING.

Walter Tregoning, superintendent of the Carbondale Coal & Coke Company, Cartersville, was born in Kuluck, Scotland, in 1842, the son of Charles and Margaret (Duesdale) Tregoning. The father was born in Cornwall, England, about 1800, and was a copper miner. He lived in Hamilton, Scotland, at the time of his marriage, and resided in different portions of the country until his death in 1852. The mother was born in Larkhall, Scotland, and died in 1846. Walter, the second of five children, was only four years old when his mother died. He attended school about two and a half years, and when nine years old began working on a farm, receiving for his first year's work \$12,

\$25 for the second and \$40 for the fourth. He then worked in the iron mines about four years, after which he was engaged in sinking shafts for three years and then began in the coal mines. In 1865 he married Margaret Adamison a native of Scotland, born in 1847. Their children are Sophia, Jacobenia, Charles, Margaret, Walter and George. In 1869 he left his native country, immigrated to the United States, settled in Caseyville, Ill., and resumed coal mining. He was at Murphysboro, Jackson County, and was overseer of the mine during the last six months. In 1880 he came to Carterville, and was made foreman of the Dodd Shaft; in 1884 he was made superintendent of the above company at this place. He is also superintendent of a mine and coke ovens in Jackson County, and gives universal satisfaction. He is a Republican, and first voted for Hayes. He is an Odd Fellow, of Lodge No. 703, Carterville.

ELIJAH TURNER.

Elijah Turner, farmer, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, in 1826, the youngest of nine children of John and Martha (Williams) Turner. The father, a farmer, was born in North Carolina and died in Simpson County, Ky., in 1826, where the mother also died the same year. Our subject was educated in Tennessee, and in 1847 married Matilda, daughter of William and Patsey Madole, born in 1820, in Logan County, Ky. She died in Williamson County in 1882. Their children are James W., John W., Martha J., Robert F., George W., Richard T., Gus H. and Francis M. In 1882 he married Henrietta Scoby, daughter of Charles and Mary E. Turner, born in 1855 in this county. They have one child, the wife having had two by her former husband. In 1863 he came to Saline County, Ill., where he lived one year and then bought his present Williamson County farm of 250 acres well improved. He is a Mason and a member of the F. M. B.

A. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, to which his first wife also belonged. He is a Democrat, first voting for Taylor. His son, James W., a leading teacher of southern Illinois, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., February 20, 1848, and educated entirely by his own efforts. He has been engaged in teaching since 1867, chiefly in Williamson County. In 1877 he engaged in normal class work, and has made the preparation of teachers a specialty; in this line of his work he has been eminently successful. In 1883 he conducted the Williamson County Teachers' Institute, and has been assistant instructor in the same since its organization in the county. Three years ago he began his normal work at Crab Orchard, with a very limited number in attendance, but the attendance has become so large that it is almost impossible to accommodate all, so that the prospect for a permanent institution and more commodious buildings is favorable. In 1874 he married Millie, daughter of William C. and Catherine Cunningham, born in 1842 in Marshall County, Miss. Their children are James W., Jr., Gus H., Richard F., Elijah H., Charles W. and Millie R. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the council and a bright Odd Fellow. His wife is a pious Christian woman, and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

IRVIN M. WALKER.

Irvin M. Walker, proprietor of the livery and feed stable, Carterville, was born in Williamson County in 1854, the son of J. B. and Mary E. (Spiller) Walker. The father, born in 1827 in Robertson County, Tenn., came to this county in 1834 with his father, Matthew, a native of North Carolina, who settled the farm now owned by Robert Lufer. J. B. Walker married, in 1850, Mary E. Spiller, and since 1859 has lived on his present farm in Bainbridge Precinct, the owner of 200 acres of land. He

is a Mason, a member of the F. M. B. A. and Baptist Church. The mother, born in 1834, died in 1881. Nine of eleven children are living: Charles A., Irvin M. (our subject), Warren N., Vincent, Douglas, Julia A., Alice M., Lou Ella and Franklin. In 1882 he married Philia A. Herrin. Their children are Ira, Edward and Mettie. Our subject made his home with his parents until he was twenty-two, and in 1882 he bought a half interest in a drug store at Carterville with Dr. Graham. In April of the next year he became sole owner, and in November sold the entire stock. In May, 1884, he and Mr. J. Stocks erected a livery and feed stable, and since the autumn of 1886 Mr. Walker has been sole proprietor, averaging six buggies, one spring wagon, one lumber wagon and seven horses. He is a good business man and a courteous gentleman. He is a Democrat.

WILLIAM S. WASHBURN.

William S. Washburn, of Marion, was born in Smith County, Tenn., July 21, 1850, and when he was seven years old his parents moved to, and resided in Marion for the next six years. Then they moved to a farm near Carterville, but when seventeen years of age William went to Ewing College and soon became a teacher. He taught for four years, and then returned to college and graduated in the class of 1874. He returned to Marion, and founded the *Egyptian Press*, now published by J. F. Connell. He conducted this for two years, until it was fairly established. Since 1877 he has devoted himself to the drug business in Marion, with his wonted success as a man of business ability. His residence is one of the most attractive in the county. In August, 1875, he married Libba A. Kimball, of Dixon, Ill., a lady of talent and culture, who is a graduate of Mount Carroll Seminary, in which institution she made a considerable reputation as a musician. Mr. Washburn was for nine years quartermaster of the Ninth and Eleventh Regiments of the Illinois National

Guards. He is now captain of Company M, Eighth Illinois National Guards, the oldest military organization in the State, organized in 1875. He is a faithful Democratic worker, and, unsolicited, has been given positions of trust, among others, the school treasuryship of Marion, in which position, for several terms, he disbursed thousands of dollars, all faithfully accounted for. He has been Master of Marion Lodge, F. & A. M., two terms, and is an active Knight Templar.

DR. A. D. WATSON.

Dr. A. D. Watson, physician and surgeon, was born in Cumberland County, N. C., July 4, 1821, the son of William and Ann (Worthington) Watson. The father, born in North Carolina, in 1785, of German parentage, married in his native State, in 1812 enlisted and was on duty six months. In December, 1821, he went to Robertson County, Tenn., where he died in 1860. The mother, born in 1786, in Cumberland County, N. C., of English stock, died in 1866. Three of ten children are living, of whom our subject, the fourth, was educated in his native county, and when twenty-two taught for eight terms, four in this county and the remainder in Tennessee. In 1852 he began to study medicine under Dr. J. T. Darden, Port Royal, Tenn., and in December, 1853, he married Elizabeth Norfleet, born in Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1835. These are the children: Marmaduke, Lillie (wife of E. Burress), William W., Andrew L., Cave C., Martha A. (wife of George McMath), Braxton B., Wade K. and Ford M. He at once came to Cartersville Precinct, and began his present extensive and lucrative practice. Since 1876 he has been a resident of Cartersville, the oldest practitioner in the county, and one of the leaders. He is a Democrat, first voting for Polk. In Tennessee he was major of the home regiment, and has been in Cartersville a member of the school board for three years. He is an advocate of temperance. In 1853 he began exhorting in the Missionary

Baptist Church; in 1854 was ordained a minister, and in 1863 was given two churches in which to preach once a month, also in 1865. Since then he has preached, officiated at funerals, solemnized weddings, etc., whenever called. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

C. A. WHITE.

C. A. White, farmer, was born in 1839, in Wilson County, Tenn., third of twelve children of James W. and Mary (Palmer) White. The father, a farmer, born in Wilson County, Tenn., July 2, 1812, is still living in his native county, as is also the mother, who was born in 1817. Our subject was educated and reared in his native county until 1860, when he came to Williamson County. In July, 1863, he enlisted in Company L, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and was engaged at Atlanta, Buzzard Roost, Dallas, Anthony's Hill, Nashville, Franklin Spring Hill, Columbia, Pulaski (Tenn.), Huntsville (Ala.), Mt. Pleasant and Murray Mills. While in service he contracted the diseases of black scurvy and chronic diarrhoea, and was honorably discharged August 25, 1865. In 1868 he married Margaret M., daughter of Ischam and Martha Blankenship, born in 1847 in Monroe, Tenn. Their ten children, four deceased, are Elmo, Leona, Viola, Winetta, Flossa, William P., James I., Charles M., Julia and John W. He possesses 129 acres of well-improved and cultivated land. In political matters he is a Republican, and gave his first ballot for Lincoln. He is a member of the G. A. R. and F. M. B. A., and is a respected citizen.

AMZI F. WHITE.

Amzi F. White, real estate agent, was born in Johnson County, September 4, 1847, the son of John H. and Emily A. (McCoy) White, natives respectively of Connecticut and Tennessee. The father was brought west in 1827, when six years

old, to Indiana, in 1842 came to Mulkeytown, Franklin County, and the year following to Marion. Here he was a cabinet maker and carpenter. He was a soldier in the Mexican war. In 1852 he was appointed as county clerk to fill a vacancy, and was elected and re-elected to the same office. In 1861 he resigned and was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 15, 1862. His regiment has since been highly recognized for the bravery of its men and officers. Our subject was reared to manhood in this country, entered his father's regiment, the youngest soldier of them all, and served twenty-seven months. He then followed the drug business in Marion, and in 1868-69 was postmaster. Since then he has been in the real estate business with success, now owning about 300 acres of good land. April 26, 1871, he married Nannie L. Pulley, of Marion. Their only daughter is deceased. They have adopted and raised three orphan children. He is a member of the G. A. R., and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

N. S. WHITE, M. D.

N. S. White, M. D., was born April 10, 1832, in Calloway County, Ky., the youngest of five children (two deceased) of John and Easter (Jemmerson) White, both of Irish stock and born about 1790 in Alabama and North Carolina respectively. They were married in Alabama, and lived there ten years. The father then engaged in stock dealing chiefly, moved to his farm in our subject's native county, and died while visiting in Florence, Ala. After our subject's marriage, the mother and he came to Johnson County, Ill., and farmed until 1860. In 1861, after having studied medicine two years' he moved to Pope County and began practice. Here the mother died in 1863. In 1866 he located in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs, Williamson County, and so continued, excepting two years' practice at

Marion, until 1875. He then went to Burnside's, Johnson County, and for two years was druggist and practitioner, both. Up to 1881 he then lived on his farm near Sulphur Springs, and has since practiced in the vicinity of Creal Springs and the former place, alternately residing in each place. His wife, Sarah J., daughter of William and Ruthie (Flipps) Bell, was born in Henry County, Tenn., where they were married in 1850. Their children are Harriett A. (wife of A. Hawkins), Belle (wife of G. J. Crest), George W. and William. Six, also, are deceased. Our subject was educated in the home schools, and was granted his degree by the State Medical Board of Illinois in 1875, and has been a successful physician and surgeon. Besides his farm he owns several town lots and houses in Creal Springs. He is a Democrat and first voted for Buchanan. He, his wife, and two daughters are members of the Christian Church.

ROBERT WINNING.

Robert Winning, coal mine inspector of the Fifth District, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1837, a son of James and Catherine (McKie) Winning. The father, a Scott, born in 1815, was a miner, and died in 1843. The mother, also a Scott, born in 1820, after her husband's death, married William D. Smith, and in 1849 they came to Missouri, living at Alton several years, but now at Brighton. Mr. Smith was killed in a Collinville (Ill.) mine several years ago. They had six children. Our subject is one of four children of the mother's first marriage, and attended school until ten years old. Robert was the oldest child, and the father having died when he was six, he was put into the mines at ten and worked as a general hand until manhood, when he was made jobber, whose duty it is to keep the mines in order, fixing pipes, shafts, timbers, etc., work requiring skillful attention. In 1863 he came directly to Alton, Ill., and resumed mining. In 1869, having finished three years as foreman of a mine, he went to

Murphysboro, and the following year began contracting, but a strike closed everything. In 1872 he came to Carterville and superintended drilling for coal for private parties for two years, and for the next four years was overseer of two mines at Collinsville. About 1878 he returned to Carterville, and superintended a mine until 1883, when Gov. Hamilton appointed him to his present office. The district embraces twenty-five counties. His examination was excellent. He must visit the 123 mines once a year, and at other times when called. Gov. Hamilton appointed him twice and Gov. Oglesby once. In 1860 he married Jobenia Gilbert, a native of Scotland. Their children are Mary, James, Gilbert, Ann, Kate, Robbie, Willie and Samuel. He lost his wife in 1883, and in November, 1886 he married E. N. Sprague, *nee* Denning. He is a Republican, first voting for Grant. He is an Odd Fellow, a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and a most highly esteemed citizen.

J. L. WOLFE, M. D.

J. L. Wolfe, M. D., was born September 15, 1829, in Boteourt County, Va., the elder of two children of James M. and Behethland (Thompson) Wolfe. The father, a merchant and lawyer, of English origin, was born in 1787, in Richmond, Va., a grandson of Gen. Wolfe, of Quebec fame, also a brother of Senator Wolfe, of Louisville, and of Samuel, a noted attorney of Washington, D. C. He practiced law in Richmond about fifteen years, and then moved to Memphis, Tenn., where he was prosecuting attorney for two years. He was a graduate of Yale College, was early admitted, and became one of the most successful lawyers in the State. While at Memphis, Gen. Jackson appointed him minister to Mexico, after which he moved to New Orleans, and practiced until his sad death on the ill-fated steamer "St. James," blowing up on Lake Ponchartrain with all lost. The

mother, born about 1805, is still in Nelson County, Va. Our subject was educated in a family school in Virginia, under Hill Carter, a Yale graduate, and at Fleetwood College, Nelson Co., Va. From 1848 he was for six years a teacher, and taught two years in Nelson County, and the rest in Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar by John D. Stone, of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, and has practiced more or less ever since. Since 1853 he has been practicing medicine continuously, having practiced in other States and counties, especially in chronic diseases. In 1855 he married Louisa, a daughter of W. E. and Louisa Jones, born in 1839 in Tenn. She died in Perry County in 1870. Their children are Alice, Nathaniel B., Virginia, Joseph, James M. and Laura. In 1875 he married Emma, daughter of Dr. and Mary Turner, born in 1848 near Crab Orchard. Udolphus, Louis N, Ella, Louisa, Charles and Matthew are their children. He is independent in politics. He is a member of the F. M. B. A. and is in faith a Christian.

JUDGE GEORGE W. YOUNG.

Judge George W. Young was born January 8, 1845, and his parents died in his infancy, after which he was bound to Squire George W. Binkley, a farmer, who in turn died when our subject was but fourteen years of age. He was then indentured to the widow, who died January 15, 1887. He learned to read and write by attending subscription schools. In 1860 he drifted south, worked on a steamboat awhile, then on a farm in Kentucky, and in 1862 became attached to the Union Army, first as roustabout and under cook, then as private in Company L, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, and as orderly to Col. B. H. Bristow. In December, 1863, he was promoted first lieutenant of Company E, Thirtieth Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Infantry, Col. F. N. Alexander commanding, and was the only commissioned officer for ten months with the company. He was brevetted captain, and

honorably discharged in June, 1865. He then returned to Williamson County, and attended district school until the summer of 1866, when he entered the City University of St. Louis, President Edward Wyman, until the summer of 1867. He then studied law in Chicago University until the next summer, and attended the Benton Law Institute of Judge. Duff, in the winter of 1868-69. March 3, 1869, he was admitted to the bar, and, after teaching a few district schools, opened a law office in Marion, July 1, 1871, since which he has been in constant practice. September 24, 1871, he married Martha A., daughter of Elijah N. Spiller. He is a Republican; was deputy assessor in 1869; was defeated in 1872 for State's attorney on the Republican ticket; was elected justice of the peace in November, 1873; elected county judge in 1877 serving five years; elected to his present office, State's attorney, in 1884; was candidate for Congress in the Republican convention of 1882, and represented the Twentieth Congressional District, on the military staff of Govs. Cullom and Hamilton from 1879 to 1884 with the rank of colonel. He has been an active politician and a zealous Republican all his life, and his superior knowledge of politics and public affairs has been recognized by many of the leading politicians of the State. He is a fine lawyer, has built up a paying and successful practice, and is one of the prominent men of southern Illinois. The following, taken from the *Odd Fellows' Review* of a late date, gives his connection with that order. "His record as an Odd Fellow is equally interesting. He was initiated on July 17, 1869, in Williamson Lodge, 392, Marion, and entered the Grand Lodge in 1874. His knowledge of general law, as well as the laws of order, commended him at once as being excellent material for judicial work, and he was placed upon the judiciary committee in 1875. When John H. Oberly was Grand Master, Bro. Young was made a member of the committee on appeals, and in 1881 he was appointed Grand Conductor by

Grand Master Ticknor. He was also Grand Conductor under Grand Master A. D. Sanders in 1886. He was also made an official instructor to exemplify the new work, and was assigned a district containing thirteen southern Illinois counties. He assisted in organizing the Southern Illinois Anniversary Association and was elected its president twice; he also instituted several new lodges—five of them in his own county, all of them being in a flourishing condition at this date. He is a fine speaker, and has often delivered orations publicly and in the lodge room on the subject of Odd Fellowship. He is an indefatigable worker, and his superior intelligence and emphatic common sense have rendered him of great benefit to the order, of which he is so firm an admirer and consistent a member. Socially he is unassuming and polite, with enough self-respect and dignity to gain for him the general respect and confidence of all who know him."

F. C. AND W. H. ZIMMERMAN.

F. C. and W. H. Zimmerman, two leading merchants of Carterville, were born at Iron Mountain, Missouri, in 1858 and 1861 respectively, the sons of Fred and Charlotta (Henry) Zimmerman, natives of Germany, and born in 1835 and 1836 respectively. The father, a foundryman went to St. Francis County, Mo., when six years old. After his marriage, when about twenty-two, he began his trade at Iron Mountain, Mo., and in 1869 became foreman in a St. Louis foundry. Two and a half years later he went to Grand Tower, Ill., where he had charge of the furnaces, and in 1886 he had charge of the La Grange Iron Furnace in Stewart County, Tenn. Since 1886 he has been foreman of the Vulcan Furnaces in St. Louis. The mother was sixteen when she came to America, and of her seven children, our subjects are the eldest two. F. C. was educated in the schools of Irondale and St. Louis, and two years at Blackburn

University (Ill.). He then clerked two and a half years for A. C. Bryden & Co., Mount Carbon, Ill., and the following six months ran a hog-ranch in Texas. After clerking one year in Grand Tower, Ill., he was bookkeeper three years for the St. Louis Ore & Steel Company, Murphysboro, Ill. Since November, 1884, when he and his brother bought the general store of the Carbondale Coal & Coke Company at Carterville, they have been engaged successfully in that. W. H. was educated at Blackburn University and at the business college in Jacksonville. He then clerked in Nova Scotia, Mo., five months; in Mount Carbon, Ill., two years and nine months, and five months was bookkeeper for the Carbondale Coal & Coke Company. He then contracted with the Government, quarrying stone at Grand Tower, until the brothers began their present business. In September, 1886, he married Annie, daughter of Felix Kelley, born in Ohio in 1866. The firm are successful merchants and are Republican in politics. F. C. is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

